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I. MEDC 3 (3195) DTZS/ ISO 14245:2021

Title: Gas cylinders - Specifications and testing of LPG cylinder valves -Self-closing.

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

II. MEDC 3 (3196) DTZS/ ISO 11439:2013

Title: Gas cylinders - High pressure cylinders for the on-board storage of natural gas as a fuel for automotive vehicles.

Scope: This International Standard specifies minimum requirements for light-weight refillable gas cylinders intended only for the on-board storage of high pressure compressed natural gas as a fuel for automotive vehicles to which the cylinders are to be fixed. The service conditions do not cover external loadings that can arise from vehicle collisions, etc.

III. MEDC 3 (3197) DTZS/ ISO 9809-1:2019

Title: Gas cylinders - Design, construction and testing of refillable seamless steel gas cylinders and tubes Part 1: Quenched and tempered steel cylinders and tubes with tensile strength less than 1 100 MPa.

Scope: This document specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes, examination and testing at time of manufacture for refillable seamless steel gas cylinders and tubes with water capacities up to and including 450 l.

IV. MEDC 3 (3198) DTZS/ ISO 9809-2:2019

Title: Gas cylinders - Design, construction and testing of refillable seamless steel gas cylinders and tubes Part 2: Quenched and tempered steel cylinders and tubes with tensile strength greater than or equal to 1 100 MPa.

Scope: This document specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes, examination and testing at time of manufacture for refillable seamless steel gas cylinders and tubes with water capacities up to and including 450 l.

V. MEDC 3 (3199) DTZS/ ISO 9809-3:2019

Title: Gas cylinders - Design, construction and testing of refillable seamless steel gas cylinders and tubes Part 3: Normalized steel cylinders and tubes.

Scope: This document specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes,

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examination and testing at the time of manufacture for refillable seamless steel gas cylinders and tubes with water capacities up to and including 450 l.

VI. MEDC 3 (3200) DTZS/ ISO 11120:2015

Title: - Gas cylinders - Refillable seamless steel tubes of water capacity between 150 l and 3000 l - Design, construction and testing.

Scope: This International Standard specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes, examinations and tests at manufacture of refillable quenched and tempered seamless steel tubes of water capacities exceeding 150 l up to and including 3 000 l for compressed and liquefied gases exposed to extreme world-wide ambient temperatures, normally between –50 °C and +65 °C.

VII. MEDC 3 (3201) DTZS/ ISO 23826:2021

Title: - Gas cylinders - Ball valves - Specification and testing.

Scope: This document specifies design, type testing, marking, manufacturing tests and examinations requirements for ball valves used as:

- a) closures of refillable transportable gas cylinders, pressure drums and tubes;
- b) main valves for cylinder bundles;
- c) valves for cargo transport units [e.g. trailers, battery vehicles, multi-element gas containers (MEGCs)]; which convey compressed gases, liquefied gases and dissolved gases.

VIII. MEDC 3 (3202) DTZS/ ISO 14313:2007

Title: Petroleum and natural gas industries -Pipeline transportation systems - Pipeline valves

Scope: This International Standard specifies requirements and provides recommendations for the design, manufacturing, testing and documentation of ball, check, gate and plug valves for application in pipeline systems meeting the requirements of ISO 13623 for the petroleum and natural gas industries

IX. MEDC 3 (3203) DTZS/ ISO 13703-2:2023

Title: Oil and gas industries including lower carbon energy — Piping systems on offshore platforms and onshore plants Part 2: Materials

Scope: This document provides a set of common supplementary requirements for the most frequently used materials in upstream oil and gas piping systems..

X. MEDC 3 (3204) DTZS / ISO 10961:2019

Title: Gas cylinders — Cylinder bundles — Design, manufacture, testing and inspection

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Scope: This document specifies the requirements for the design, construction, testing and initial inspection of a transportable cylinder bundle. It is applicable to cylinder bundles containing cylinders containing compressed gas, liquefied gas and mixtures thereof. It is also applicable to cylinder bundles for acetylene.

Additional requirements for acetylene cylinder bundles containing acetylene in a solvent are provided in Annex B. This document does not, however, cover acetylene cylinder bundles with solvent-free acetylene cylinders.).

XI. MEDC 2 (3213) DTZS - ISO 13850:2015

Title: Safety of machinery — Emergency stop function — Principles for design

Scope: This Standard specifies functional requirements and design principles for the emergency stop function on machinery, independent of the type of energy used.

