# a) MEDC 3 (2684) DTZS/ ISO 13623:2017

Title: Petroleum and natural gas industries Pipeline transportation systems

**Scope:** This document specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the design, materials, construction, testing, operation, maintenance and abandonment of pipeline systems used for transportation in the petroleum and natural gas industries.

### b) MEDC 3 (2685) DTZS/ ISO 15590-1:2018

**Title:** Petroleum and natural gas industries Induction bends, fittings and flanges for pipeline transportation systems Part 1: Induction bends

**Scope:** This document specifies the technical delivery conditions for bends made by the induction bending process for use in pipeline transportation systems for the petroleum and natural gas industries as defined in ISO 13623.

#### c) MEDC 3 (2686) DTZS/ ISO 15590-2:2021

**Title:** Petroleum and natural gas industries Factory bends, fittings and flanges for pipeline transportation systems Part 2: Fittings.

**Scope:** This document specifies the technical delivery conditions for unalloyed or low-alloy steel seamless and welded pipeline fittings for use in pipeline transportation systems for the petroleum and natural gas industries as defined in ISO 13623.

# d) MEDC 3 (2687) DTZS/ ISO 15590-3:2022

**Title:** Petroleum and natural gas industries. Factory bends, fittings and flanges for pipeline transportation systems Part 3: Flanges.

**Scope:** This document specifies the technical requirements for carbon steel and low-alloy steel forged flanges for use in pipeline transportation systems for the petroleum and natural gas industries as defined in ISO 13623.

# e) MEDC 3 (2688) DTZS/ ISO 15590-4:2019.

**Title:** Petroleum and natural gas industries Factory bends, fittings and flanges for pipeline transportation systems Part 4: Factory cold bends.

**Scope:** This document specifies the technical delivery conditions for bends made by the cold bending process for bend with radii 5xOD or higher for use in pipeline transportation systems for the petroleum and natural gas industries as defined in ISO 13623.

### f) MEDC 3 (2689) DTZS/ ISO 3183:2019.

**Title:** Petroleum and natural gas industries Steel pipe for pipeline transportation system (Revision: TZS 2255: 2018 - ISO 3183: 2012)..

**Scope:** This document specifies requirements for the manufacture of two product specification levels (PSL 1 and PSL 2) of seamless and welded steel pipes for use in pipeline transportation systems in the petroleum and natural gas industries.

# g) MEDC 3 (2690) DTZS/ ISO 16924:2016

Title: Natural gas fuelling stations — LNG stations for fuelling vehicles.

**Scope:** This document specifies the design, construction, operation, maintenance and inspection of stations for fuelling liquefied natural gas (LNG) to vehicles, including equipment, safety and control devices.

This document also specifies the design, construction, operation, maintenance and inspection of fuelling stations for using LNG as an onsite source for fuelling CNG to vehicles (LCNG fuelling stations), including safety and control devices of the station and specific LCNG fuelling station equipment.

#### h) MEDC 3 (2691) DTZS/ ISO 15995:2021

**Title:** Gas Cylinders Specifications and testing of LPG cylinder valves – manually operated.

**Scope:** This document specifies the requirements for design, specification, type testing and production testing and inspection of dedicated LPG manually operated cylinder valves for use with and directly connected to transportable refillable LPG cylinders.

#### i) MEDC 11 (2737) DTZS/ ISO 16330:2003

**Title:** Reciprocating positive displacement pumps and pump units -Technical requirements.

**Scope:** This Standard specifies the technical requirements, other than safety and testing, for reciprocating positive displacement pumps and pump units. This standard applies to pumps which utilise reciprocating motion derived from crankshafts and camshafts and also direct-acting fluid driven pumps.

#### j) MEDC 11 (2721) DTZS/ ISO 17089-1:2019

**Title:** Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits Ultrasonic meters for gas Part 1: Meters for custody transfer and allocation measurement

Scope: This document specifies requirements and recommendations for ultrasonic gas flowmeters (USMs), which utilize the transit time of acoustic

signals to measure the flow of single phase homogenous gases in closed conduits.

This document applies to transit time ultrasonic gas flowmeters used for custody transfer and allocation metering, such as full-bore, reduced-area, high-pressure, and low-pressure meters or any combination of these. There are no limits on the minimum or maximum sizes of the meter. This document can be applied to the measurement of almost any type of gas, such as air, natural gas, and ethane.

