



# **Indian Standards**

**A Monthly Newsletter**

**Bureau of Indian Standards**

**01st February 2024 to 29th February 2024**

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# SUMMARY OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Issued Between 01st February 2024 to 29th February 2024

## STANDARDS: IN NUMBERS

The total number of new standards issued by the Bureau of Indian Standards from 01st February to 29th February 2024 is 41.

Sl. No.	Standard No.	Date of Publish	Description
1	IS 18473: 2024	09-02-2024	<p><b>SCOPE</b></p> <p>This standard covers the method of testing to be used for assessing structural performance, under positive and/or negative static air pressure, of curtain walls, windows, sliding doors (sliders) and skylights to be fitted in exterior walls and supplied in the form of completely assembled and finished units.</p>
2	IS 15844 (Part 3): 2024	13-02-2024	<p><b>SCOPE</b></p> <p>1.1 This standard prescribes the performance requirements of <b>professional sports footwear</b>.</p> <p>1.2 This standard does not cover the performance requirement for the following:</p> <p>a) General purpose; and</p> <p>b) Performance sports footwear.</p> <p><b>2 REFERENCES</b></p> <p>The standards listed in Annex A contain provisions, which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revisions, and parties to agreements based on these standards are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of these standards.</p>

Sl. No.	Standard No.	Date of Publish	Description
3	IS 18511: 2024 ISO 24162: 2022	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard, which is identical to ISO 24162: 2022 'Test method for energy consumption of refuse collection vehicles' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Solid Waste Management Sectional Committee and approval of the Chemical Division Council.</p> <p>This document specifies a uniform, reproducible testing process for various drive units, chassis, constructions and lifting devices for the refuse collection vehicles described in EN 1501 (all parts, excluding EN 1501-4), with which a comparison for energy consumption can be performed.</p> <p>This specification defines criteria for a reference area with regard to a synthesized tour (test circuit). Therefore, this determines a representative test circuit and/or data for a software calculation tool, such as VECTO (vehicle energy consumption calculation tool).</p> <p>To define appropriate characteristic numbers for the environmental effect of RCVs, it is, therefore, necessary to differentiate between refuse collection and transport trips with and without loads. The complete logistics shall be considered to effectively compare the various vehicle models and their respective drive units.</p> <p>The text of the ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. However, certain conventions and terminologies are not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p> <p>a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and</p> <p>b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker in the International Standard, while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.</p>

Sl. No.	Standard No.	Date of Publish	Description
4	IS 18533 (Part 1): 2024 ISO 13304-1: 2020	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard (Part 1), which is identical to ISO 13304-1: 2020 '<b>Radiological protection - Minimum criteria for electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectroscopy for retrospective dosimetry of ionizing radiation - Part 1: General principles</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Nuclear Energy for Peaceful Applications Sectional Committee and approval of the Chemical Division Council.</p> <p>This Indian Standard is published in two parts. The other part of this series is:</p> <p>Part 2 Ex vivo human tooth enamel dosimetry</p> <p>The text of the ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. However, certain conventions and terminologies are not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p> <p>a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and</p> <p>b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker in the International Standard, while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.</p>
5	IS 18510: 2024 ISO 24160: 2022	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard, which is identical to ISO 24160: 2022 'Refuse collection vehicles - Waste odour and leachate prevention and control' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Solid Waste Management Sectional Committee and approval of the Chemical Division Council.</p> <p>Waste odour and leachate emitted from refuse collection vehicles (RCVs) have a negative impact on living environments and can be a cause of complaints by residents.</p>

