

List of Work Programme as of 07/09/2018

This Work Programme consists of draft of Malaysian Standards (MS) at various stages of development. In order to comply the principles on transparency and wider participation, public are welcomed to know more and monitor the progress of draft MS.

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No.	Project No.	Stage Code	Title	Scope
1.	18A006R1	20.00	Fresh head lettuce – Specification (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements, sampling, packaging and labelling for fresh head lettuce (<i>Lactuca sativa</i> L.) to be supplied fresh to the consumer.
2.	16D017R1	20.00	Bored and preassembled locks and latches – Performance requirements (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard establishes performance requirements for bored and preassembled locks and latches which includes cycle tests, strength tests, operational tests, security tests, material evaluation tests, finish tests and dimensional criteria. Tests described in this standard are performed under laboratory conditions. In actual usage, results vary because of installation, door and frame construction, maintenance and environmental conditions.
3.	18F001R1	20.00	Pressure vessel inspection code - Part 1: Inservice inspection (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the guidelines for the inservice inspections required for boilers and fired/unfired pressure vessels. This standard does not cover the following: a) graphite pressure equipment; b) fiber reinforced vessels; and c) propane LP gas vessels.

4.	17L005R3	20.00	Specification for safety glass pane for motor vehicles: Part 1: General requirements (Third revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements for safety glass for installation either as windscreens, other panes or as partitions in motor vehicles and their trailers.
5.	17L006R3	20.00	Specification for Safety Glass Pane for Motor Vehicles: Part 2: Methods of Test (Third revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies details of methods of test used for evaluating requirements for safety-glass panes for motor vehicles. It has to be used in conjunction with part 1 of this standard.
6.	17P012R1	20.00	Cold-reduced carbon steel sheet and strip of commercial and drawing qualities (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard applies to cold-reduced carbon steel sheet and strip of commercial and drawing qualities. It is suitable for applications where the surface is of prime importance. Commercial quality sheet and strip (SPCC) is intended for general fabricating purposes where sheet is used in the flat condition or for bending, moderate forming and welding operations. Drawing quality sheet and strip (SPCD, SPCE, SPCF, SPCG) is intended for drawing or severe forming, including welding. Drawing quality sheet is furnished according to all the requirements of this Malaysian Standard, or, by agreement when ordered, to fabricate an identified part, in which case, the mechanical property requirements do not apply.
7.	18Q001R0	20.00	Textile and Apparel - Labelling - Specification	This Malaysian Standard specifies words, phrases and symbols to be used for providing care instructions and labeling for clothing and apparels, household textiles, home furnishings and other textile products.
8.	16U039R1	20.00	Coffee and its products – Vocabulary (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard defines the most commonly used terms relating to coffee and its products.
9.	16U040R2	20.00	Instant coffee - Specification (Second revision)	This Malaysian standard specifies requirements and methods of test for instant coffee powder derived by dehydration of aqueous extract of freshly roasted and ground coffee beans or decaffeinated coffee beans.
10.	16U041R1	20.00	Roasted ground coffee – Specification (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of tests for roasted ground coffee.
11.	16U043R1	20.00	Green Coffee - Specification	This Malaysian Standard prescribes the requirements, methods of sampling and test of green coffee.

12.	17D012R0	20.20	Ceiling suspension system - Specification	This Malaysian Standard covers metal ceiling suspension systems used primarily to support acoustical tile or acoustical lay-in panels. Some suspension systems incorporate locking assembly details that enhance performance by providing some continuity or load transfer capability between adjacent sections of the ceiling grid. The test methods included in this specification do not provide the means for making a complete evaluation of continuous beam systems, nor for assessing the continuity contribution to overall system performance. However, the test methods can be used for evaluating primary structural members in conjunction with secondary members that interlock, as well as with those of non-interlocking type.
13.	16H009R2	20.20	LPG fuel system in internal combustion engines - Specification (Second revision)	This Malaysian Standard shall apply to the design, construction, installation, operation and fuelling of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) equipment used either wholly or in part as a fuel for internal combustion engines.
14.	16H011R4	20.20	Liquefied petroleum and gases (LPG) – Specification (Fourth revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies liquefied petroleum gases for use as domestic, commercial, industrial, and engine fuels.
15.	18L004R3	20.20	Procured tread for retreading tyres – Specification (Third revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the minimum requirements for procured tread for retreading tyres.
16.	18L005R3	20.20	Cushion gum used in procured retreading of tyres - Specification (Third revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements for cushion gum used in the procured process of retreading tyres.
17.	17P011R1	20.20	Aluminium and aluminium alloy - Extruded shapes (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies chemical compositions, mechanical and physical properties, tolerances and other characteristics of wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy extruded shapes.
18.	18P001R2	20.20	Prestressing steel – Part 4: Strand (Second Revision of MS 1138-4)	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements for high tensile steel strand which has been given a stress relieving heat treatment according to the general requirements specified in MS1138: Part 1.
19.	18P002R2	20.20	Tinplate and blackplate - Specification (Second revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements for single and double cold-reduced blackplates and electrolytic tinplates in the form of sheets or coils that are intended mainly

				for food can, beverage can, and general use.
20.	18Q002R1	20.20	MS 629 Fishing Nets – Specification	This Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements for fishing nets with particular reference to dimensional stability, measurement of mesh size, linear density, breaking load of twine, elongation at breaking load and mesh breaking load.
21.	16U042R1	20.20	Kopi campuran – Spesifikasi (Semakan pertama)	This Malaysian standard specifies requirements for quality and methods of test for mixed coffee.
22.	16A020R0	30.20	Raw-Unclean Edible-Birdnest (EBN) - Specification	This Malaysian Standard specifies Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) and requirements of raw-unclean EBN harvested from caves or ranches in the production of quality and safe raw-unclean EBN which may include but not limited to sorting, pre-cleaning, drying, weighing, packing and labelling activities; specification of raw-unclean EBN which determines the quality, physical, and grading requirement of raw-unclean EBN.
23.	18A002R0	30.20	Amenities trees maintenance - Pruning	This Malaysian Standard establishes general principle for good practices of amenities trees maintenance which covers pruning activity.
24.	18A003R1	30.20	Fresh durian – Specification (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements of commercial varieties of durian, <i>Durio zibethinus</i> L. of the Bombacaceae family, to be supplied whole and fresh to the consumer.
25.	18A004R2	30.20	Fresh mangoes - Specification (Second revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements of commercial varieties of mangoes, <i>Mangifera indica</i> L. of the Anacardiaceae family, to be supplied whole and fresh to the consumer.
26.	18A005R2	30.20	Durian (<i>Durio zibethinus</i> L.) clonal planting materials - Specification (Second revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the quality requirements for clonal planting materials of durian (<i>Durio zibethinus</i> L.).
27.	11D050R0	30.20	Manhole tops for sewerage application - Specification	The Malaysian Standard specifies requirements for manhole tops for sewerage application with a clear opening of 600 mm and up to 1 000 mm, for installation within areas subjected to pedestrian and/or vehicular traffic.
28.	16D014R0	30.20	Use of glass in buildings - Guidelines	This Malaysian Standard provides guideline to the industry on the selection of appropriate and suitable

				type of glass in accordance to its intended used. This standard also helps to promote safety by reducing or minimising the likelihood of cutting and piercing injuries when the glazing materials are broken by human contact.
29.	17D001R3	30.20	Energy efficiency and use of renewable energy for non-residential buildings - Code of practice (Third revision)	This Malaysian Standard gives guidance on the effective use of energy including the application of renewable energy in new and existing non-residential buildings. Buildings or portions thereof whose peak design rate of electrical energy usage for all purposes is less than 10 W/m ² (installed) of gross floor area are excluded from this standard. Where specifically noted in this standard, certain other buildings or elements thereof may be exempted when design data are not available or applicable.
30.	17D013R0	30.20	Steel doorsets and door frame - Specification	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements for the design, fabrication and performance of pedestrian doorsets with leaves manufactured from steel skins with a minimum thickness of 1.0 mm, where all surfaces are steel and the edges are steel and mechanically fixed. It applies to doors whose leaves are infilled with materials of either recycled cardboard honeycomb or mineral wool. It covers both complete doorsets, and door frames that could be used for doorsets with non-metallic leaves.
31.	17D014R0	30.20	Cold-formed steel structure - Part 3: Cold-formed light gauge steel structures	This Malaysian Standard specifies the cross-sectional configurations, manufacturing processes and fabrication practices of cold-formed steel structural members differ in several respects from those of hot rolled steel shapes. For cold-formed steel sections, the forming process is performed at, or near, room temperature by the use of bending brakes, press brakes or roll-forming machines. This Malaysian standard is limited to the fabrication and installation of framing of steel structural members cold-formed from carbon or low-alloy sheet, strip, plate or bar. The design is to be in accordance with the limit stated in the design method. This standard is applicable only to cold-formed sections not more than 8mm in thickness.
32.	17D015R2	30.20	Guide to modular coordination in buildings - Part 3: Coordinating	This Malaysian Standard gives general principles for coordinating dimensions of stairs and stair openings in residential, commercial and office and

			sizes for stairs and stair openings (Second revision)	institutional use, and which will fill coordinating spaces in dimensionally coordinated buildings.
33.	17D016R1	30.20	Guide to modular coordination in buildings - Part 8: Coordinating sizes for masonry units (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard gives recommendations for the coordinating sizes for all types of masonry units.
34.	18D002R1	30.20	Urinals – Specification (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements for materials, manufacture, and urinals made from Vitreous China and stainless steel.
35.	16E015R0	30.20	Guidelines of testing and calibration for commissioning and maintenance of protective relays and devices at voltage electrical installations	This Malaysian Standard applies the method of testing protection system for electrical installation with protection relays that include the followings: a) current transformer; b) voltage transformer; c) overcurrent and earth fault; d) pilot wire protection; e) current differential; f) distance relays; g) high impedance; h) bias differential; i) overload protection; j) frequency and voltage; k) unbalance relays; l) power relays (including reverse power relay); m) multicore cables; n) phase sequence relay; o) breaker failure; p) trip test.
36.	16E016R1	30.20	Guidelines for limiting exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields - Part 1: for frequency up to 3 kHz (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the limit of electromagnetic field exposure of frequency up to 3kHz and verification for complying with the limits that will provide protection against known direct and indirect adverse health effects. The limit specified in the standard are intended to be used as a basic for planning with work procedures, designing for protective facilities, the assessment of the efficacy of protective measures and practices, and guidance of health surveillance.
37.	16E017R1	30.20	Guidelines for limiting exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields - Part 2: for frequency from 3 kHz to 300 GHz (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies limit of human exposure to radiofrequency (RF) fields in the frequency range from 3kHz to 300GHz. This standard is applicable wherever the general public may be exposed to radiofrequency (RF) and wherever employees may be exposed in the course of their work. The exposure involved may be in the form of partial body exposure or whole body exposure.
38.	17E004R0	30.20	Testing and commissioning of grid connected photovoltaic system	This Malaysian Standard covers the testing and commissioning of grid connected photovoltaic system.