# k) MEDC 11 (2094) DTZS/ ISO 5167-5:2022

**Title:** Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full - Part 5: Cone meter

**Scope:** This document specifies the geometry and method of use (installation and operating conditions) of cone meters when they are inserted in a conduit running full to determine the flow rate of the fluid flowing in the conduit.

# I) MEDC 9 (2705) DTZS/ ISO 20826:2006

Title: Automotive LPG Components - Containers

**Scope:** This International Standard specifies the technical requirements for the design and the testing of automotive Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) containers, to be permanently attached to a motor vehicle which uses automotive LPG as a fuel.

The technical requirements cover the design criteria, the requirements on construction and workmanship, the marking and re-qualification procedures.

This International Standard also covers all tests, including their frequencies, to be carried out on autogas containers, during production and performance verification. Specific recommendations are also given on the tests to be carried out when changing the design.

# m) MEDC 9 (2706) DTZS/ ISO 8789:2020

**Title:** Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for liquefied petroleum gas in motor vehicles — Specification

**Scope:** This document specifies the requirements for rubber hoses and hose assemblies, up to a maximum hose size of 19, for use in motor vehicles with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) installations. The hoses are designed for use up to a maximum working pressure of 3,0 MPa (30 bar) and at working temperatures from -40 °C up to and including +80 °C.

# n) MEDC 9 (2707) DTZS/ ISO 20766-1:2018

**Title:** Road vehicles - Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fuel systems components - Part 1: General requirements and definitions.

Scope: This document specifies general requirements and definitions of liquefied petroleum gas fuel system components, intended for use on the

types of motor vehicles as defined in ISO 3833. It also provides general design principles, and specifies requirements for instructions and marking.

This document is applicable to vehicles (mono-fuel, bi-fuel or dual-fuel applications) using gaseous fuels in accordance with ISO 9162. It is not applicable to the following:

- a) fuel containers;
- b) stationary gas engines;
- c) container mounting hardware;
- d) electronic fuel management; and
- e) refuelling receptacles.

NOTE 1 It is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically addressed herein can be examined for compliance with the criteria of any applicable part of ISO 20766, including testing to the appropriate functional tests.

NOTE 2 All references to pressure in this document are considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified.

NOTE 3 This document applies to devices which have a service pressure in the range of 110 kPa (Butane rich at 20 °C) and 840 kPa (Propane rich at 20 °C), hereinafter referred to in this document. Other service pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio).

#### o) MEDC 9 (2708) DTZS/ ISO 20766-2:2018

**Title:** Road vehicles - Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fuel systems components - Part 2: Performance and general test methods.

**Scope:** This document specifies performance and general test methods of liquefied petroleum gas fuel system components, intended for use on the types of motor vehicles as defined in ISO 3833.

This document is applicable to vehicles (mono-fuel, bi-fuel or dual-fuel applications) using liquefied petroleum gas in accordance with ISO 9162. It is not applicable to the following:

- a) fuel containers;
- b) stationary gas engines;
- c) container mounting hardware;
- d) electronic fuel management; and
- e) refuelling receptacles.

NOTE 1 It is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically addressed herein can be examined for compliance with the criteria of any applicable part of ISO 20766, including testing to the appropriate functional tests.

NOTE 2 All references to pressure in this document are considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified.

NOTE 3 This document applies to devices which have a service pressure in the range of 110 kPa (Butane rich at 20 °C) and 840 kPa (Propane rich at 20 °C), hereinafter referred to in this document. Other service pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio).

# p) MEDC 9 (2709) DTZS/ ISO 20766-4:2018

**Title:** Road vehicles - Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fuel system components - Part 4: Level indicator.

**Scope:** This document specifies general requirements and definitions for the Level indicator of liquefied petroleum gas fuel components, intended for use

on the types of motor vehicles as defined in ISO 3833. It also provides general design principles, and specifies requirements for instructions and marking.

This document is applicable to vehicles (mono-fuel, bi-fuel or dual-fuel applications) using gaseous fuels in accordance with ISO 9162. It is not applicable to the following:

- a) fuel containers;
- b) stationary gas engines;
- c) container mounting hardware;
- d) electronic fuel management;
- e) refuelling receptacles.

NOTE 1 It is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically addressed herein can be examined for compliance with the criteria of any applicable part of ISO 20766, including testing to the appropriate functional tests.

NOTE 2 All references to pressure in this document are considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified.

NOTE 3 This document applies to devices which have a service pressure in the range of 110 kPa (Butane rich at 20 °C) and 840 kPa (Propane at 20 °C), hereinafter referred to in this document.