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			<p>This standard specifies methods for preventing the spread of waste odour and the leakage of leachate during the collection and transportation of waste in refuse collection vehicles (RCVs) when the control of the spread of waste odour and leakage of leachate is required in order to protect the surrounding environment.</p> <p>The text of ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions and terminologies are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p> <p>a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and</p> <p>b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker in the International Standard, while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.</p>
6	IS 18512: 2024 ISO/TS 2415: 2022	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard which is identical to ISO/TS 24159: 2022 '<b>Refuse collection vehicles - Safety of manual and rear-loaded refuse collection vehicles</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Solid Waste Management Sectional Committee and approval of the Chemical Division Council.</p> <p>Manual and rear-loaded refuse collection vehicles (RCVs) present specific risks to humans. Accidents have been reported during the operation of manual and rear-loaded RCVs, such as operators' bodies getting caught in vehicle parts while handling waste or maintaining the vehicle.</p> <p>This standard provides general requirements, recommendations and examples of safety methods to ensure the safety of operation of manual and rear-loaded refuse collection vehicles (RCVs).</p> <p>The text of ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions and terminologies are, however, not identical to those</p>

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			<p>used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p> <p>a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, it should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and</p> <p>b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.</p>
7	IS 18582 (Part 6): 2024 ISO 11999-6:2016	23-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard, which is identical to ISO 11999-6: 2016 '<b>PPE for firefighters - Test methods and requirements for PPE used by firefighters who are at risk of exposure to high levels of heat and/or flame while fighting fires occurring in structures - Part 6: Footwear</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Footwear Sectional Committee had been approved by the Chemical Division Council.</p> <p>This part of ISO 11999 specifies the minimum design and performance requirements for footwear as part of personal protective equipment [PPE] to be used by firefighters, primarily but not solely to protect against flame and high thermal loads while fighting fires occurring in structures.</p> <p>The text of ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions and terminologies are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p> <p>a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and</p> <p>b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker in the International Standard, while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.</p>
8	IS 18589 (Part 6): 2024 ISO 16073-6:2021	23-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard, which is identical to ISO 16073-6: 2021 '<b>Wildland firefighting personal</b></p>



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			<p><b>protective equipment - Requirements and test methods - Part 6: Footwear'</b> issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Footwear Sectional Committee had been approved by the Chemical Division Council.</p> <p>This document covers the general design, minimum performance requirements and methods of test for wildland firefighting footwear. This document does not cover PPE for structural firefighting (see ISO 11999 series), for use against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear hazards, ISO 18639 series PPE for firefighters undertaking specific rescue activities or for use where a reflective outer surface is required (see ISO 15538).</p> <p>Activities in support of wildland firefighting, such as the cutting of trees and the use of a chainsaw can require additional protection to that provided in this document. Users are directed to those relevant standards for the requirements associated with such protection.</p> <p>The text of ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions and terminologies are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p> <p>a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and</p> <p>b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker in the International Standard, while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.</p>

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9	IS 12998: 2024 1680	06-02-2024	<p>This Standard (First Revision) which is identical to ISO 1680: 2013 '<b>Acoustics - Test code for the measurement of airborne noise emitted by rotating electrical machines</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Rotating Machinery Sectional Committee and approval of the Electrotechnical Division Council.</p> <p>The text of the ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p> <p>a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appears referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and</p> <p>b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker, while in Indian Standards the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.</p>
10	IS 18464: 2024	09-02-2024	<p><b>1 SCOPE</b></p> <p>This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and testing of liqueurs.</p> <p><b>2 REFERENCES</b></p> <p>The standards given in Annex A contain provisions which through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of these standards.</p>
11	IS 18564 (Part 1): 2024 ISO 10272-1: 2017	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard (Part 1) which is identical to ISO 10272-1: 2017 '<b>Microbiology of the food chain - Horizontal method for detection and enumeration of Campylobacter spp. - Part 1: Detection method</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Food Microbiology Sectional</p>



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			<p>Committee and approval of the Food and Agriculture Division Council.</p> <p>This Indian Standard is published in two parts. The other part in this series is:</p> <p>Part 2 Colony-count technique</p> <p>The text of ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p> <p>a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and</p> <p>b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.</p>
12	IS 18564 (Part 2): 2024 ISO 10272-2: 2017	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard (Part 2) which is identical to ISO 10272-2: 2017 '<b>Microbiology of the food chain - Horizontal method for detection and enumeration of Campylobacter spp. - Part 2: Colony-count technique</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Food Microbiology Sectional Committee and approval of the Food and Agriculture Division Council.</p> <p>This Indian Standard is published in two parts. The other part in this series is:</p> <p>Part 1 Detection method</p> <p>The text of ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p> <p>a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and</p>