It does not deal with functions such as reversal or limitation of motion, deflection of emissions (e.g. radiation, fluids), shielding, braking or disconnecting, which can be part of the emergency stop function.

The requirements for this Standard apply to all machines, with exception to:
— machines where an emergency stop would not reduce the risk;
— hand-held or hand-operated machines.

XII. MEDC 2 (3214) DTZS - ISO 13855:2010

Title: Safety of machinery — Positioning of safeguards with respect to the approach speeds of parts of the human body

Scope: This Standard establishes the positioning of safeguards with respect to the approach speeds of parts of the human body.

It specifies parameters based on values for approach speeds of parts of the human body and provides a methodology to determine the minimum distances to a hazard zone from the detection zone or from actuating devices of safeguards.

The values for approach speeds (walking speed and upper limb movement) in this Standard are time tested and proven in practical experience. This Standard gives guidance for typical approaches. Other types of approach, for example running, jumping or falling, are not considered in this Standard.

XIII. MEDC 2 (3215) DTZS - ISO 13857:2019

Title: Safety of machinery — Safety distances to prevent hazard zones being reached by upper and lower limbs

Scope: This document establishes values for safety distances in both industrial and non-industrial environments to prevent machinery hazard zones being reached. The safety distances are appropriate for protective structures.

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It also gives information about distances to impede free access by the lower limbs (see [Annex B](#)).

This document covers people of 14 years and older (the 5th percentile stature of 14-year-olds is approximately 1 400 mm). In addition, for upper limbs only, it provides information for children older than 3 years (5th percentile stature of 3-year-olds is approximately 900 mm) where reaching through openings needs to be addressed.

XIV. MEDC 2 (3216) DTZS - ISO 14118:2017

Title: Safety of machinery — Prevention of unexpected start-up

Scope: This document specifies requirements for designed-in means aimed at preventing unexpected machine start-up (see [3.2](#)) to allow safe human interventions in danger zones (see [Annex A](#)).

This document applies to unexpected start-up from all types of energy source, i.e.:

- power supply, e.g. electrical, hydraulic, pneumatic;
- stored energy due to, e.g. gravity, compressed springs;
- external influences, e.g. from wind.

This document does not specify performance levels or safety integrity levels for safety-related parts of control systems. While available means to prevent unexpected start-up are identified, this document does not specify the means for the prevention of unexpected machine start-up for specific machines.

XV. MEDC 2 (3217) DTZS - ISO 14119:2013

Title: Safety of machinery — Interlocking devices associated with guards — Principles for design and selection

Scope: This Standard specifies principles for the design and selection — independent of the nature of the energy source — of interlocking devices associated with guards.

This Standard covers the parts of guards which actuate interlocking devices.

This Standard does not necessarily provide all the specific requirements for trapped key systems.

This Standard provides measures to minimize defeat of interlocking devices in a reasonably foreseeable manner.

XVI. MEDC 2 (3218) DTZS - ISO 14122-1:2016

Title: Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery — Part 1: Choice of fixed means and general requirements of access

Scope: This part of ISO 14122 gives general requirements for access to stationary machines and guidance about the correct choice of means of

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access when necessary access to the stationary machine is not possible directly from the ground level or from a floor.

It is applicable to permanent means of access which are a part of a stationary machine, and also to non-powered adjustable parts (e.g. foldable, slidable) and movable parts of fixed means of access.

This part of ISO 14122 specifies minimum requirements that also apply when the same means of access is required as the part of the building or civil construction (e.g. working platforms, walkways, ladders) where the machine is installed, on condition that the main function of that part of the construction is to provide a means of access to the machine.

It is intended that this part of ISO 14122 be used with a relevant access-specific part of ISO 14122.

The ISO 14122 series as a whole is applicable to both stationary and mobile machinery where fixed means of access are necessary. It is not applicable to powered means of access such as lifts, escalators, or other devices specially designed to lift persons between two levels.

This part of ISO 14122 is not applicable to machinery manufactured before the date of its publication.

For the significant hazards covered by this part of ISO 14122, see Clause 4.

XVII. **MEDC 2 (3219) DTZS - ISO 14122-2:2016**

Title: Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery — Part 2: Working platforms and walkways

Scope: This part of ISO 14122 gives requirements for non-powered working platforms and walkways which are a part of a stationary machine, and to the non-powered adjustable parts (e.g. foldable, sliding) and movable parts of those fixed means of access.