Other service pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio).

#### q) MEDC 9 (2710) DTZS/ ISO 20766-6:2018

**Title:** Road vehicles - Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fuel systems components - Part 6: Pressure relief valves (PRV).

**Scope:** This document specifies general requirements for the Pressure relief valves (PRV) component of liquefied petroleum gas fuel, intended for use on the types of motor vehicles as defined in ISO 3833.

# r) MEDC 9 (2711) DTZS/ ISO 20766-8:2023

**Title:** Road vehicles - Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fuel system components - Part 8: Fuel pump.

**Scope:** This document specifies general requirements for the fuel pump component of liquefied petroleum gas fuel, intended for use on the types of motor vehicles as defined in ISO 3833. It also provides general design principles and specifies requirements for instructions and marking.

This document is applicable to vehicles (mono-fuel, bi-fuel or dual-fuel applications) using gaseous fuels in accordance with ISO 9162. It is not applicable to the following:

- a) fuel containers;
- b) stationary gas engines;
- c) container mounting hardware;
- d) electronic fuel management;
- e) refuelling receptacles.

It is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically addressed herein can be examined for compliance with the criteria of any applicable part of the ISO 20766 series, including testing to the appropriate functional tests. All references to pressure in this document are considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified.

This document applies to device which have a service pressure in the range of 110 kPa (butane rich at 20 °C) and 840 kPa (propane rich at 20 °C), hereinafter referred to in this document. Other service pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio)..

# s) MEDC 9 (2712) DTZS/ ISO 20766-14:2022

**Title:** Road vehicles - Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fuel system components - Part 14: Vaporizer/pressure regulator.

**Scope:** This document specifies general requirements for the vaporizer/pressure regulator, a component of liquefied petroleum gas fuel, intended for use on the types of motor vehicles as defined in ISO 3833. It also provides general design principles and specifies requirements for instructions and marking.

This document is applicable to vehicles (mono-fuel, bi-fuel or dual-fuel applications) using gaseous fuels in accordance with ISO 9162. It is not applicable to the following:

- a) fuel containers;
- b) stationary gas engines;
- c) container mounting hardware;
- d) electronic fuel management;
- e) refuelling receptacles.

It is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically addressed herein can be examined for compliance with the criteria of any applicable part of the ISO 20766 series, including testing to the appropriate functional tests.

All references to pressure in this document are considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified.

This document applies to devices which have a service pressure in the range of 110 kPa (butane rich at 20 °C) and 840 kPa (propane at 20 °C), hereinafter referred to in this document. Other service pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio).

# t) MEDC 9 (2713) DTZS/ ISO 20766-16:2022

**Title:** Road vehicles - Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fuel system components - Part 16: Injectors and gas mixing device/fuel rail.

**Scope:** This document specifies general requirements for the injectors and gas mixing device/fuel rail, components of liquefied petroleum gas fuel, intended for use on the types of motor vehicles as defined in ISO 3833. It also provides general design principles and specifies requirements for instructions and marking.

This document is applicable to vehicles (mono-fuel, bi-fuel or dual-fuel applications) using gaseous fuels in accordance with ISO 9162. It is not applicable to the following:

- a) fuel containers;
- b) stationary gas engines;
- c) container mounting hardware;
- d) electronic fuel management;
- e) refuelling receptacles.

It is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically addressed herein can be examined for compliance with the criteria of any applicable part of the ISO 20766 series, including testing to the appropriate functional tests.

All references to pressure in this document are considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified.

This document applies to devices which have a service pressure in the range of 110 kPa (butane rich at 20 °C) and 840 kPa (propane at 20 °C), hereinafter referred to in this document. Other service pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio).

### u) MEDC 9 (2714) DTZS/ ISO 20766-25:2022

**Title:** Road vehicles - Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fuel system components - Part 25: Gas connections.

**Scope:** This document specifies general requirements and definitions of the gas connection component of liquefied petroleum gas fuel, it is intended for use on the types of motor vehicles as defined in ISO 3833. It also provides general design principles and specifies requirements for instructions and marking.

This document is applicable to vehicles (mono-fuel, bi-fuel or dual-fuel applications) using gaseous fuels in accordance with ISO 9162. It is not applicable to the following:

- a) fuel containers;
- b) stationary gas engines;
- c) container mounting hardware;
- d) electronic fuel management;
- e) refuelling receptacles.

It is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically addressed herein can be examined for compliance with the criteria of any applicable part of the ISO 20766 series, including testing to the appropriate functional tests.