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			b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.
13	IS 18567: 2024 ISO 17410: 2019	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard which is identical to ISO 17410: 2019 '<b>Microbiology of the food chain - Horizontal method for the enumeration of psychrotrophic microorganisms</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Food Microbiology Sectional Committee and approval of the Food and Agriculture Division Council.</p> <p>The text of ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p> <p>a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and</p> <p>b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.</p>
14	IS 18568: 2024 ISO 17468: 2016	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard which is identical to ISO 17468: 2016 '<b>Microbiology of the food chain - Technical requirements and guidance on establishment or revision of a standardized reference method</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Food Microbiology Sectional Committee and approval of the Food and Agriculture Division Council.</p> <p>The text of ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p>

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15	IS 18569: 2024 ISO 18743: 2015	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard which is identical to ISO 18743: 2015 '<b>Microbiology of the food chain - Detection of Trichinella larvae in meat by artificial digestion method</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Food Microbiology Sectional Committee and approval of the Food and Agriculture Division Council.</p> <p>The text of ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p> <p>a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and</p> <p>b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.</p>
16	IS 18579: 2024	09-02-2024	<p><b>1 SCOPE</b></p> <p>This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of <b>sampling and test for ametoctradin + dimethomorph suspension concentrate (SC)</b>.</p> <p><b>2 REFERENCES</b></p> <p>The standards given below contain provisions which through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid.</p>

Sl. No.	Standard No.	Date of Publish	Description
17	IS 18588: 2024	09-02-2024	<p><b>1 SCOPE</b></p> <p>This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of <b>sampling and test for metrafenone suspension concentrate</b>.</p> <p><b>2 REFERENCES</b></p> <p>The standards given below contain provisions which through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid.</p>
18	IS/ISO/TS 30427: 2021 ISO/TS 30427:2021	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard which is identical with '<b>ISO/TS 30427: 2021 Human resource management - Costs metrics cluster</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Human Resource and Innovation Management Sectional Committee and approval of the Management and Systems Division Council.</p> <p>The text of ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p> <p>a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and</p> <p>b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.</p>

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19	IS/ISO 8000-115: 2018 ISO 8000-115: 2018	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard which is identical with ISO 8000-115: 2018 '<b>Data quality - Part 115: Master data - Exchange of quality identifiers - Syntactic, semantic and resolution requirements</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on recommendation of the Industrial Automation Systems and Robotics Sectional Committee and approval of the Production and General Engineering Division Council.</p> <p>Other parts in this series are:</p> <p>Part 1 Overview</p> <p>Part 2 Vocabulary</p> <p>Part 8 Information and data quality - Concepts and measuring</p> <p>Part 60 Data quality management - Overview</p> <p>Part 61 Data quality management - Process reference model</p> <p>Part 62 Data quality management - Organizational process maturity assessment - Application of standards relating to process assessment</p> <p>Part 63 Data quality management - Process measurement</p> <p>Part 64 Data quality management - Organizational process maturity assessment - Application of the test process improvement method</p> <p>Part 65 Data quality management - Process measurement questionnaire</p> <p>Part 66 Data quality management - Assessment indicators for data processing in manufacturing operations</p> <p>Part 81 Data quality assessment - Profiling</p> <p>Part 82 Data quality assessment - Creating data rules</p>