39.	16F009R1	30.20	Office furniture – Office work chair – Safety requirements (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the mechanical safety requirements for office work chairs. The requirements are based upon use for 8 h a day by persons weighing up to 110 kg.
40.	17F005R1	30.20	Domestic furniture - Seating - Determination of stability (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies test methods and requirements for the determination of the stability of all types of domestic seating for adults. The standard does not apply to adjustable geometry seating where the backrest is at an angle of 10° or less to the horizontal. Stability can be determined by either the experimental or the calculative method. Both methods are based on the same forces and points of application. The calculative method does not apply to seating, which have variable geometry and to seating, which visibly flex under the applied loads. If the result of the calculative method is uncertain or marginal the result shall be checked, if possible, by the experimental method.
41.	17F011R0	30.20	Non-destructive testing for corrosion detection - Specification	The Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements for ultrasonic testing (UT) for corrosion detection.
42.	16G001R0	30.20	Malaysian Geospatial Metadata Standard (MGMS)	This Malaysian Standard defines the schema required for describing geographic information and services. It provides information about the identification, the extent, the quality, the spatial and temporal aspects, spatial reference, the portrayal, distribution and other properties of digital geographic data and services. This standard specifies the minimum requirements for metadata element set of geographic information purpose with the following characteristics: • General Information (Metadata) • Identification Information • Data Theme • Spatial Domain • Browsing Information • Distribution Information • Data Set Identification • Reference System Information • Constraints • Data Quality (DQ) • Process Step Information • Spatial Representation Information • Event Identification • Instrument Identification
43.	16H006R0	30.20	Rehabilitation of aging pipeline - Specification	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements and guidelines for rehabilitation of aging oil and gas pipelines. This Malaysian Standard also cover the aspects of rehabilitation method/technology, design, qualification, installation, testing/inspection, commissioning,

				operation and maintenance of oil and gas pipelines.
44.	16H007R1	30.20	Petroleum and natural gas industries - Materials for use in H ₂ S-containing environments in oil and gas production - Part 2: Cracking-resistant carbon and low alloy steels, and the use of cast irons (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard gives requirements and recommendations for the selection and qualification of carbon and low alloy steels for service in equipment, used in oil and natural gas production and natural gas treatment plants in H ₂ S-containing environments, whose failure could pose a risk to the health and safety of the public and personnel or to the environment. It can be applied to help to avoid costly corrosion damage to the equipment itself. It supplements, but does not replace, the materials' requirements of the appropriate design codes, standards or regulations.
45.	16H008R1	30.20	Petroleum and natural gas industries - Materials for use in H ₂ S-containing environments in oil and gas production - Part 3: Cracking-resistant CRAs (corrosion-resistant alloys) and other alloys (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard gives requirements and recommendations for the selection and qualification of CRAs (corrosion-resistant alloys) and other alloys for service in equipment, used in oil and natural gas production and natural gas treatment plants in H ₂ S-containing environments, whose failure could pose a risk to the health and safety of the public and personnel or to the environment. It can be applied to help to avoid costly corrosion damage to the equipment itself. It supplements, but does not replace, the materials' requirements of the appropriate design codes, standards or regulations.
46.	16H012R1	30.20	Storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids - Code of practice (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard covers the design, construction and operation of installations for the storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids including petroleum and petroleum products.
47.	16H013R2	30.20	Relative density of solid pitch and bitumen (Displacement method) – Test method (Second revision)	This Malaysian Standard covers the determination of relative density of water displacement of hard pitches and bitumen with softening points above 70°C.
48.	16H014R2	30.20	Penetration grade of bitumen for use in pavement construction - Specification (Second revision)	This Malaysian Standard covers the penetration grades of bitumen for use in the construction of pavements.
49.	16H017R3	30.20	Engine oils - Specification (Third revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements for engine oils. This standard is applicable to all automotive gasoline and diesel engines, and also high speed industrial diesel engines.

50.	17H001R0	30.20	Liquid hydrocarbons - Dynamic measurement - Proving systems for volumetric meters - Part 1: Pipe provers	This Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements of meter proving of the different types of meters and meter proving systems used in Malaysia. The standard provides guidance for the design, installation and calibration of pipe provers.
51.	17H019R0	30.20	Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits - Ultrasonic transit-time meters for liquid	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements and recommendations for ultrasonic liquid flowmeters, which utilize the transit time of ultrasonic signals to measure the flow of single-phase homogenous liquids in closed conduits. There are no limits on the minimum or maximum sizes of the meter. This standard specifies performance, calibration and output characteristics of ultrasonic meters (USMs) for liquid flow measurement and deals with installation conditions. It covers installation with and without a dedicated proving (calibration) system. It covers both in-line and clamp-on transducers (used in configurations in which the beam is non-refracted and in those in which it is refracted).
52.	17H020R0	30.20	Petroleum and natural gas industries – Specific requirements for offshore structures – Part 4: Geotechnical and foundation design considerations	This part of Malaysian Standard contains provisions for those aspects of geoscience and foundation engineering that are applicable to a broad range of offshore structures, rather than to a particular structure type. Such aspects are: - site and soil characterization; - identification of hazards; - design and installation of shallow foundations supported by the seabed; - design and installation of pile foundations; - soil-structure interaction for auxiliary structures, e.g. subsea production systems, risers and flowlines; - design of anchors for the stationkeeping systems of floating structures.
53.	18H002R4	30.20	Storage, handling and transportation of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG) - Code of practice (Fourth revision of MS 830)	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements for the location, design, construction, commissioning and operation of installations for the storage and handling of LPG.
54.	11I004R0	30.20	Sistem pengurusan berasaskan nilai - Keperluan daripada perspektif Islam	This Malaysian Standard consists of a guideline and a certifiable requirements standard which prescribes the framework for an organisation to establish a management system based on Islamic values. The user of this standard should be able to meet the following expectations and benefits: a) to inculcate religious requirements into their quality management practice with the emphasis on value-based

				management. It promotes good universal value, which can be readily acceptable by all; b) to enhance the level of efficiency and effectiveness. This standard requires the practice of universal good conducts at all levels of the organisation that could lead to the improvement in the level of productivity and quality of output (goods and services); and c) to enhance the level of compliance and confidence among all stakeholders.
55.	12J001R0	30.20	Modified Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (mPVC) pipes for water supply - Specification	This Malaysian Standard specifies the characteristics for pipes made of Modified Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (mPVC) for water supply
56.	17L002R0	30.20	Goods vehicles – Construction of tipper truck – Code of practice	This Malaysian Standard specifies code of practice for the construction of tipper trucks. It applies to vehicles category N1, N2 and N3.
57.	17L902AMT	30.20	CLASSIFICATION AND DEFINITION OF POWER-DRIVEN VEHICLES AND TRAILERS	This Malaysian Standard defines the classification and definition of power-driven vehicles and trailers. This standard also defines terms relating to some types of road vehicles designated according to certain design and technical characteristics. The terms do not take into account whether the vehicles and certain combinations are authorised or not in the country.
58.	18L003R3	30.20	Rubber tread compound for hot (conventional) retreading of passenger car and commercial vehicle tyres – Specification (Third revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the minimum requirements for rubber tread compound for retreading of pneumatic tyres for use of passenger cars and commercial vehicles. The rubber tread compound specified in this standard covers those suitable for use in hot (conventional) retreading (camelback, slab or stripwinding) process only.
59.	17M001R1	30.20	Specification for portable fire extinguishers - Part 4: Maintenance of portable fire extinguisher – Code of practice (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies schedules for the maintenance of portable fire extinguishers, installed in all applications, to be followed by the user and the maintenance supplier. Additionally it specifies the detailed actions for two levels of maintenance: basic service and extended service. Maintenance is intended to assure fitness for purpose.
60.	17M002R0	30.20	Specification for portable fire extinguishers - Part 7: Transportation	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements of portable fire extinguishers used in land, sea and air transportation excluding two or three wheels vehicles.

61.	17M003R0	30.20	Application of fire safety engineering principles to the design of buildings - Code of practice	This Malaysian Standard provides a framework for an engineering approach to the achievement of fire safety in buildings by giving recommendations and guidance on the application of scientific and engineering principles to the protection of people, property and the environment from fire. This code of practice applies to the design of new buildings and the appraisal of existing buildings. This code of practice does not provide specific guidance on buildings used for the bulk storage or processing of flammable liquids or explosive materials. The intrinsic risks associated with such buildings will often necessitate special consideration, which is beyond the scope of this document.
62.	10N006R1	30.20	Rubber erasers - Specification (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements for rubber erasers for removing ink and pencil writing. The unvulcanized rubber eraser and the rubber eraser to be fitted to pencil are excluded.
63.	13O004R0	30.20	Guidance on Social Responsibility	This Malaysian Standard provides a widely accepted guidelines for all type of organization to address and report their Social Responsibility activities in accordance with Internationally recognized standards namely the ISO 26000. A preferred approach is for total adoption of the ISO 26000:2010 – Guidance on Social Responsibility
64.	17P003R1	30.20	Roofing and cladding products from metal sheet - Specification for self-supporting of steel sheet (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements for self-supporting roofing products for discontinuous laying made from metallic coated steel sheet with or without additional organic coating. This standard establishes general characteristic, definitions, classifications and labelling for the products, together with requirements for the materials from which the products can be manufactured. It is intended to be used either by manufacturers to ensure that their products comply with the requirements or by purchasers to verify that the products comply when purchased before they are despatched from the factory. It specifies the requirements for products which enable them to meet all normal service conditions. This Malaysian Standard applies to all discontinuously laid self-supporting external profiled sheets for roofing with the exception of tiles with a surface area less than 1 m ² and produced by stamping. These profiled