All references to pressure in this document are considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified.

This document applies to devices which have a service pressure in the range of 110 kPa (butane rich at 20 °C) and 840 kPa (propane at 20 °C), hereinafter referred to in this document. Other service pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio).

# v) MEDC 1 (2386) CD2-ISO 9994:2018

**Title:** Lighters — Safety specifications

**Scope:** This document specifies requirements for lighters to ensure a reasonable degree of safety for normal use or reasonably foreseeable misuse of such lighters by users.

This document applies to all flame-producing products commonly known as cigarette lighters, cigar lighters and pipe lighters.

It does not apply to matches and flame-producing products intended solely for igniting materials other than cigarettes, cigars, and pipes.

#### w) MEDC 1 (2387) CD2-ISO 22702:2018

**Title:** Utility lighters — Safety specifications

**Scope:** This document specifies requirements for utility lighters to ensure a reasonable degree of safety for normal use or reasonably foreseeable misuse of such lighters by users.

This document applies to all flame-producing consumer products commonly known as utility lighters (also known as grill lighters, fireplace lighters, lighting rods or gas matches), and similar devices.

It does not apply to matches and flame-producing products intended for igniting cigars, pipes and cigarettes.

# x) MEDC 1 (2692) CD2-ISO 16419:2013

Title: Cork — Visual anomalies of cork stoppers for still wines

**Scope:** This International Standard applies to both

— semi-elaborated natural cork stoppers and colmated natural cork stoppers at the definitive dimensions stage, and

- finished natural cork stoppers and colmated natural cork stoppers ready to use.

It describes the anomalies of cork stoppers that can be detected by visual examination of the manufacturer or the end-user.

These anomalies, according to their size, can have functional or not functional consequences being able to alter, more or less, the cork stoppers' sealing capacity.

On the basis of a common sampling example, this International Standard proposes for all these anomalies

some specifications for stoppers.

#### y) MEDC 1 (2693) CD2-ISO 4710:2000

**Title:** Cork — Cylindrical stoppers for sparkling wines and gasified wines — Characteristics

**Scope:** This International Standard specifies the characteristics of cylindrical cork stoppers for sparkling wines and gasified wines.

#### z) MEDC 1 (2694) CD2-ISO 10333-1:2000

**Title:** Personal fall-arrest systems — Part 1: Full-body harnesses

**Scope:** This part of ISO 10333 specifies the requirements, test methods, instructions for general use, marking, packaging and maintenance for fullbody harnesses (FBH). The main purpose of a FBH is to allow the user to connect into a personal fall-arrest system (PFAS), which will be specified in a future International Standard (see ISO 10333-6 in the Bibliography), such that if an arrest takes place, the arresting force will not exceed 6 kN. For the purposes of this part of ISO 10333, FBH may have attachment elements that allow the user to connect into other types of safety or access system, for example a work-positioning system, a controlled descent/ascent system or a confined-space access system. This part of ISO 10333 includes requirements for such attachment elements. This part of ISO 10333 is applicable only to FBH limited to single-person use of a total mass not exceeding 100 kg.

NOTE Users of fall-protection equipment whose total mass (including tools and equipment) exceeds 100 kg are advised to seek advice from the equipment manufacturer regarding the suitability of the equipment, which may need additional testing.

The scope of this part of ISO 10333 does not extend to:

a) waist belts or chest harnesses: such equipment is not considered as safe to use in personal fall-arrest systems (PFAS);

b) all other types of harnesses that are not designed primarily for use in PFAS;

c) other special requirements for FBH, peculiar to use in a controlled descent/ascent system or a confined-space access system;

d) any assessment of compatibility or suitability in respect of the performance of FBH in a controlled descent/ascent system or a confined-space access system.

This part of ISO 10333 does not specify those additional requirements that would apply when harnesses are subjected to special conditions of use (where, for example, there exist unusual limitations concerning access to the place of work and/or particular environmental factors). Thus treatments to ensure the durability of the materials of construction (such as heat treatment, anti-corrosion treatment, protection against physical and chemical hazards) are not specified in this part of ISO 10333, but should comply with appropriate International Standards or, failing that, with national standards and other specifications dealing with relevant physical characteristics and/or the safety of users. In particular, when it is considered necessary to test the corrosion resistance of metallic parts of the equipment, reference should be made to ISO 9227.