Sl. No.	Standard No.	Date of Publish	Description
			<p>Part 100 Master data - Exchange of characteristic data - Overview</p> <p>Part 110 Master data - Exchange of characteristic data - Syntax, semantic encoding, and conformance to data specification</p> <p>Part 116 Master data - Exchange of quality identifiers - Application of ISO 8000-115 to authoritative legal entity identifiers</p> <p>Part 120 Master data - Exchange of characteristic data - Provenance</p> <p>Part 130 Master data - Exchange of characteristic data - Accuracy</p> <p>Part 140 Master data - Exchange of characteristic data - Completeness</p> <p>Part 150 Data quality management - Roles and responsibilities</p> <p>Part 311 Guidance for the application of product data quality for shape (PDQ-S)</p> <p>A list of all parts in the IS/ISO 8000 series can be found on the BIS and ISO website.</p> <p>Most commonly an identifier is a reference to a data set managed by the owner of the identifier and, as such, it is an alias for a master data record. Identifiers are widely exchanged by governments and commercial companies to refer to data used to describe individuals, organizations, locations, goods, services, assets, processes, procedures, laws, rules and regulations. Examples of identifiers include vehicle registration number (license plate), vehicle identification number (VIN), driver's permit number, social security number, national identity card number, student number, employee number, passport number, tax identification number, IP address, telephone number, email address, domain name, part number, batch number, serial number, customer number, supplier number and concept identifiers.</p> <p>This document specifies the requirements for the quality identifiers that form part of an exchange of</p>

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			<p>master data. These requirements supplement those of IS/ISO 8000-110.</p> <p>The text of ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p> <p>a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and</p> <p>b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.</p>
20	IS/ISO 8000-116: 2019 ISO 8000-116: 2019	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard (Part 116) which is identical to ISO 8000-116: 2019 '<b>Data quality - Part 116: Master data - Exchange of quality identifiers - Application of ISO 8000-115 to authoritative legal entity identifiers</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on recommendation of the Industrial Automation Systems and Robotics Sectional Committee and approval of the Production and General Engineering Division Council.</p> <p>Other parts in this series are:</p> <p>Part 1 Overview</p> <p>Part 2 Vocabulary</p> <p>Part 8 Information and data quality - Concepts and measuring</p> <p>Part 60 Data quality management - Overview</p> <p>Part 61 Data quality management - Process reference model</p> <p>Part 62 Data quality management - Organizational process maturity assessment - Application of standards relating to process assessment</p>



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			<p>Part 63 Data quality management - Process measurement</p> <p>Part 64 Data quality management - Organizational process maturity assessment - Application of the test process improvement method</p> <p>Part 65 Data quality management - Process measurement questionnaire</p> <p>Part 66 Data quality management - Assessment indicators for data processing in manufacturing operations</p> <p>Part 81 Data quality assessment - Profiling</p> <p>Part 82 Data quality assessment - Creating data rules</p> <p>Part 100 Master data - Exchange of characteristic data - Overview</p> <p>Part 110 Master data - Exchange of characteristic data - Syntax, semantic encoding, and conformance to data specification</p> <p>Part 115 Master data - Exchange of quality identifiers - Syntactic, semantic and resolution requirements</p> <p>Part 120 Master data - Exchange of characteristic data - Provenance</p> <p>Part 130 Master data - Exchange of characteristic data - Accuracy</p> <p>Part 140 Master data - Exchange of characteristic data - Completeness</p> <p>Part 150 Data quality management - Roles and responsibilities</p> <p>Part 311 Guidance for the application of product data quality for shape (PDQ-S)</p> <p>A list of all parts in the IS/ISO 8000 series can be found on the BIS and ISO website.</p> <p>Commonly used identifiers for individuals and organizations are proxy identifiers issued by an organization that is not the administrative agency of the government that granted the legal status to a</p>

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			<p>physical or juridical person. Providing a standard for the formulation of the prefixes used to create IS/ISO 8000-115 compliant identifiers for legal entities allows the open, globally unambiguous representation of authoritative legal entity identifiers (ALEI). The representation specified by this document makes it easier for the supply chain to obtain reliably the legal name, date of formation and status of trading partners. This reliability arises from having explicit traceability to the administrative agency that granted each organization legal status under the authority of a government.</p> <p>The text of ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p> <p>a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and</p> <p>b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.</p>
21	IS/ISO 8000-150: 2022 ISO 8000-150	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard (Part 150) which is identical to ISO 8000-150: 2022 '<b>Data quality - Part 150: Data quality management - Roles and responsibilities</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on recommendation of the Industrial Automation Systems and Robotics Sectional Committee and approval of the Production and General Engineering Division Council.</p> <p>Other parts in this series are:</p> <p>Part 1 Overview</p> <p>Part 2 Vocabulary</p> <p>Part 8 Information and data quality - Concepts and measuring</p>