				roof sheets are designed to keep wind and rain out of the building and to transfer any resultant loads and infrequent maintenance loads to the structure. No requirements for supporting construction, design of roof system and execution of connection and flashing are included.
65.	17P008R0	30.20	Cold-formed steel structure - Part 2: Technical delivery condition	This Malaysian Standard specifies the cross-sectional configurations, manufacturing processes and fabrication practices of cold-formed steel structural members differ in several respects from those of hot rolled steel shapes. For cold-formed steel sections, the forming process is performed at, or near, room temperature by the use of bending brakes, press brakes or roll-forming machines. This Malaysian Standard is limited to the delivery condition of steel structural members cold-formed from carbon or low-alloy sheet, strip, plate or bar. The design need to be in accordance with the limit stated in the design method. This standard is applicable only to cold-formed sections not more than 8 mm in thickness.
66.	17P010R1	30.20	Continuous hot-dip metallic coated steel sheet and strip - Coatings of zinc alloyed with aluminium and magnesium (First revision of MS 2657)	This Malaysian Standard applies to continuous hot-dip zinc-aluminium alloy, zinc-aluminium magnesium alloy and aluminium-zinc-magnesium alloy coated carbon steel sheet of structural quality, commercial quality and drawing quality. The product is intended for applications where resistance to corrosion is of prime importance. The steel sheet is produced in a number of grades, coating mass, ordering conditions, and surface treatments. Metallic coated steel sheet is produced in thickness range from 0.16 mm to 5 mm after hot-dip metallic coating, and in widths of 600 mm and above in coils and cut lengths. Metallic coated steel sheet less than 600 mm wide may be slit from wide sheet and will be considered as strip.
67.	17P013R1	30.20	Stainless steels for general purposes - Part 1: Corrosion-resistant flat products (First revision) (ISO 16143-1:2014, MOD)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions for hot rolled black coil in semi-finished condition that has not undergone the annealing and pickled processes; that are in compliance with the chemical properties. In addition to this part of the standard, the general technical delivery requirements of MS 1846 are applicable. This part of standard does not apply to components manufactured

				by further processing of the product forms listed in the first paragraph where quality characteristics are altered as a result of such processing.
68.	17Q004R0	30.20	Tekstil - Tenunan Malaysia - Bahagian 4: Tenun Tradisional Sabah	Malaysian Standard ini menetapkan keperluan bahan, proses, struktur, corak, kriteria kualiti, kaedah penjagaan, penandaan dan pelabelan bagi Tenun Tradisional Sabah, iaitu Tenun Dastar, Rungus, Mugah dan Sambitan.
69.	16R006R0	30.20	Patient elevator/lift in healthcare facilities - Specification	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements for the design, construction, installation, testing, commission, maintenance and safety for patient elevator/lift, used in healthcare facilities.
70.	17R005R1	30.20	Cupboards for storage of medicines in healthcare premises (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements for cupboards of three security levels intended for the storage of medicines at ambient temperature in healthcare premises.
71.	17S004R4	30.20	Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-21: Particular requirements for storage water heater (Fourth revision)	This Malaysian Standard deals with the safety of electric storage water heaters for household and similar purposes and intended for heating water below boiling temperature, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. Appliances not intended for normal household use but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard. This standard is also applicable to solar water heater with the provision of electric heating element. This standard is also applicable to immersion heater units intended to be retrofitted in a heat exchange closed water heater having provision for retrofitting.
72.	17S005R0	30.20	Non-conductive isolation barrier for water heater - Specification	This Malaysian Standard describes the requirements for non-conductive isolation barrier for water heater connected to electrical power supply at not more than 230 V +10% -6% with earth connection.
73.	17S012R3	30.20	Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-35: Particular requirements for	This Malaysian Standard deals with the safety of electric instantaneous water heaters for household and similar purposes and intended for heating water below boiling temperature, their

			instantaneous water heater (Third revision)	<p>rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. NOTE 101 Instantaneous water heaters incorporating bare heating elements are within the scope of this standard. Appliances not intended for normal household use but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended for use in shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard. As far as is practicable, this standard deals with the common hazards presented by appliances which are encountered by all persons in and around the home. However, in general, it does not take into account – persons (including children) whose • physical, sensory or mental capabilities; or • lack of experience and knowledge prevents them from using the appliance safely without supervision or instruction; – children playing with the appliance.</p>
74.	17U001R0	30.20	Madu Kelulut - Spesifikasi	<p>Malaysian Standard ini menetapkan spesifikasi kualiti, kaedah ujian dan pengujian madu kelulut yang dihasilkan oleh genera Trigona.</p>
75.	17W001R0	30.20	Emergency preparedness and response (EPR) - Guidelines in managing emergencies in facilities	<p>This Malaysian Standard provides guidelines for the development, implementation, maintenance, validation and improvement of emergencies for a facility in any sectors or industries. It includes the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The formation, purpose, responsibility and training of the emergency planning committee. Determination of emergency situations including its risk. The development of an emergency plan. The development of emergency response procedures. The establishment, authority and training of an emergency control organization. The testing and validation of emergency response procedures. Emergency related training. <p>This Malaysian Standard applies to buildings, structures or workplaces occupied by people, with the exception of domestic building. This Malaysian Standard does not cover facilities operational incidents (refer definition in Draft), community disaster management, security management or major environmental impacts beyond the facility. However, the standard will provide basis for organisation to support alignment with its business continuity plan and disaster management, if any. This Malaysian</p>

				Standard does not attempt to over-ride legislative obligations in providing for the safety of occupants and visitors in facilities.
76.	18W002R0	30.20	Sistem pengurusan dan keselamatan pekerjaan - Keperluan dengan panduan penggunaan (ISO 45001:2018, IDT)	Malaysian Standard ini menentukan keperluan untuk sistem pengurusan kesihatan dan keselamatan pekerjaan (OH&S), dan memberikan panduan untuk penggunaannya, bagi membolehkan organisasi menyediakan tempat kerja yang selamat dan sihat, dengan mencegah kecederaan yang berkaitan dengan pekerjaan dan kesihatan yang tidak baik, serta dengan meningkatkan secara proaktif prestasi OH&S. Piawaian ini boleh digunakan untuk mana-mana organisasi yang ingin menubuhkan, melaksanakan dan mengekalkan sistem pengurusan OH&S untuk meningkatkan kesihatan dan keselamatan pekerjaan, menghapuskan bahaya dan meminimumkan risiko OH&S (termasuk kekurangan sistem), memanfaatkan peluang OH&S, dan menangani ketidakpatuhan sistem pengurusan OH & dikaitkan dengan aktivitinya.
77.	17E002R1	30.99	Method of sampling insulating liquids (First revision) (IEC 60475:2011, MOD)	This Malaysian Standard is applicable to the procedure to be used for insulating liquids in delivery containers and in electrical equipment such as power and instrument transformers, reactors, bushings, oil-filled cables, oil-filled tank-type capacitors, switchgear and load tap changers (LTCs). This standard applies to liquids the viscosity of which at the sampling temperature is less than 1 500 mm ² /s (or cSt). It applies to mineral oils and non-mineral oils (such as synthetic esters, natural esters, vegetable oils or silicones).
78.	17E003R1	30.99	Fluids for electrotechnical applications – Unused mineral insulating oils for transformers and switchgear (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard is applicable to specifications and test methods for unused mineral insulating oils (see Clause 3 for definitions). It applies to oil delivered to the agreed point and time of delivery, intended for use in transformers, switchgear and similar electrical equipment in which oil is required for insulation and heat transfer. These oils are obtained by refining, modifying and/or blending of petroleum products and other hydrocarbons. Oils with and without additives are both within the scope of this standard. This standard is applicable only to unused mineral insulating oils. Recycled oils are beyond the scope of this standard. This

				standard does not apply to mineral insulating oils used as impregnants in cables or capacitors.
79.	16S009R0	30.99	Minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) for electric motor	This Malaysian Standard specifies the minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) for electric motor proposed to be used by the industry in Malaysia. The scope of this guideline only covers the following specifications of electric motor: a. Alternating Current (A.C.) 50 Hz, 2 pole, 4 pole and 6 pole, 3 phase squirrel cage induction motors. b. Input Power ranges between 0.75 to 375 kW. c. Stand alone electric motor only
80.	15D008R1	40.20	Site Investigations - Code of Practice (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard deals with the investigation of sites for the purposes of assessing their suitability for the construction of civil engineering and building works and of acquiring knowledge of the characteristics of a site that affect the design and construction of such work and the security of neighbouring land and property.
81.	16D002R2	40.20	Float glass - Specification (Second revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the transparent, highly flat and glossy float glass and polished plate glass used mainly for windows, doors, mirrors and other for in buildings and other applications, hereinafter referred to as the 'float and polished plate glass'.
82.	17D017R1	40.20	Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates - Part 6: Determination of particle density and water absorption (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the reference methods used for type testing and in case of dispute, for the determination of particle density and water absorption of normal weight and lightweight aggregates. Other methods may be used for other purposes, such as factory production control, provided that an appropriate working relationship with the reference method has been established. For convenience, some of these other methods are also described in this standard.
83.	17E001R2	40.20	Boxes and enclosures for electrical accessories for household and similar fixed electrical installations - Part 24: Particular requirements for enclosures for housing protective devices and other power dissipating electrical equipment (Second revision) (IEC 60670-24:2011, IDT)	This Malaysian Standard applies to enclosures and parts of them for housing protective devices and other power dissipating electrical equipment intended to be used with a rated voltage not exceeding 400 V and a total incoming load current not exceeding 125 A for household and similar fixed electrical installations. These enclosures are intended to be installed where unskilled persons have access.