#### aa) MEDC 1 (2695) CD2-ISO 10333-2:2000

**Title:** Personal fall-arrest systems — Part 2: Lanyards and energy absorbers

**Scope:** This part of ISO 10333 specifies requirements, test methods, instructions for use and maintenance, marking, labelling and packaging, as appropriate, for lanyards and energy absorbers. Lanyards and energy absorbers are used together as a connecting subsystem in personal fall-arrest systems (PFAS) which will be specified in a future International Standard (see ISO 10333-6 in the Bibliography).

Two classes of energy absorbers are specified for the purposes of this part of ISO 10333:

a) Type 1: used in PFAS where, due to installation, the potential freefall distance can be limited to a maximum of 1,8 m and, if a fall takes place, the arresting force is limited to a maximum of 4,0 kN;

b) Type 2: used in PFAS where, due to installation, the potential freefall distance can be limited to a maximum of 4,0 m and, if a fall takes place, the arresting force is limited to a maximum of 6,0 kN.

This part of ISO 10333 is applicable only to lanyards and energy absorbers limited to single-person use of a total mass not exceeding 100 kg.

NOTE Users of fall-protection equipment whose total mass (including tools and equipment) exceeds 100 kg are advised to seek advice from the equipment manufacturer regarding the suitability of this equipment, which may need additional testing.

For the purposes of this part of ISO 10333, energy absorbers may be supplied integral to a lanyard, integral to a full body harness (FBH), or may be supplied separately.

The scope of this part of ISO 10333 does not extend to:

a) PFAS that incorporate lanyards without energy absorbers or without a means of energy dissipation;

b) special lanyards and energy absorbers which are integral (i.e. can only be separated by mutilation or by special tool) to the PFAS components as specified in ISO 10333-4.

This part of ISO 10333 does not specify those additional requirements that would apply when lanyards and energy absorbers are subjected to special conditions of use (where, for example, there exist unusual limitations concerning access to the place of work and/or particular environmental factors). Thus treatments to ensure the durability of the materials of construction (such as heat treatment, anti-corrosion treatment, protection against physical and chemical hazards) are not specified in this part of ISO 10333, but should comply with appropriate International Standards or, failing that, with national standards and other specifications dealing with relevant physical characteristics and/or the safety of users. In particular, when it is considered necessary to test the corrosion resistance of metallic parts of the equipment, reference should be made to ISO 9227.

# bb) MEDC 1 (2696) CD2-ISO 10333-3:2000

Title: Personal fall-arrest systems — Part 3: Self-retracting lifelines

**Scope:** This part of 10333 specifies requirements, test methods, instructions for use and maintenance, marking, labelling and packaging, as appropriate, for self-retracting lifelines, including self-retracting lifelines that have an integral-rescue facility. Self-retracting lifelines are used as a connecting subsystem in personal fall-arrest systems (PFAS), which will be specified in a future International Standard (see ISO 10333-6 in the Bibliography), and are attached to anchor devices that are above the work place. This part of 10333 is applicable only to self-retracting lifelines limited to single-person use of a total mass not exceeding 100 kg.

NOTE Users of PFAS whose total mass (which includes attached tools and equipment) exceeds 100 kg are advised to seek advice from the equipment manufacturers regarding the suitability of the equipment, which may need additional testing to take into account the larger mass.

This part of 10333 does not specify those additional requirements that would apply when self-retracting lifelines are subjected to special conditions of use (where, for example, there exist unusual limitations concerning access to the place of work and/or particular environmental factors). Thus treatments to ensure the durability of the materials of construction (such as heat treatment, anti-corrosion treatment, protection against physical and chemical hazards) are not specified in this part of 10333, but should comply with appropriate International Standards or, failing that, with national standards and other specifications dealing with relevant physical characteristics and/or the safety of users.

#### cc) MEDC 1 (2697) CD2-ISO 10333-4:2002

**Title:** Personal fall-arrest systems — Part 4: Vertical rails and vertical lifelines incorporating a sliding-type fall arrester

**Scope:** This part of ISO 10333 specifies requirements, test methods, instructions for use and maintenance, marking, labelling and packaging, as appropriate, for vertical rails and vertical lifelines which incorporate a sliding-type fall arrester.

When connected to a full-body harness as specified in ISO 10333-1, vertical rails and vertical lifelines which incorporate a sliding-type fall arrester constitute a personal fall-arrest system (PFAS), which will be specified in a future International Standard.

Vertical rails and vertical lifelines which incorporate a sliding-type fall arrester in accordance with this part of ISO 10333 are limited to use by a single person of total mass not exceeding 100 kg.