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			<p>Part 60 Data quality management - Overview</p> <p>Part 61 Data quality management - Process reference model</p> <p>Part 62 Data quality management - Organizational process maturity assessment - Application of standards relating to process assessment</p> <p>Part 63 Data quality management - Process measurement</p> <p>Part 64 Data quality management - Organizational process maturity assessment - Application of the test process improvement method</p> <p>Part 65 Data quality management - Process measurement questionnaire</p> <p>Part 66 Data quality management - Assessment indicators for data processing in manufacturing operations</p> <p>Part 81 Data quality assessment - Profiling</p> <p>Part 82 Data quality assessment - Creating data rules</p> <p>Part 100 Master data - Exchange of characteristic data - Overview</p> <p>Part 110 Master data - Exchange of characteristic data - Syntax, semantic encoding, and conformance to data specification</p> <p>Part 115 Master data - Exchange of quality identifiers - Syntactic, semantic and resolution requirements</p> <p>Part 116 Master data - Exchange of quality identifiers - Application of ISO 8000-115 to authoritative legal entity identifiers</p> <p>Part 120 Master data - Exchange of characteristic data - Provenance</p> <p>Part 130 Master data - Exchange of characteristic data - Accuracy</p> <p>Part 140 Master data - Exchange of characteristic data - Completeness</p>

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			<p>Part 311 Guidance for the application of product data quality for shape (PDQ-S)</p> <p>A list of all parts in the IS/ISO 8000 series can be found on the BIS website.</p> <p>This document specifies the key considerations for organizations that are establishing appropriate roles and responsibilities for data quality management.</p> <p>The text of ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p> <p>a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and</p> <p>b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.</p>
22	IS 18392: 2024 ISO 24393: 2008	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard which is identical to ISO 24393: 2008 '<b>Rolling bearings - Linear motion rolling bearings - Vocabulary</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on recommendation of the Bearings Sectional Committee and approval of the Production and General Engineering Department.</p> <p>Various types of linear motion rolling bearings and linear guidance systems have been developed and produced by many manufacturers in recent years. Therefore, this Indian Standard has been developed as the initial stage to unify and clarify the names for linear guidance systems, linear motion rolling bearings, subassemblies, parts, accessories, and technologies.</p> <p>The text of the ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian</p>

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			<p>Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p> <p>a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and</p> <p>b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.</p>
23	IS 18507: 2024	09-02-2024	<p><b>1 SCOPE</b></p> <p>This standard specifies the characteristics of cross recessed bugle head/trumpet head drywall screws for thread diameter from 3.5 mm to 5.5 mm.</p> <p><b>2 REFERENCES</b></p> <p>The standards listed in Annex A contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid.</p>
24	IS 18508: 2024	09-02-2024	<p><b>1 SCOPE</b></p> <p>This standard specifies the characteristics of cross recessed chipboard screws for threaded diameter from 3 mm to 6 mm.</p> <p><b>2 REFERENCES</b></p> <p>The standards listed in Annex A contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid.</p>
25	IS 18509: 2024	09-02-2024	<p><b>1 SCOPE</b></p> <p>This standard specifies the characteristics of cross-recessed countersunk head wood screws for thread diameters from 2 mm to 8 mm.</p> <p><b>2 REFERENCES</b></p> <p>The standards listed in Annex A contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid.</p>