				<p>They are intended to be integrated with electrical equipment on site by skilled persons (installers). They are intended to be installed where the prospective short circuit current does not exceed 10 kA unless they are protected by current limiting protective devices with a cut-off current not exceeding 17 kA.</p> <p>Enclosures complying with this standard are suitable for use, after installation, at ambient temperature not normally exceeding 25 °C, but occasionally reaching 35 °C over 24 h, max. 40 °C and min. -5 °C.</p>
84.	17F001R2	40.20	Safety of escalators and moving walks - Part 1: Construction and installation (Second revision)	<p>This Malaysian Standard is applicable for new escalators and moving walks (pallet or belt type). This standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to escalators and moving walks when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer. This standard does not deal with hazards arising from seismic activities.</p>
85.	17F002R0	40.20	Safety of escalators and moving walks - Part 2: Rules for the improvement of safety of existing escalators and moving walks	<p>This Malaysian Standard gives rules for improving the safety of existing escalators and moving walks with the aim of reaching an equivalent level of safety to that of a newly installed escalator and moving walk by the application of today's state of the art for safety. This standard includes the improvement of safety of existing escalators and moving walks for: a) users; b) maintenance and inspection personnel; c) persons outside the escalator or moving walk (but in its immediate vicinity); d) authorised persons. This standard is not applicable to: a) safety during transport, installation, repairs and dismantling of escalators and moving walks; b) spiral escalators; c) accelerating moving walks. However, this standard can usefully be taken as a reference basis.</p>
86.	16H010R1	40.20	Gas analysis - Requirements for certificates for calibration gases and gas mixtures (First revision) (ISO 6141:2015, IDT)	<p>This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements for certificates for pure gases and for certificates for homogeneous gas mixtures to be used as calibration gases. This Malaysian Standard specifies the minimum information (mandatory data) required and additional information (optional data) recommended for characterizing a pure gas, or a homogeneous gas mixture, supplied under pressure in a cylinder or other container. This</p>

				Malaysian Standard does not cover the field of safety-relevant data and related labelling. Two different formats are considered for the information specified by this Malaysian Standard: - a certificate, i.e., a document uniquely related to the container; and - a certificate extract, i.e., a document affixed to the container.
87.	16H018R1	40.20	Natural gas - Vocabulary (First revision) (ISO 14532:2014, IDT)	This Malaysian Standard establishes the terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviations used in the field of natural gas.
88.	18H001R0	40.20	Petroleum and natural gas industries – Specific requirements for offshore structures – Part 2: Seismic design procedures and criteria	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements for defining the seismic design procedures and criteria for offshore structures. The requirements focus on fixed steel offshore structures and fixed concrete offshore structures. The effects of seismic events on floating structures and partially buoyant structures are briefly discussed. The site-specific assessment of jack-ups in elevated condition is only covered in this document to the extent that the requirements are applicable. Only earthquake-induced ground motions are addressed in detail. Other geologically induced hazards such as liquefaction, slope instability, faults, tsunamis, mud volcanoes and shock waves are mentioned and briefly discussed. The requirements are intended to reduce risks to persons, the environment, and assets to the lowest levels that are reasonably practicable. This intent is achieved by using: a) seismic design procedures which are dependent on the exposure level of the offshore structure and the expected intensity of seismic events; b) a two-level seismic design check in which the structure is designed to the ultimate limit state (ULS) for strength and stiffness and then checked to abnormal environmental events or the abnormal limit state (ALS) to ensure that it meets reserve strength and energy dissipation requirements. Procedures and requirements for a site-specific probabilistic seismic hazard analysis (PSHA) are addressed for offshore structures in high seismic areas and/or with high exposure levels. However, a thorough explanation of PSHA procedures is not included.
89.	18H003R1	40.20	Diesel fuel - Specification - Part 3: Euro 5 (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements for diesel (Euro 5)

				suitable for use in automotive, industrial and other diesel applications.
90.	16K002R1	40.20	Packaging - Transport of dangerous goods - Part 2: Classification (First revision)	This part of MS 1513 provides the introduction to the parts and sub-parts of class 1 – Explosives, class 2 – Gases, class 3 – Flammable liquids, class 4 – Flammable solids; substances liable to spontaneous combustion; substances which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases, class 5 – Oxidizing substances and organic peroxides, class 6 – Toxic and infectious substances and class 8 – Corrosive substances and Class 9 - Miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles.
91.	16K003R2	40.20	Packaging - Transport of dangerous goods - Part 3: Dangerous goods list, special provisions and exceptions (Second revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the Dangerous Goods List and limited quantities exceptions for transport. The requirements of this standard do not apply to Class 7, packages containing radioactive material.
92.	17L004R3	40.20	Retreaded pneumatic rubber tyres for passenger cars and commercial vehicles - Specification (Third revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements for retreading of pneumatic highway tyres including passenger car tyres and tyres for multi-purpose passenger vehicles, trucks, buses, trailers and other commercial vehicles used on the public road. This standard does not cover off-the-road vehicles. It covers definitions of terms used in the retreading industry, initial inspection criteria for rejection of casings, acceptance criteria for repair of tyres for retreading, in-process retreading guidelines, inspection of the finished tyres, quality control testing requirements as well as a statement of warranty that the finished tyres conform to this standard and will give satisfactory service under normal operating conditions.
93.	17L008R1	40.20	Classification and definition of power-driven vehicles and trailers (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard defines the classification and definition of power-driven vehicles and trailers. It also defines terms relating to some types of road vehicles designated according to certain design and technical characteristics. The terms do not take into account whether the vehicles and certain combinations are authorised or not in the country.
94.	18L002R0	40.20	Motorcycles - Measurement method for gaseous exhaust emissions and fuel consumption - Part 3: Fuel consumption	This Malaysian Standard specifies the methods of measurement for fuel consumption at a constant speed on the road and on the chassis

			measurement at constant speed (ISO 6460-3:2007, IDT)	dynamometer. It is applicable to motorcycles as defined in ISO 3833 equipped with a spark ignition engine (four-stroke engine, two-stroke engine or rotary piston engine) or a compression ignition engine.
95.	17Q003R2	40.20	Batik Malaysia - Spesifikasi (Semakan kedua)	Malaysian Standard ini menetapkan keperluan bahan, teknik, proses-proses, keperluan, kaedah ujian, nilai estetika, penandaan dan pelabelan bagi Batik Malaysia.
96.	17R007R0	40.20	Medical devices - Recognized essential principles of safety and performance of medical devices - Part 2: General essential principles and additional specific essential principles for all IVD medical devices and guidance on the selection of standards (ISO 16142-2:2017, IDT)	This Malaysian Standard includes the essential principles of safety and performance, identifies significant standards and guides that can be used in the assessment of conformity of a medical device to the recognized essential principles that when met, indicate a medical device is safe and performs as intended. This standard identifies and describes the six general essential principles of safety and performance that apply to all medical devices, including IVD medical devices (in vitro diagnostic).
97.	17R008R0	40.20	Medical devices - Recognised essential principles of safety and performance of medical devices - Part 1: General essential principles and additional specific essential principles for all non-IVD medical devices and guidance on the selection of standards (ISO 16142-1:2016, IDT)	This Malaysian Standard which includes the essential principles of safety and performance, identifies significant standards and guides that can be used in the assessment of conformity of a medical device to the recognised essential principles that when met, indicate a medical device is safe and performs as intended. The standard identifies and describes the six general essential principles of safety and performance that apply to all medical devices, including IVD medical devices (in vitro diagnostic).
98.	17S001R0	40.20	Electronic cigarette devices - Safety requirements and test methods	This Malaysian Standard specifies the safety and test method requirements for electronic cigarette device (e-cigarette device) with electronic liquid (e-liquid). It is only applicable to e-liquid without nicotine. NOTE. The term electronic cigarette device is used herein in a generic manner, regardless of the format or the model of the device.
99.	17S013R1	40.20	Luminaires - Part 2-2: Particular requirements - Recessed luminaires (First revision) (IEC 60598-2-2:2011, IDT)	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements for recessed luminaires incorporating electric light sources for operation from supply voltages up to 1 000 V. This section does not apply to air-handling or liquid-cooled luminaires.

100.	17S014R2	40.20	Luminaires - Part 2-3: Particular Requirements - Luminaires for road and street lighting (Second revision) (IEC 60598-2-3:2002, AMD. 1:2011 CSV, IDT)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements for: - luminaires for road, street lighting and other public outdoor lighting applications; - tunnel lighting; - column-integrated luminaires with a minimum total height above normal ground level of 2,5 m; and - and for use with electrical lighting sources on supply voltages not exceeding 1 000 V.
101.	17S015R1	40.20	Self-ballasted fluorescent lamps for general lighting services - Safety requirements (First revision) (IEC 60968:2015, IDT)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the safety and interchangeability requirements, together with the test methods and conditions required to show compliance of tubular fluorescent lamps with integrated means for controlling starting and stable operation (self-ballasted fluorescent lamps). These lamps are intended for domestic and similar general lighting purposes, having a rated voltage of 50 V to 250 V, having a rated frequency of 50 Hz or 60Hz and having MS IEC 60061-1 compliant caps. For a cap-holder system not specifically mentioned in this standard, the relevant information on safety related tests provided by the manufacturer will apply. The requirements of this standard relate only to type testing.
102.	17S016R1	40.20	Luminaires - Part 2-12: Particular requirements - Mains socket-outlet mounted nightlights (First revision) (IEC 60598-2-12:2013, IDT)	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements for mains socket-outlet mounted nightlights for use with electric light sources, on supply voltages not exceeding 250 V a.c. 50/60 Hz. It is to be read in conjunction with those sections of Part 1 to which reference is made.
103.	17S017R2	40.20	AC and/or DC-supplied electronic control gear for tubular fluorescent lamps - Performance requirements (Second revision) (IEC 60929:2011, AMD. 1:2015 CSV, IDT)	This Malaysian Standard specifies performance requirements for electronic control gear for use on a.c. at 50 Hz or 60 Hz and/or d.c. supplies, both up to 1 000 V, with operating frequencies deviating from the supply frequency, associated with fluorescent lamps as specified in IEC 60081 and IEC 60901, and other fluorescent lamps for high-frequency operation.
104.	17S018R1	40.20	Auxiliaries for lamps - Starting devices (other than glow starters) - Performance requirements (First revision) (IEC 60927:2007, AMD. 1:2013 CSV, IDT)	This Malaysian Standard specifies performance requirements for starting devices (starters and ignitors) for tubular fluorescent and other discharge lamps for use on a.c. supplies up to 1 000 V at 50 Hz or 60 Hz, which produce starting pulses not greater than 5 kV. This standard is used in conjunction with IEC 61347-1 and IEC 61347-2-1.