NOTE 1 Users of PFAS whose total mass (which includes attached tools and equipment) exceeds 100 kg are advised to seek advice from the equipment manufacturers regarding the suitability of the equipment, which may need additional testing.

NOTE 2 PFAS using vertical rails and permanent vertical lifelines inherently limit the user's horizontal movement, whereas PFAS using a temporary vertical lifeline permit significant horizontal movement by the user. Special notice should be given to the requirements which accommodate this difference.

The scope of this part of ISO 10333 does not extend to:

a) inclined rails and lifelines, i.e. those which are installed at an angle between the true vertical and the lifeline or rail of more than 15° when viewed from the side elevation;

b) the horizontally installed elements of compound rails or lifelines, i.e. those which have both vertically and horizontally installed elements linked by junctions.

This part of ISO 10333 does not specify those additional requirements that would apply when PFAS are subjected to special conditions of use (where, for example, there exist unusual limitations concerning access to the place of work and/or particular environmental factors). Thus treatments to ensure the durability of the materials of construction (such as heat treatment, anti-corrosion treatment, protection against physical and chemical hazards) are not specified in this part of ISO 10333, but should comply with appropriate International Standards or, failing that, with national standards or other specifications dealing with relevant physical characteristics and/or the safety of users.

#### dd) MEDC 1 (2698) CD2-ISO 10333-5:2001

**Title:** Personal fall-arrest systems — Part 5: Connectors with selfclosing and self-locking gates

**Scope:** This part of ISO 10333 specifies requirements, test methods, instructions for use and maintenance, marking, labelling and packaging, as appropriate, for connectors with self-closing and self-locking gates made from metallic materials. Connectors are used in personal fall-arrest systems (PFAS), which will be specified in a future International Standard (see ISO 10333-6 in the Bibliography), such that, if an arrest takes place, the arresting

force will not exceed . This part of ISO 10333 is applicable only to connectors limited to single person use of a total mass not exceeding 100 kg.

NOTE Users of fall protection equipment whose total mass (including tools and equipment) exceeds are advised to seek advice from the equipment manufacturer regarding the suitability of this equipment, which may need additional testing.

The scope of this part of ISO 10333 does not extend to:

a) attachment elements, fastening buckles, adjusting buckles and other metallic fittings used in the manufacture of full-body harnesses, which are specified in ISO 10333-6;

b) connectors used for material-lifting purposes;

c) connectors used in special techniques or situations, e.g. rescue, or rope access.

This part of ISO 10333 does not specify those additional requirements that would apply when connectors are subjected to special conditions of use (where, for example, there exist unusual limitations concerning access to the place of work and/or particular environmental factors). Thus, treatments to ensure the durability of the materials of construction (such as heat treatment, anti-corrosion treatment, protection against physical and chemical hazards) are not specified in this part of ISO 10333, but should comply with appropriate International Standards or, failing that, with national standards and other specifications dealing with relevant physical characteristics and/or the safety of users. In particular, when it is considered necessary to test the corrosion resistance of metallic parts of the equipment, reference should be made to ISO 9227.

# ee) MEDC 1 (2699) CD2-ISO 10333-6:2004

Title: Personal fall-arrest systems — Part 6: System performance tests

**Scope:** This part of ISO 10333 specifies tests and requirements for complete personal fall arrest systems (PFAS) made up from specific combinations of components and subsystems selected from those conforming to the other parts of ISO 10333 and to ISO 14567, where it is both important and desirable to ascertain satisfactory system performance and interactive component compatibility. It includes PFAS performance tests using a rigid torso test mass as a surrogate for the faller. Examples of personal fall arrest systems, as well as descriptions of how components or subsystems may be connected together to constitute a system, are also given.

This part of ISO 10333 is applicable to PFAS limited to single-person use of a total mass not exceeding 100 kg and, when activated, will arrest the person and limit the arresting force to a maximum of 6 kN.

It is not applicable to

a) PFAS which use waist belts or chest harnesses as the sole body holding component,

b) PFAS incorporating lanyards without energy absorbers or without a means of energy dissipation,

c) subsystems and components outside the PFAS scopes of the other parts of ISO 10333 and ISO 14567, or

d) equipment used for material lifting purposes.

Where other features are integral with components and subsystems which allow them to be assembled into other types of safety system associated with personal fall arrest systems — for example, work positioning systems (WPS), fall restraint systems (FRS), controlled descent systems (CDS), confined space access systems (CSAS) or rescue systems (RS) — this part of ISO 10333 relates only to the fall arrest function of such components and subsystems.