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26	IS 20000: 2024	09-02-2024	<p><b>1 SCOPE</b></p> <p>This standard defines terms relating to services.</p> <p>NOTES</p> <p>1 Annex A includes a figure of the model of terms used in service provision.</p> <p>2 The terms and definitions are arranged in conceptual order with an alphabetical index provided at the end of the document as Annex B.</p>
27	IS 18595: 2024	22-02-2024	<p><b>1 SCOPE</b></p> <p>This standard provides general security and policy requirements for signature creation, validation and augmentation applications.</p> <p>The present standard is primarily relevant to the following stakeholders:</p> <p>a) Implementers and providers of applications for signature creation, signature validation and/or signature augmentation, who need to ensure that relevant requirements are covered; and</p> <p>b) Stakeholders that integrate applications for signature creation, signature validation and/or signature augmentation components with business process software (or use standalone software), who want to ensure proper functioning of the overall signature creation/validation/augmentation process and that the signature creation/validation is done in a sufficiently secure environment.</p> <p>The present standard applies to these stakeholders and their evaluators (for a self-evaluation or an evaluation by a third party) to have a list of criteria against which to check the implementation.</p> <p>The requirements cover applications for signature creation, signature validation and/or signature augmentation, such as the implementation and provision of the Signature Creation Application/Signature Validation Application/Signature Augmentation Application (SCA/SVA/SAA) modules, the Driving Application (DA), the communication between the SCA and the</p>

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			<p>signature creation device (SCDev) and the environment in which the SCA/SVA/SAA is used.</p> <p>It also specifies user interface requirements, while the user interface can be part of the SCA/SVA/SAA or of the DA, which is called the SCA/SVA/SAA. Any entity using SCA/SVA/SAA components in its business process acts as a driving application.</p> <p>The standard covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Legal-driven policy requirements;</li> <li>b) Information security (management system) requirements;</li> <li>c) Signature creation, signature validation and signature augmentation processes requirements;</li> <li>d) Development and coding policy requirements; and</li> <li>e) General requirements.</li> </ul> <p>Protection Profiles (PP) for signature creation applications and signature validation applications are out of scope. They are defined in the CEN standard 'Protection Profiles for Signature Creation and Validation Applications' CEN EN 419 111.</p>
28	IS/ISO/TS 21377: 2024 ISO/TS 21377: 2023	22-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard, which is identical to ISO/TS 21377: 2023 '<b>Exchange formats for the audit data collection standard - XML and JSON</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendations of Accounting and Finance Services Sectional Committee, and approval of the Service Sector Division Council.</p> <p>Accounting and enterprise resource planning (ERP) software packages are widely used in businesses and by various government organizations to manage and track business processes, post transactions and produce financial reports. Because of the nature of the information contained within the ERP systems, the data are also leveraged by internal and external auditors to assess the business controls, processes and financial reporting. Numerous ERP packages are used by businesses and government organizations, which can vary greatly in design (for example</p>



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			<p>interfaces, data content, data formats, operational reports, management reports, financial reports). These and other design differences present challenges in data collection for auditing supervision management purposes.</p> <p>This Indian Standard concerns the specification of technical exchange formats as output file formats for the functional content defined in IS/ISO 21378: 2019.</p> <p>The text of the ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. However, certain terminologies and conventions are not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p> <p>a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and</p> <p>b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker, while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.</p>
29	IS 18542: 2024 1833-19:2006	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard, which is identical to ISO 1833-19: 2006 '<b>Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 19: Mixtures of cellulose fibres and asbestos (method by heating)</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Chemical Methods of Test Sectional Committee and approval of the Textiles Division Council.</p> <p>The text of the ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p> <p>a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and</p> <p>b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker, while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.</p>

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30	IS 18543: 2024 1833-21:2019	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard which is identical to ISO 1833-21: 2019 '<b>Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 21: Mixtures of chlorofibres, certain modacrylics, certain elastanes, acetates, triacetates with certain other fibres (method using cyclohexanone)</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) were adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Chemical Methods of Test Sectional Committee and approval of the Textiles Division Council.</p> <p>The text of ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p> <p>a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and</p> <p>b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker, while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.</p>
31	IS 18546: 2024 1833-25:2020	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard which is identical to ISO 1833-25: 2020 '<b>Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 25: Mixtures of polyester with certain other fibres (method using trichloroacetic acid and chloroform)</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Chemical Methods of Test Sectional Committee and approval of the Textiles Division Council.</p> <p>The text of the ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p> <p>a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and</p>