105.	17S019R2	40.20	Auxiliaries for lamps - Capacitors for use in tubular fluorescent and other discharge lamp circuits - General and safety requirements (Second revision) (IEC 61048:2006, AMD. 1:2015 CSV, IDT)	This Malaysian Standard states the requirements for both self-healing and non-self-healing continuously rated a.c. capacitors of up to and including 2,5 kVAR, and not less than 0,1 μ F, having a rated voltage not exceeding 1 000 V, which are intended for use in discharge lamp circuits operating at 50 Hz or 60 Hz and at altitudes up to 3 000 m.
106.	17S020R1	40.20	Basic environmental testing procedures - Part 2: Tests - Tests B: Dry heat (First revision of MS IEC 60068-2-2)	This Malaysian Standard deals with dry heat tests applicable both to heat-dissipating and non-heat-dissipating specimens. For non-heat-dissipating specimens, Tests Bb and Bd do not deviate essentially from earlier issues. The object of the dry heat test is limited to the determination of the ability of components, equipment or other articles to be used, transported or stored at high temperature. These dry heat tests do not enable the ability of specimens to withstand or operate during the temperature variations to be assessed. In this case, it would be necessary to use IEC 600682-14 Test N: Change of temperature. The dry heat tests are subdivided as follows: Dry heat test for non-heat-dissipating specimens – with gradual change of temperature, Bb. Dry heat tests for heat-dissipating specimens – with gradual change of temperature, Bd; – with gradual change of temperature, specimen powered throughout, Be. The procedures given in this standard are normally intended for specimens that achieve temperature stability during the performance of the test procedure.
107.	16U036R2	40.20	Food safety according to hazard analysis and critical control point (HACCP) system (Second revision)	This Malaysian Standard describes the requirements for food safety according to HACCP system to ensure the safety of foodstuffs during preparation, processing, manufacturing, packaging, storage, transportation, distribution, handling or offering for sale or supply in any sector of the food chain.
108.	15B901WWR	40.60	BARYTES USED IN OIL-WELL DRILLING - SPECIFICATION (FIRST REVISION) (NOTE: REVISION OF MS 688: 1981)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for barytes used in oil-well drilling.
109.	17D005R0	40.60	Eurocode 3 - Design of steel structures - Part 1-3: General rules - Supplementary rules for cold-formed members and sheeting	(1) EN 1993-1-3 gives design requirements for cold-formed thin gauge members and sheeting. It applies to cold-formed steel products made from coated or uncoated thin gauge hot or cold rolled sheet or strip, that have been cold-formed by such processes as cold-rolled forming or

				<p>press-braking. It may also be used for the design of profiled steel sheeting for composite steel and concrete slabs at the construction stage, see EN 1994. The execution of steel structures made of cold-formed thin gauge members and sheeting is covered in EN 1090. NOTE: The rules in this part complement the rules in other parts of EN 1993-1. (2) Methods are also given for stressed-skin design using steel sheeting as a structural diaphragm. (3) This part does not apply to cold-formed circular and rectangular structural hollow sections supplied to EN 10219, for which reference should be made to EN 1993-1-1 and EN 1993-1-8. (4) EN 1993-1-3 gives methods for design by calculation and for design assisted by testing. The methods for design by calculation apply only within stated ranges of material properties and geometrical proportions for which sufficient experience and test evidence is available. These limitations do not apply to design assisted by testing. (5) EN 1993-1-3 does not cover load arrangement for testing for loads during execution and maintenance. (6) The calculation rules given in this standard are only valid if the tolerances of the cold formed members comply with EN 1090-2</p>
110.	17H002R1	40.60	Carbon steel forgings for piping applications – Specification (First revision)	<p>This Malaysian Standard covers forged carbon steel piping components for ambient- and higher-temperature service in pressure systems. Included are flanges, fittings, valves, and similar parts ordered either to dimensions specified by the purchaser or to dimensional standards such as the MSS, ASME, and API. Forgings made to this Malaysian Standard are limited to a maximum weight of 10 000 lb [4540 kg]. Tubesheets and hollow cylindrical forgings for pressure vessel shells are not included within the scope of this Malaysian Standard. Although this Malaysian Standard covers some piping components machined from rolled bar and seamless tubular products, it does not cover raw material produced in these product forms. Supplementary requirements are provided for use when additional testing or inspection is desired. These shall apply only when specified individually by the purchaser in the order.</p>
111.	17H003R1	40.60	Piping fittings of wrought carbon steel and alloy steel for moderate	<p>This Malaysian Standard covers wrought carbon steel and alloy steel</p>

			and high temperature service – Specification (First revision)	fittings of seamless and welded construction covered by the latest revision of ASME B16.9, B16.11, MSS-SP-79, MSS-SP-83, MSS-SP-95, and MSS-SP-97. These fittings are for use in pressure piping and in pressure vessel fabrication for service at moderate and elevated temperatures. Fittings differing from these ASME and MSS standards shall be furnished in accordance with Supplementary Requirement S58 of Specification A960/A960M. Optional supplementary requirements are provided for fittings where a greater degree of examination is desired. When desired, one or more of these supplementary requirements may be specified in the order. This specification does not cover cast welding fittings or fittings machined from castings.
112.	17H004R1	40.60	Seamless and welded steel pipe for low-temperature service - Specification (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard covers nominal (average) wall seamless and welded carbon and alloy steel pipe intended for use at low temperatures and in other applications requiring notch toughness. Some product sizes may not be available under this Malaysian Standard because heavier wall thicknesses have an adverse effect on impact properties.
113.	17H005R1	40.60	Seamless carbon steel pipe for high-temperature service – Specification (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard covers seamless carbon steel pipe for high-temperature service in NPS 1/8 to NPS 48 [DN 6 to DN 1200] inclusive, with nominal (average) wall thickness as given in ASME B 36.10M. It shall be permissible to furnish pipe having other dimensions provided such pipe complies with all other requirements of this specification. Pipe ordered under this specification shall be suitable for bending, flanging, and similar forming operations, and for welding. When the steel is to be welded, it is presupposed that a welding procedure suitable to the grade of steel and intended use or service will be utilized. Supplementary requirements of an optional nature are provided for seamless pipe intended for use in applications where a superior grade of pipe is required. These supplementary requirements call for additional tests to be made and when desired shall be so stated in the order.
114.	17H006R1	40.60	Carbon and low-alloy steel forgings, requiring notch toughness testing for piping	This Malaysian Standard covers several grades of carbon and low-alloy steel forged or ring-rolled flanges, forged fittings and valves intended

			components – Specification (First revision)	primarily for low-temperature service and requiring notch toughness testing. Although this Malaysian Standard covers some piping components machined from rolled bar and seamless tubular materials, it does not cover raw material produced in these product forms. No limitation on size is intended beyond the ability of the manufacturer to obtain the specified requirements. However, Class 3 of Grade LF787 is only available in the quenched-and-precipitation heat treated condition. Supplementary requirements are provided for use when additional testing or inspection is desired. These shall apply only when specified by the purchaser in the order.
115.	12J002R0	40.60	Multilayer poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) pipes for water supply and sewerage application	This Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements and characteristics of multilayer pipes made from poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) for piping systems intended for: a) water mains and services buried in the ground; b) conveyance of water above ground for both outside and inside buildings; c) buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure. For above-ground use, protective measures shall be taken. It is applicable to piping systems intended for the supply of water under pressure up to and including 25 °C (cold water) intended for human consumption and for general purposes as well as for waste water under pressure. For temperatures between 25 °C and 45 °C, Figure A.1 applies. NOTE. The producer and the end-user can come to agreement on the possibilities of use for temperatures above 45 °C on a case-by-case basis.
116.	16K001R1	40.60	Packaging - Transport of dangerous goods - Part 1: Part 1: General provisions, definitions and training (First revision)	The series of MS 1513 prescribe detailed requirements applicable to the transport of dangerous goods. Except as otherwise provided in these standard, no person may offer or accept dangerous goods for transport unless those goods are properly classified, packaged, marked, labelled, placarded, described and certified on a transport document, and otherwise in a condition for transport as required by these standard.
117.	16P014R3	40.60	Continuous hot-dip zinc-coated and zinc-iron alloy-coated carbon steel sheet and strip (Third revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies continuous hot-dip zinc-coated and zinc-iron alloy-coated carbon steel sheet and strip in terms of structural quality, commercial quality and drawing quality. The product is intended for

				<p>applications where resistance to corrosion is of prime importance. The steel sheet is produced in a number of grades, coating mass, ordering conditions, and surface treatments. Metallic coated steel sheet is produced in thickness range from 0.16 mm to 5 mm after hot-dip metallic coating, and in widths of 600 mm and above in coils and cut lengths. Metallic coated steel sheet less than 600 mm wide may be slit from wide sheet and will be considered as strip.</p>
118.	17P001R3	40.60	<p>Continuous hot-dip 55 % aluminium-zinc alloy-coated carbon steel sheet and strip (Third revision)</p>	<p>This Malaysian Standard specifies the characteristics of steel sheet and strip of commercial, drawing and structural qualities coated by a continuous hot-dip 55 % aluminium-zinc alloy coating process. The product is intended for applications where the corrosion characteristics of aluminium coupled with those of zinc are desired. The steel sheet and strip are produced in a number of quality designations and grades, coating mass, surface treatments and coating finish conditions designed to be compatible with differing application requirements.</p>
119.	17P002R1	40.60	<p>Prefinished flat steel products for interior/exterior building applications - Performance requirements (First revision)</p>	<p>This Malaysian Standard specifies performance requirements for continuously organic coated/laminated flat steel product and that are intended for fabrication into products for use in the construction or finishing of buildings. This standard classifies prefinished flat steel products into six types according to their performance, in respect to durability and aesthetics, in environments of varying severity.</p>
120.	17R009R0	40.60	<p>Optics and photonics - Lasers and laser-related equipment - Test methods for laser beam power, energy and temporal characteristics</p>	<p>This Malaysian Standard specifies test methods for determining the power and energy of continuous wave and pulsed laser beams, as well as their temporal characteristics of pulse shape, pulse duration and pulse repetition rate. Test and evaluation methods are also given for the power stability of cw-lasers, energy stability of pulsed lasers and pulse duration stability. The test methods given in this standard are used for the testing and characterization of lasers.</p>
121.	16U018R1	40.60	<p>Sensory Evaluation - Part 4: Selection, Training and Monitoring of Selected Panellist and Expert Sensory Panellist</p>	<p>This Malaysian standard specifies criteria for the selection and procedure for the training and monitoring of selected panellists and expert sensory used in sensory evaluation of foods.</p>

122.	16A017R1	40.92	Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) - Rubber (<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>) (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard defines the essential elements for sustainable rubber cultivation that is legally compliant, environmentally sound, socially acceptable and economically viable to ensure quality produce that is safe and suitable for utilisation. This standard is applicable to the cultivation area belong to single owner not less than 40.47 hectare (100 acre) in a piece of land or continuous planted area.
123.	16A019R0	50.00	Fresh taro (corm) – Specification	This Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements for taro (corm) (<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott) of the Araceae family to be supplied fresh to the consumer. NOTE. Name of produce in reference to MS 325.
124.	16D003R3	50.00	Water closet flushing cisterns - Part 1: Specification (Third revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirement for flushing cisterns, in ceramic or plastic with which are intended for use with water closet (WC) as specified in MS 1522. Flushing cisterns is fitted with inlet valve complying to MS 795-2, and fitted with either single flush or dual flush flushing device complying to MS 795-3 which is capable of adjustment to deliver a controlled measured volume of water to WC pans. Flushing cisterns is fitted with inlet valve complying with MS 795-2, and fitted with either single flush or dual flush flushing device complying with MS 795-3 which is capable of adjustment to deliver a controlled measured volume of water to WC pans.
125.	16D015R3	50.00	Water closet flushing cisterns - Part 2: Inlet valves (Third revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements for flushing cisterns inlet valves that are intended for use in flushing cisterns of the types specified in MS 795-1, including replacement.
126.	16D016R3	50.00	Water closet flushing cisterns - Part 3: Flushing device (Third revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements for flushing devices that are intended for use in flushing cistern of the types specified in MS 795-1, including replacement or retrofit of the flushing device. This standard is applicable to both single and dual flush type of flushing device.
127.	16D018R1	50.00	Method of testing cement – Part 2: Chemical analysis of cement (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the methods for the chemical analysis of cement.
128.	18D001R1	50.00	Lighting Columns - Part 3-3: Design and verification –	This Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements for the verification of the design of lighting columns by