This part of ISO 10333 does not specify those additional requirements that would apply when personal fall arrest systems are subjected to special conditions of use (where, for example, there exist unusual limitations concerning access to the place of work and/or particular environmental factors).

NOTE Personal fall arrest systems outside the scope of this part of ISO 10333 need to be performance tested in the manner in which they are intended to be used, taking into account the workplace geometry. Advice will need to be sought from the equipment manufacturer accordingly.

#### ff) MEDC 1 (2700) CD2-ISO 14567:1999

**Title:** Personal protective equipment for protection against falls from a height — Single-point anchor devices

**Scope:** This International Standard specifies requirements, test methods, and marking, labelling and packaging, as appro- priate, of both permanent and temporary single-point anchor devices exclusively for the attachment of personal protective equipment (PPE) for protection against falls from a height for fall arrest, work positioning and travel restriction (work restraint).

It is applicable only to anchor devices for PPEs that conform to ISO 10333-1, ISO 10333-2, ISO 10333-3 and ISO 10333-5.

NOTE 1 Further standards are in preparation for other types of PPE: ISO 10333-6 and ISO 14566 (see bibliography).

Anchor devices are rated to sustain a maximum (dynamic) arresting force of 6,0 kN, and a maximum (static) loading of 1,0 kN (assuming a person of 100 kg mass) in post-fall arrest suspension, work-positioning mode, or restraint mode.

Anchor devices are intended for single person use only. A rescuer should not attach to the same anchor device as a person being rescued, unless the anchor device has been specifically designed for such purposes, and the instructions for use specifically permit this application.

NOTE 2 Vertical rigid or flexible line systems and horizontal lifelines are not within the scope of this International Standard, but are covered in ISO 10333-4 and ISO 16024.

### gg) MEDC 1 (2701) CD2-ISO 16024:2005

**Title:** Personal protective equipment for protection against falls from a height — Flexible horizontal lifeline systems

**Scope:** This International Standard specifies design and performance requirements, test methods, user instructions, marking and labelling as appropriate, of flexible horizontal lifeline systems for use at any one time by up to three persons, exclusively for the attachment of personal protective equipment for protection against falls from a height. It does not stipulate designs for flexible horizontal lifelines, except for design limitations that are necessary for safe and durable service. This International Standard does not cover rigid rail systems, nor is it intended to cover flexible guardrails, hand lines and work-positioning anchor lines.

#### hh) MEDC 2 (2364) CD2

**Title:** Code of practice for installation of double-twisted wire mesh gabions and revet mattresses

**Scope:** This standard covers the code of practice for foundation preparation, assembly, placement and filling of double twisted wire mesh gabions and revet mattresses used for various erosion control, soil retention or freestanding structures.

This guide offers an organized collection of information or a series of options and does not recommend a specific course of action. This document cannot replace education or experience and should be used in conjunction with professional judgment. Not all aspects of this guide may be applicable in all circumstances.

This standard may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

#### ii) MEDC 2 (2680) CD2-ISO 5951:2013

Title: Hot-rolled steel sheet of higher yield strength with improved formability

**Scope:** This International Standard applies to all grades of hot-rolled steel sheet of higher yield strength with improved formability. The steel is killed, made according to a fine grain practice and has a suitable chemical composition, including microalloying elements, to provide improved formability. The product is intended for the fabrication of parts requiring better formability than is provided by normal high yield strength steel sheet. It is generally used in the delivered condition.

Because of the combination of higher strength and improved formability, it is possible to obtain savings in mass along with better weldability.

This International Standard does not cover steel intended for boilers or pressure vessels, steels designated as commercial quality or drawing quality (covered in ISO 3573), steels designated as weathering steels, having increased atmospheric corrosion resistance, or lower yield strength steels having less formability compared with those in this International Standard (covered in ISO 4995 and ISO 4996).

#### jj) MEDC 2 (2681) CD2-ISO 16160:2012

**Title:** Hot-rolled steel sheet products — Dimensional and shape tolerances

**Scope:** This International Standard applies to dimensional and shape tolerances for all hot-rolled steel sheet products.

NOTE Hot-rolled steel strip and hot-rolled heavy-thickness steel sheet coils are not covered by this International Standard.

#### kk) MEDC 2 (2682) CD2-ISO 6929:2013

**Title:** Steel products — Vocabulary

**Scope:** This International Standard defines terms for steel products according to their

- a) stage of manufacture,
- b) shape and dimensions, and
- c) appearance.