This part of ISO 14122 specifies minimum requirements that also apply when the same means of access is required as the part of the building or civil construction (e.g. working platforms, walkways) where the machine is installed, on condition that the main function of that part of the construction is to provide a means of access to the machine.

It is intended that this part of ISO 14122 be used with ISO 14122-1 to give the requirements for walking platforms and walkways.

The ISO 14122 series as a whole is applicable to both stationary and mobile machinery where fixed means of access are necessary. It is not applicable to powered means of access such as lifts, escalators, or other devices specially designed to lift persons between two levels.

This part of ISO 14122 is not applicable to machinery manufactured before the date of its publication.

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XVIII. MEDC 2 (3220) DTZS - ISO 14122-3:2016

Title: Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery — Part 3: Stairs, stepladders and guard-rails

Scope: This part of ISO 14122 gives requirements for non-powered stairs, stepladders and guard-rails which are a part of a stationary machine, and to the non-powered adjustable parts (e.g. foldable, slidable) and movable parts of those fixed means of access.

This part of ISO 14122 specifies minimum requirements that also apply when the same means of access is required as the part of the building or civil construction (e.g. stairs, stepladders, guard-rails) where the machine is installed, on condition that the main function of that part of the construction is to provide a means of access to the machine.

It is intended that this part of ISO 14122 be used with ISO 14122-1 to give the requirements for steps, stepladders and guard-rails.

The ISO 14122 series as a whole is applicable to both stationary and mobile machinery where fixed means of access are necessary. It is not applicable to powered means of access such as lifts, escalators, or other devices specially designed to lift persons between two levels.

This part of ISO 14122 is not applicable to machinery manufactured before the date of its publication.

XIX. MEDC 2 (3221) DTZS - ISO 14122-4:2016

Title: Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery — Part 4: Fixed ladders

Scope: This part of ISO 14122 gives requirements for fixed ladders which are a part of a stationary machine, and to the non-powered adjustable parts (e.g. foldable, slidable) and movable parts of fixed ladder systems.

This part of ISO 14122 specifies minimum requirements that also apply when the same means of access is required as the part of the building or civil construction (e.g. fixed ladders) where the machine is installed, on condition that the main function of that part of the construction is to provide a means of access to the machine.

It is intended that this part of ISO 14122 be used with ISO 14122-1 to give the requirements for fixed ladder systems.

The ISO 14122 series as a whole is applicable to both stationary and mobile machinery where fixed means of access are necessary. It is not applicable to powered means of access such as lifts, escalators, or other devices specially designed to lift persons between two levels.

This part of ISO 14122 is not applicable to machinery manufactured before the date of its publication.

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XX. MEDC 2 (3222) DTZS - ISO 14123-1:2015

Title: Safety of machinery — Reduction of risks to health resulting from hazardous substances emitted by machinery — Part 1: Principles and specifications for machinery manufacturers

Scope: This part of ISO 14123 establishes principles for the control of risks to health resulting from hazardous substances emitted by machinery.

This part of ISO 14123 is not applicable to substances that are a hazard to health solely because of their explosive, flammable or radioactive properties or their behaviour at extremes of temperature or pressure.

XXI. MEDC 2 (3223) DTZS - ISO 14123-2:2015

Title: Safety of machinery — Reduction of risks to health resulting from hazardous substances emitted by machinery — Part 2: Methodology leading to verification procedures.

Scope: This part of ISO 14123 establishes a methodology that leads to the selection of critical factors relating to emissions of hazardous substances for the purpose of specifying suitable verification procedures.

This part of ISO 14123 is intended to be used in conjunction with ISO 14123-1 and relates specifically to ISO 14123-1:2015, Clause 8.

XXII. MEDC 2 (3384) DTZS - ISO 8353:2024

Title: Steel sheet, zinc-aluminium-magnesium alloy-coated by the continuous hot-dip process, of commercial, drawing and structural qualities.

Scope: This document specifies the minimum requirements for steel sheet, in coils and cut lengths, metallic-coated by the continuous hot-dip process, with zinc-aluminium-magnesium alloy coating.

The product is intended for applications requiring high corrosion resistance, formability and paintability.

The steel sheet is produced in a number of quality designations and grades, coating type, coating mass, surface treatments and coating finish conditions designed to be compatible with differing application requirements.