			Verification by calculation. (First revision of MS EN 40-3-3)	calculation. It applies to lighting columns of nominal height (including any bracket) not exceeding 20 m. Special structural designs to permit the attachment of signs, overhead wires, etc. are not covered by this Malaysian Standard.
129.	17F004R1	50.00	Furniture - Tables - Test methods for the determination of stability, strength and durability (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies test methods for the determination of stability, strength and durability of the structure of all types of tables and desks without regard to use, materials, design/construction or manufacturing process. This standard does not apply to changing units which are covered by other standards. Test methods for the assessment of ageing, degradation, and electrical functions are not included. This standard does not apply to the strength and durability of any storage features that are covered by other standards. This standard does not include any requirements. Requirements for different end uses can be found in other standard.
130.	17F006R1	50.00	Office furniture - Work tables - Part 2: Safety, strength and durability requirements (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies safety, strength and durability requirements for work tables and desks for office tasks to be undertaken in a seated, a sit-stand or standing position. It does not apply to other tables in the office area which are covered by standard for non-domestic tables (EN 15372).
131.	17F007R1	50.00	Furniture - Strength, durability and safety - Requirements for non-domestic seating (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements for the safety, strength and durability of all types of non-domestic seating intended to be used by adults with a weight of not more than 110 kg, including office visitor chairs. This standard does not apply to ranked seating, office work chairs, chairs for educational institutions, outdoor seating and to links for linked seating. It does also not apply to work chairs for industrial use. This standard does not include requirements for the durability of upholstery materials, castors, reclining and tilting mechanisms and seat height adjustment mechanisms. This standard does not include requirements for the resistance to ageing, degradation and flammability.
132.	17F009R1	50.00	Furniture - Chairs and tables for educational institutions - Part 2: Safety requirements and test methods (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for chairs and tables for general educational purposes in educational institutions. It applies to furniture for use

				with laptop computers or portable devices, but not to special purpose workstations, e.g. laboratories, ranked seating and workshops.
133.	17F010R1	50.00	Furniture - Seating - Test methods for the determination of strength and durability (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies test methods for the determination of strength and durability of the structure of all types of seating without regard to use, materials, design/construction or manufacturing process. This standard does not apply to children's highchairs, table mounted chairs and bath seats which are covered by other standards. Test methods for the assessment of ageing, degradation, ergonomics and electrical functions are not included. The test methods are not intended to assess the durability of upholstery materials, such as upholstery filling materials and upholstery covers.
134.	16S008R4	50.00	Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-80: Particular requirements for fans (Fourth revision) (IEC 60335-2-80:2015, MOD)	This Malaysian Standard deals with the safety of electric fans for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250V for single-phase appliances and 480V for other appliances. Examples of fans that are within the scope of this standard are: - Ceiling fans - Duct fans - Partition fans - Pedestal fans - Table fans This standard also applied to separate control supplied with fans.
135.	17S003R0	50.00	Minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) for washing machine	This Malaysian Standard specifies minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) and energy labelling requirements of washing machines for households use, with or without heating devices utilising cold and/or hot water supply. This standard does not specify safety requirements.
136.	17S006R2	50.00	Hand-held motor-operated electric tools - Safety - Part 2-3: Particular requirements for grinders, polishers and disk-type sanders (Second revision) (IEC 60745-2-3:2006, AMD.1:2010 AMD.2:2012, IDT)	This Malaysian Standard deals with the safety of hand-held motor-operated or magnetically driven electric tools, the rated voltage of the tools being not more than 250 V for single-phase a.c. or d.c. tools, and 440 V for three-phase a.c. tools. The standard applies to grinders, polishers and disk type sanders, including angle, straight and vertical tools, with a rated capacity not exceeding 230 mm. For grinders, the rated speed does not exceed a peripheral speed of the accessory of 80 m/s at rated capacity.
137.	17S007R2	50.00	Hand-held motor-operated electric tools - Safety - Part 2-4: Particular requirements for	This Malaysian Standard deals with the safety of hand-held motor-operated or magnetically driven electric tools, the

			sanders and polishers other than disk type (Second revision) (IEC 60745-2-4:2002, AMD.1:2008, IDT)	rated voltage of the tools being not more than 250 V for single-phase a.c. or d.c. tools, and 440 V for three-phase a.c. tools. The standard applies to sanders and polishers with the exception of all types of disc-type tools, which are covered by MS IEC 60745-2-3. Tools covered by this standard include but are not limited to belt sanders, reciprocating sanders or polishers, orbital sanders or polishers, and random orbit sanders or polishers.
138.	17S008R2	50.00	Hand-held motor-operated electric tools - Safety - Part 2-5: Particular requirements for circular saws (Second revision) (IEC 60745-2-5:2010, IDT)	This Malaysian Standard deals with the safety of hand-held motor-operated or magnetically driven electric tools, the rated voltage of the tools being not more than 250 V for single-phase a.c. or d.c. tools, and 440 V for three-phase a.c. tools. The standard applies to circular saws, which hereinafter will be referred to as saws and does not apply to saws designed for use with abrasive wheels.
139.	17S009R2	50.00	Hand-held motor-operated electric tools - Safety - Part 2-11: Particular requirements for reciprocating saws (Jig and sabre saws) (Second revision) (IEC 60745-2-11: 2003, AMD.1:2008, IDT)	This Malaysian Standard deals with the safety of hand-held motor-operated or magnetically driven electric tools, the rated voltage of the tools being not more than 250 V for single-phase a.c. or d.c. tools, and 440 V for three-phase a.c. tools. The standard applies to reciprocating saws such as jog saws and sabre saws.
140.	17S010R2	50.00	Hand-held motor-operated electric tools - Safety - Part 2-14: Particular requirements for planers (Second revision) (IEC 60745-2-14:2003, AMD.1:2006, AMD.2:2010, IDT)	This Malaysian Standard deals with the safety of hand-held motor-operated or magnetically driven electric tools, the rated voltage of the tools being not more than 250 V for single-phase a.c. or d.c. tools, and 440 V for three-phase a.c. tools. The standard applies to planers.
141.	17S011R2	50.00	Hand-held motor-operated electric tools - Safety - Part 2-15: Particular requirements for hedge trimmers (Second revision) (IEC 60745-2-15:2006, AMD.1:2009, IDT)	This Malaysian Standard deals with the safety of hand-held motor-operated or magnetically driven electric tools, the rated voltage of the tools being not more than 250 V for single-phase a.c. or d.c. tools, and 440 V for three-phase a.c. tools. The standard applies to hedge trimmers which are designed for use by one operator for trimming hedges and bushes, utilising one or more linear reciprocating cutter blades. This standard is not applicable to hedge trimmers with a rotating blade.
142.	16T001R1	50.00	Tourism services-Hotels and other types of tourism	This Malaysian Standard defines terms used in the tourism industry in relation to the various types of tourism

			accommodation - Terminology (First revision)	accommodation premises and other related services.
143.	17A001R0	50.20	Pineapple tissue culture planting material - Specification	This Malaysian Standard specifies quality and inspection requirements for the production of pineapple planting material propagated through tissue culture techniques.
144.	18A901WWS	50.20	FISH MEAL - SPECIFICATION (FIRST REVISION)	
145.	18A902WWS	50.20	Cocoa beans - Specification for grading (Fourth revision)	
146.	18A903WWS	50.20	SPECIFICATION FOR COCOA (THEOBROMA COCOA) SEED FOR COMMERCIAL PLANTING (FIRST REVISION)	This Malaysian Standard Specification prescribes the quality requirements for cocoa seeds for planting.
147.	18A904WWS	50.20	SPECIFICATION FOR COCOA (THEOBROMA CACAO L.) CLONAL MATERIALS FOR PLANTING	
148.	12B901AME	50.20	Paper and board - Determination of compressive strength - Ring crush method (First revision) (ISO 12192:2002, IDT)	
149.	18L902WWR	50.20	SPARK PLUGS FOR INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES (FIRST REVISION)	This Malaysian Standard specifies dimensional and performance of spark plugs for internal combustion engines. However, the spark plug for aircraft is excluded.
150.	18L903WWR	50.20	METHODS OF TEST AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR STARTER MOTORS FOR MOTOR VEHICLES	The Malaysian Standard lays down test methods and general requirements for the determination of electrical characteristic data of dc starter motors mounted on internal combustion engines for road vehicles.
151.	18L904WWR	50.20	ROAD VEHICLES - LOCATION OF HAND CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND TELL-TALES IN MOTOR VEHICLES (ISO 4040:2001, MOD)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the location of the controls in motor vehicles by subdividing the space within reach of drivers into specific zones to which certain controls essential to the safe operation of vehicles are assigned. It also specifies certain combinations of functions for multifunction controls and the degree to which certain indicators and tell-tales are to be visible.
152.	15P915WWR	50.20	METALLIC MATERIALS- VERIFICATION OF STATICS UNIAXIAL TESTING MACHINES-PART 1: TENSION/COMPRESSION TESTING MACHINES- VERIFICATION AND	Metallic Materials-Verification of statics uniaxial testing machines-Part 1: Tension/compression testing machines-Verification and calibration of the force-measuring system