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32	IS 18547: 2024 1833-26:2020	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard which is identical to ISO 1833-26: 2020 '<b>Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 26: Mixtures of melamine with certain other fibres (method using hot formic acid)</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Chemical Methods of Test Sectional Committee and approval of the Textiles Division Council.</p> <p>The text of the ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p> <p>a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and</p> <p>b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker, while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.</p>
33	IS 18544: 2024 1833-22:2020	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard is identical to ISO 1833-22: 2020 '<b>Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 22: Mixtures of viscose or certain types of cupro or modal or lyocell with flax fibres (method using formic acid and zinc chloride)</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Chemical Methods of Test Sectional Committee and approval of the Textiles Division Council.</p> <p>The text of the ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p>

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34	IS 18548: 2024 1833-27:2018	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard, which is identical to ISO 1833-27: 2018 <b>Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 27: Mixtures of cellulose fibres with certain other fibres (method using aluminium sulfate)</b> issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Chemical Methods of Test Sectional Committee and approval of the Textiles Division Council.</p> <p>The text of the ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p> <p>a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and</p> <p>b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker, while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.</p>
35	IS 18549: 2024 1833-28:2019	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard is identical to ISO 1833-28: 2019 <b>Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 28: Mixtures of chitosan with certain other fibres (method using diluted acetic acid)</b> issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Chemical Methods of Test Sectional Committee and approval of the Textiles Division Council.</p> <p>The text of ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not</p>

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36	IS 18550: 2024 1833-29:2020	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard is identical to ISO 1833-29: 2020 '<b>Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 29: Mixtures of polyamide with polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (method using sulfuric acid)</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Chemical Methods of Test Sectional Committee and approval of the Textiles Division Council.</p> <p>The text of ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p> <p>a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and</p> <p>b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker, while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.</p>
37	IS 18484: 2024 1833-6:2018	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard is identical to ISO 1833-6: 2018 '<b>Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 6: Mixtures of viscose, certain types of cupro, modal or lyocell with certain other fibres (method using formic acid and zinc chloride)</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Chemical Methods of Test Sectional Committee and approval of the Textiles Division Council.</p> <p>The text of the ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard</p>

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38	IS 18485: 2024 ISO 1833-9: 2019	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard, which is identical to ISO 1833-9: 2019 '<b>Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 9: Mixtures of acetate with certain other fibres (method using benzyl alcohol)</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Chemical Methods of Test Sectional Committee and approval of the Textiles Division Council.</p> <p>The text of the ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p> <p>a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and</p> <p>b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker, while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.</p>
39	IS 18486: 2024 1833-13:2019	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard which is identical to ISO 1833-13: 2019 '<b>Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 13: Mixtures of certain chlorofibres with certain other fibres (method using carbon disulfide/acetone)</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Chemical Methods of Test Sectional Committee and approval of the Textiles Division Council.</p>

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40	IS 18541: 2024 1833-17:2019	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard which is identical to ISO 1833-17: 2019 '<b>Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 17: Mixtures of cellulose fibres and certain fibres with chlorofibres and certain other fibres (method using concentrated sulfuric acid)</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Chemical Methods of Test Sectional Committee and approval of the Textiles Division Council.</p> <p>The text of the ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:</p> <p>a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and</p> <p>b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker, while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.</p>
41	IS 18487: 2024 1833-14:2019	09-02-2024	<p><b>NATIONAL FOREWORD</b></p> <p>This Indian Standard, which is identical to ISO 1833-14: 2019 '<b>Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 14: Mixtures of acetate with certain other fibres (method using glacial acetic acid)</b>' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the</p>



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