NOTE 1 Although the products are generally defined independently of their end uses or manufacturing

processes, it has sometimes been necessary to make reference to these criteria.

NOTE 2 All dimensions given in this International Standard are nominal.

NOTE 3 See the list of terms and relevant subclauses in Annexes A and B.

#### II) MEDC 2 (2683) CD2-ISO 5952:2019

**Title:** Steel sheet, hot-rolled, of structural quality with improved atmospheric corrosion resistance

**Scope:** This document specifies requirements for steel sheet hot-rolled of structural quality with improved atmospheric corrosion resistance, also known as weather-resistant structural steel. It is produced in the grades and classes listed in Table 1. The product is intended for applications where requirements are for mechanical properties and increased resistance to atmospheric corrosion. It is generally used in the delivered condition and is intended for bolted, riveted or welded structures.

This document does not apply to the following steel qualities:

steels intended for boilers and pressure vessels, and steels designated as commercial quality and drawing qualities (see ISO 3573);

— steels produced on reversing mills and designated with improved atmospheric corrosion resistance (see ISO 630-5);

— steels designated with structural quality (see ISO 4995), and high yield strength structural quality (see ISO 4996);

— steels designated with higher yield strength with improved formability (see ISO 5951).

#### mm) MEDC 2 (2735) CD2-ISO 630-5:2023

**Title:** Structural steels — Part 5: Technical delivery conditions for structural steels with improved atmospheric corrosion resistance

**Scope:** This document specifies qualities for flat and long products of hotrolled structural steels with improved atmospheric corrosion resistance in the as-rolled, normalized/normalized rolled, thermomechanical control processed and quenched and tempered delivery conditions. It is applicable to steel plates rolled on a reversing mill, wide flats, hot-rolled sections and bars, which are intended for use in welded or bolted structures.

This document covers 14 grades and 5 qualities. Grades S235, S295, S355, S420, S460, S500 and S550 are covered in Annex A. Grades SG245, SG345, SG365, SG400, SG460, SG500, and SG700 are covered in Annex B. Not all grades are available in all qualities, and some qualities have Charpy V-notch requirements.

The steels specified in this document are applicable to hot-rolled plates, wide flats, sections and bars with a maximum nominal thickness of 150 mm for grades S235W, S295W, S355W, S420W, S460W, S500W and S550W, with a maximum nominal thickness of 200 mm for grades SG245, SG345, SG365, SG400, SG460, SG500, and SG700.

The steels specified in this document are applicable to hot-rolled plates with a maximum nominal thickness of 20 mm for grades S295WP and S355WP.

The steels specified in this document are applicable to hot-rolled wide flats, sections and bars with a maximum nominal thickness of 40 mm for grades S295WP and S355WP.

The steels specified in this document are applicable to hot-rolled plates with a maximum nominal thickness of 80 mm for grade S355WSE.

This document does not include the following structural steels, some of which are covered by other International Standards.

- sheet and strip, e.g. ISO 4995 or ISO 4996;

- tubular products. e.g. ISO 12633-1, ISO 12633-2.

NOTE In this document, the term of "thickness" is considered as "nominal thickness", unless otherwise stated.

#### nn) MEDC 2 (2736) CD2-ISO 630-6:2023

**Title:** Structural steels — Part 6: Technical delivery conditions for seismicproof improved structural steels for building

**Scope:** This document specifies qualities for steels for seismic-proof improved structural use. It is applicable to steel plates rolled on a reversing mill, wide flats, hot-rolled sections, which are used in the as-rolled condition, with the exception of grade SA440, which is normally produced using quenched and tempered or thermomechanical controlled process and normally intended for welded or bolted structures.

This document covers 5 steel grades and 7 qualities. Grades SA235, SA325, SA345, SA390 and SA440 are covered. Not all grades are available in all qualities, and some qualities have Charpy V-notch requirements.

The steels specified in this document are applicable to hot-rolled plates, wide flats, and sections with a minimum nominal thickness of 6 mm and a maximum nominal thickness of 150 mm for steel plates, and a maximum nominal thickness of 140 mm for wide flats and hot-rolled sections.

This document does not include the following structural steels, some of which are covered by other International Standards:

- sheet and strip, e.g. ISO 4995 or ISO 4996;

- tubular products. e.g. ISO 12633-1, ISO 12633-2.

NOTE The term "thickness" is considered as "nominal thickness", unless otherwise stated.