			CALIBRATION OF THE FORCE-MEASURING SYSTEM	
153.	18U901WWS	50.20	COCOA BEANS - SAMPLING METHOD FOR GRADING (FIRST REVISION)	This Malaysian Standard describes a method of sampling cocoa beans in bags prior to the determination of cocoa beans for grading as specified by MS 293, Cocoa Beans - Specification for grading.
154.	18U902WWS	50.20	METHOD OF SAMPLING COCOA BEANS	
155.	12D903CM1	50.30	CERAMIC TILES: PART 5: DETERMINATION OF IMPACT RESISTANCE BY MEASUREMENT OF COEFFICIENT OF RESTITUTION (ISO 10545-5:1996, IDT)	
156.	16D918CM1	50.30	CERAMIC TILES: PART 5: DETERMINATION OF IMPACT RESISTANCE BY MEASUREMENT OF COEFFICIENT OF RESTITUTION (ISO 10545-5:1996, IDT)	This Malaysian Standard specifies a test method for determining the impact resistance of ceramic tiles by measuring the coefficient of restitution.
157.	17F008R1	50.30	Qualification testing of welders - Fusion welding - Part 1: Steels (First revision) (ISO 9606-1:2012, COR.1:2012, IDT)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements for qualification testing of welders for fusion welding of steels. It provides a set of technical rules for a systematic qualification test of the welder, and enables such qualifications to be uniformly accepted independently of the type of product, location and examiner or examining body. When qualifying welders, the emphasis is placed on the welder's ability manually to manipulate the electrode, welding torch or welding blowpipe, thereby producing a weld of acceptable quality. The welding processes referred to in this part of Malaysian Standard include those fusion-welding processes which are designated as manual or partly mechanised welding. It does not cover fully mechanised and automated welding processes.
158.	15L903CM1	50.30	ROAD VEHICLES - VEHICLES IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (VIN) - LOCATION AND ATTACHMENT (ISO 4030:1983, MOD)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements for the location and marking of the vehicle identification number (VIN) on motor vehicles, trailers, motorcycles and mopeds.
159.	17L901WWS	50.30	ELECTRIC MOTORCYCLES - SPECIFICATION - PART 1: GENERAL	This Malaysian Standard specifies the general specification of Electrical Motorcycles for on the road use.

160.	17L903WWS	50.30	ELECTRIC MOTORCYCLES - SPECIFICATION - PART 2: SAFETY	This Malaysian Standard specifies the safety of electric motorcycle under normal operation as defined in Part 1 of this standard.
161.	17L904WWS	50.30	ELECTRIC MOTORCYCLES - SPECIFICATION - PART 3: PERFORMANCE TEST	This Malaysian Standard specifies the maximum speed, hill climbing, energy consumption and range test of the electric motorcycle as defined in Part 1 of this standard.
162.	16A002R2	50.40	Production of vegetable seeds - Requirements (Second revision)	This Malaysian Standard establishes requirements for commercial production of open pollinated and hybrid vegetable seeds of seven families; Cucurbitaceae, Fabaceae (syn Leguminosae), Solanaceae, Brassicaceae (syn Cruciferae), Malvaceae, Amaranthaceae and Convolvulaceae, commonly produced in Malaysia.
163.	16A009R0	50.40	Companion animal sales premises - Guidelines	This Malaysian Standard describes good practices incorporating animal welfare in the aspect of animal housing facilities, cleanliness, management, record keeping, health care, feeding, exercise, and animal upkeep at the companion animal sales premises.
164.	16A010R0	50.40	Companion animal boarding premises - Guidelines	This Malaysian Standard describes good practices incorporating animal welfare in the aspect of animal housing facilities, cleanliness, management, record keeping, health care, feeding, exercise and animal upkeep at companion animal boarding premises.
165.	16A011R0	50.40	Companion animal breeding - Guidelines	This Malaysian Standard describes good practices incorporating animal welfare in the aspect of animal housing facilities, cleanliness, management, record keeping, health care, feeding, exercise and animal upkeep at companion animal breeding premises.
166.	16A014R1	50.40	Groundnuts (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> L.) - Specification (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements for quality of raw-unprocessed in-pod and preliminary processed groundnuts (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> L.) of the Leguminosae syn. Fabaceae family intended for further processing. NOTE. Groundnuts are synonymous with peanuts.
167.	16A016R0	50.40	Landscape planting materials - Shrubs - Specification	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements and methods of preparation for shrubs planting materials for landscape works. It is not applicable for bonsai or topiary.

168.	16A018R2	50.40	Fresh french beans - Specification (Second revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements for fresh french beans (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.) of the Fabaceae family to be supplied fresh to the consumer. NOTE. Name of produce in reference to MS 325.
169.	17A002R0	50.40	Fresh mangosteen (<i>Garcinia mangostana</i> L.) - Specification	This Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements of commercial varieties for mangosteen (<i>Garcinia mangostana</i> L.) of the family Clusiaceae, to be supplied whole and fresh to consumers. NOTE. Name of produce is as described in MS 325.
170.	17A003R0	50.40	Fresh soursop (<i>Annona muricata</i> L.) - Specification	This Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements for commercial varieties of soursop, (<i>Annona muricata</i> L.) of the family Annonaceae, to be supplied whole and fresh to consumers. NOTE. Name of produce is as described in MS 325.
171.	17A004R2	50.40	Groundnut seeds for planting – Specification (Second revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements for groundnut or peanut (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> L.) seeds (shelled) for planting material.
172.	18A001R2	50.40	Fresh pineapple (<i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merr.) - Specification(Second revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements for commercial varieties of pineapple, (<i>Ananas comosus</i> (L) Merrill.) of the family Bromeliaceae, to be supplied whole and fresh to consumers. It is applicable to Queen group (Moris), Cayenne group (Sarawak), Spanish group (Gandul) and Hybrid group (Maspine, Josapine, N36, MD2). Pineapple intended for industrial processing are excluded. NOTE. Scientific name of pineapple is as described in MS 325
173.	13B902WWS	50.40	SPEC. FOR MOSQUITO VAPOURISING MAT : PT. 1 : PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL REQUIREMENTS (FIRST REVISION OF MS 1044 : PT. 1 : 1986)	Spec. for mosquito vapourising mat : Pt. 1 : Physical and chemical requirements (First revision of MS 1044 : Pt. 1 : 1986)
174.	16B901WWR	50.40	METHODS OF TEST FOR PHOSPHORIC ACID : PART 8 : DETERMINATION OF COPPER CONTENT	This Malaysian Standard specifies a flame atomic absorption spectroscopy method for the determination of copper content.
175.	16B902WWR	50.40	METHODS OF TEST FOR PHOSPHORIC ACID : PART 7 : DETERMINATION OF LEAD CONTENT: ATOMIC ABSORPTION	This Malaysian Standard specifies an atomic absorption spectrophotometric method for the determination of lead in phosphoric acid.

			SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC METHOD	
176.	16B903WWR	50.40	METHODS OF TEST FOR PHOSPHORIC ACID : PART 6 : DETERMINATION OF CHLORIDE CONTENT	This Malaysian Standard specifies a potentiometric method for the determination of the chloride content of phosphoric acid for industrial use (including foodstuffs).
177.	16B904WWR	50.40	METHODS OF TEST FOR PHOSPHORIC ACID PART 5 : DETERMINATION OF SULPHATE CONTENT	This Malaysian Standard specifies a titrimetric method, applied after reduction of the sulphate to sulphide, for the determination of the sulphate content of orthophosphoric acid for industrial use.
178.	16B905WWR	50.40	METHODS OF TEST FOR PHOSPHORIC ACID : PART 4 : DETERMINATION OF ARSENIC CONTENT	This Malaysian Standard specifies a silver diethyldithiocarbamate photometric method for the determination of the arsenic content of phosphoric acid for industrial use
179.	16B906WWR	50.40	METHODS OF TEST FOR PHOSPHORIC ACID PART 3 : DETERMINATION OF IRON CONTENT	This Malaysian Standard describes a method for the spectrophotometric determination of the iron content of phosphoric acid for industrial use.
180.	16B907WWR	50.40	METHODS OF TEST FOR PHOSPHORIC ACID PART 2 : DETERMINATION OF OXIDES OF NITROGEN CONTENT	This Malaysian Standard specifies a 3,4-xyleneol spectrophotometric method for the determination of the oxides of nitrogen content of phosphoric acid for industrial, use (including foodstuffs).
181.	16B908WWR	50.40	METHODS OF TEST FOR PHOSPHORIC ACID PART 1 : DETERMINATION OF TOTAL PHOSPHOROUS (V) OXIDE CONTENT	This section of the Malaysian Standard specifies a gravimetric method using quinoline phosphomolybdate for the determination of the total phosphorous (V) oxide content of phosphoric acid for industrial use (including foodstuffs).
182.	15D013R0	50.40	Wired glass - Specification	This Malaysian Standard specifies dimensional and minimum quality requirements (in respect of optical, visual, patterns or wire faults) for in building (decorative glass panel).
183.	15D014R0	50.40	Civil engineering - Standard method of measurement	This Malaysian Standard sets forth the procedure for measurement of the civil engineering work according to which the bill of quantities are to be prepared and priced. This Malaysian Standard is to be used in conjunction with the conditions of contract for civil engineering work. It is applicable only for civil engineering work, simple building work, and mechanical and electrical work incidental to civil engineering work. This standard does not deal with the preparation of the bill of quantities for complex mechanical and electrical engineering work, or

				complex building work or work which is seldom encountered in civil engineering contracts. The use of other method of measurement not covered in this standard shall be stated in the preamble to the bill of quantities.
184.	17D006R1	50.40	Ceramic tiles - Part 1: Sampling and basis for acceptance (First revision) (ISO 10545-1:2014, IDT)	This part of Malaysian Standard specifies rules for batching, sampling, inspection, and acceptance/rejection of ceramic tiles
185.	17D007R1	50.40	Ceramic tiles - Part 8: Determination of linear thermal expansion (First revision) (ISO 10545-8:2014, IDT)	This part of Malaysian Standard defines a test method for determining the coefficient of linear thermal expansion of ceramic tiles.
186.	17D008R1	50.40	Ceramic tiles - Part 9: Determination of resistance to thermal shock (First revision) (ISO 10545-9:2013, IDT)	This part of Malaysian Standard specifies a test method for determining the resistance to thermal shock of all ceramic tiles under normal conditions of use.
187.	17D009R1	50.40	Ceramic tiles - Part 13: Determination of chemical resistance (First revision) (ISO 10545-13:2016, IDT)	This part of Malaysian Standard specifies a test method for determining the chemical resistance of ceramic tiles at room temperature. The method is applicable to all types of ceramic tiles.
188.	17D010R1	50.40	Ceramic tiles - Part 14: Determination of resistance to stains (First revision) (ISO 10545-14:2015, IDT)	This part of Malaysian Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance to stains of the proper surface of ceramic tiles.
189.	18E901ERR	50.40	13 A Plugs, socket-outlets, adaptors and connection units - Part 2: Specification for 13 A switched and unswitched socket-outlets (Fourth revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements for 13A switched and unswitched shuttered socket-outlets for household, commercial and light industrial purposes, with particular reference to safety in normal use. The socket-outlets are suitable for the connection of portable appliances, sound-vision equipment, luminaires, etc. in a.c. circuits only, operating at voltages not exceeding 250 V r.m.s. at 50 Hz using plugs in accordance with MS 589-1. Requirements are specified for 13A shuttered socket-outlets in single or multiple arrangements, with or without associated controlling switches, for flush mounting in suitable boxes, e.g. complying with BS 4662, or for surface or panel mounting or for portable use. Fixed socket-outlets are intended for use with cables complying with MS 2112-3 having copper conductors. Portable socket-outlets are intended for use with flexible cords, complying with MS 2112-5. Socket-outlets containing devices other than

				fuse links, switches and indicator lamps are outside the scope of this standard.
190.	13F924CM1	50.40	CRANES AND LIFTING APPLIANCES- CLASSIFICATION- PART 1: GENERAL	This Malaysian Standard establishes a classification of tower cranes as according to their category, applies to the classification of - tower cranes for building and general construction work that can be dismantled, - permanently erected tower cranes, - hammerhead cranes; - dockside and shipbuilders' tower cranes. It does not apply to the classification of - power-driven mobile jib cranes which may be fit- ted with a tower attachment, - erection masts, with or without jibs.
191.	13F925CM1	50.40	CRANES - CLASSIFICATION - PART 3: TOWER CRANES	This Malaysian Standard establishes a general classification of cranes based on the number of operating cycles to be carried out during the expected life of the crane and a load spectrum factor which represents a nominal state of loading. This standard does not imply that the same method of stress calculation or testing will apply to all types of lifting appliances.
192.	17F003R0	50.40	Maintenance for lifts and escalators - Rules for maintenance instructions	This standard specifies the elements necessary for the preparation of the instructions for the maintenance operations, as in 3.1, which are provided for new installed passenger lifts, goods passenger lifts, accessible goods only lifts, service lifts, escalators and moving walks. This Malaysian Standard does not cover: a) instructions for the installation and the dismantling; b) any legal examinations and tests based on national regulations. Existing installations are not covered by this standard, but it can be taken as a references.
193.	17G001R0	50.40	Software engineering - Lifecycle profiles for Very Small Entities (VSEs) - Part 2-1: Framework and taxonomy (ISO/IEC 29110-2-1:2015, IDT)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the major concepts for software and systems engineering profiles for VSEs, and defines the terms common to the set of documents associated with VSE profiles. The standard establishes the logic behind the definition and application of profiles. It specifies the elements common to all standardised profiles, structure, conformance and assessment.
194.	17G002R0	50.40	Systems and software engineering - Lifecycle profiles for Very Small Entities (VSEs) - Part	This Malaysian Standard provides a guide for developing a profile which is domain-specific for VSEs (Very Small Entities) business situation. It may be used by technical advisers, including

			2-2: Guide for the development of domain-specific profiles	consultants, to help VSEs on software process problems. It also provides a conceptual framework for standardized profile developers using the ISO/IEC 29110 series concept.
195.	15H004R0	50.40	Petroleum and natural gas industries - Specific requirements for offshore structures - Part 3: Topsides structure	This Malaysian standard gives requirements for the design, fabrication, installation, modification and structural integrity management for the topsides structure for an oil and gas platform. It complements MS ISO 19900 and MS 19902, which give requirements for various forms of support structure. Requirements in this standard concerning modifications and maintenance relate only to those aspects that are of direct relevance to the structural integrity of the topsides structure.
196.	16H002R1	50.40	Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits - Guidance to the selection, installation and use of Coriolis flowmeters (mass flow, density and volume flow measurements) (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements and guidelines for the selection, installation, calibration, performance and operation of Coriolis meters for the measurement of mass flow and density. This Malaysian Standard also gives appropriate considerations regarding the type of fluids measured, as well as guidance in the determination of volume flow and other fluid parameters.
197.	16H004R1	50.40	Petroleum and natural gas industries - Materials for use in H ₂ S-containing environments in oil and gas production - Part 1: General principles for selection of cracking-resistant materials (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard describes general principles and gives requirements and recommendations for the selection and qualification of metallic materials for service in equipment used in oil and gas production and in natural gas sweetening plants in H ₂ S-containing environments, where the failure of such equipment could pose a risk to the health and safety of the public and personnel or to the environment. It can be applied to help to avoid costly corrosion damage to the equipment itself. It supplements, but does not replace, the material requirements given in the appropriate design codes, standards or regulations.
198.	16H005R5	50.40	Diesel fuel - Specification - Part 1: Euro 2M (Fifth revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements for diesel fuel (Euro 2M) which contains up to 10 % (v/v) of palm methyl ester suitable for use in automotive, industrial and other diesel applications.
199.	16H015R1	50.40	Kinematic viscosity of transparent and opaque liquids (and	This Malaysian Standard specifies a procedure for the determination of the

			calculation of dynamic viscosity) - Test method (First revision)	kinematic viscosity, v , of liquid petroleum products, both transparent and opaque, by measuring the time for a volume of liquid to flow under gravity through a calibrated glass capillary viscometer. The dynamic viscosity, η , can be obtained by multiplying the kinematic viscosity, v , by the density, ρ , of the liquid.
200.	16H016R1	50.40	Flash and fire points by Cleveland open cup tester - Test method (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard describes the determination of the flash point and fire point of petroleum products by a manual Cleveland open cup apparatus or an automated Cleveland open cup apparatus.
201.	17H007R1	50.40	Foaming characteristics of lubricating oils - Test method (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard covers the determination of the foaming characteristics of lubricating oils at 24°C and 93.5°C. Means of empirically rating the foaming tendency and the stability of the foam are described. The values stated in acceptable SI units are to be regarded as the standard. This Malaysian 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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.
202.	17H008R1	50.40	Oxidation stability of steam turbine oils by rotating pressure vessel - Test method (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard utilizes an oxygen-pressured vessel to evaluate the oxidation stability of new and in-service turbine oils having the same composition (base stock and additives) in the presence of water and a copper catalyst coil at 150°C. The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. This Malaysian 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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.
203.	17H009R2	50.40	Pour point of petroleum products - Test method (Second revision)	This Malaysian Standard is intended for use on any petroleum product. A procedure suitable for black specimens, cylinder stock, and nondistillate fuel oil is described in 8.8. A procedure for testing the fluidity of a residual fuel oil at a specified temperature is described in Appendix X1. This Malaysian 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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.
204.	17H010R1	50.40	Measuring viscosity of new and used engine oils at high shear rate and high temperature by tapered bearing simulator viscometer at 150 °C - Test method (First revision)	<p>This Malaysian Standard covers the laboratory determination of the viscosity of engine oils at 150 °C and 1.0.106 s⁻¹ using a viscometer having a slightly tapered rotor and stator called the Tapered Bearing Simulator (TBS) Viscometer. The Newtonian calibration oils used to establish this test method range from approximately 1.2 mPa·s to 7.7 mPa·s at 150 °C. The precision has only been determined for the viscosity range 1.47 mPa·s to 5.09 mPa·s at 150 °C for the materials listed in the precision section. The non-Newtonian reference oil used to establish the shear rate of 1.0.106 s⁻¹ for this test method has a viscosity closely held to 3.5 cP (mPa·s) at 150 °C by using the absolute viscometry of the TBS. Application to petroleum products such as base oils and formulated engine oils was determined in preparing the viscometric information for this test method. This test method uses the milliPascal second (mPa·s) as the unit of viscosity. This unit is equivalent to the centipoise (cP). 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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.</p>
205.	17H011R1	50.40	Low temperature, low shear rate, viscosity/ temperature dependence of lubricating oils using a temperature-scanning technique - Test method (First revision)	<p>This Malaysian Standard covers the measurement of the apparent viscosity of engine oil at low temperatures. A shear rate of approximately 0.2 s⁻¹ is produced at shear stresses below 100 Pa. Apparent viscosity is measured continuously as the sample is cooled at a rate of 1°C/h over the range -5 to -40°C, or to the temperature at which the viscosity exceeds 40 000 mPa·s (cP). The measurements resulting from this test method are viscosity, the maximum rate of viscosity increase (Gelation Index), and the temperature at which the Gelation Index occurs. Applicability to petroleum products other than engine oils has not been determined in preparing this test method. The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for</p>

				information only. 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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.
206.	17H012R1	50.40	Determination of homogeneity and miscibility in automotive engine oils - Test method (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard covers the determination if an automotive engine oil is homogeneous and will remain so, and if it is miscible with certain standard reference oils after being submitted to a prescribed cycle of temperature changes. This test method is very similar to the homogeneity and miscibility test described in FED-STD-791/3470.1.
207.	17H013R1	50.40	Evaporation loss of lubricating oils by the Noack method - Test method (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard covers three procedures for determining the evaporation loss of lubricating oils (particularly engine oils). Procedure A uses the Noack evaporative tester equipment; Procedure B uses the automated non-Woods metal Noack evaporative apparatus; and Procedure C uses Selby-Noack volatility test equipment. The test method relates to one set of operating conditions but may be readily adapted to other conditions when required. Noack results determined using Procedures A and B show consistent differences. Procedure A gives slightly lower results versus Procedure B on formulated engine oils, while Procedure A gives higher results versus Procedure B on basestocks.
208.	17H014R1	50.40	Evaluation of rust preventive characteristics of automotive engine oils - Test method (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard covers a Ball Rust Test (BRT) procedure for evaluating the anti-rust ability of fluid lubricants. The procedure is particularly suitable for the evaluation of automotive engine oils under low-temperature, acidic service conditions.
209.	17H015R1	50.40	Estimation of engine oil volatility by capillary gas chromatography - Test method (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard covers procedures for an estimation of the amount of engine oil volatilized at 371°C (700°F). This test method can also be used to estimate the amount of oil volatilized at any temperature between 126 °C and 371 °C, if so desired. This test method is limited to samples having an initial boiling point (IBP) greater than 126 °C (259 °F) or the first calibration point and to samples containing lubricant base oils with end points less than 615 °C (1139 °F) or the last n-paraffins in the calibration

				<p>mixture. By using some instruments and columns, it is possible to extend the useful range of the test method. This test method uses the principles of simulated distillation methodology. This test method may be applied to both lubricant oil base stocks and finished lubricants containing additive packages. These additive packages generally contain high molecular weight, nonvolatile components that do not elute from the chromatographic column under the test conditions. The calculation procedure used in this test method assumes that all of the sample elutes from the column and is detected with uniform response. This assumption is not true for samples with nonvolatile additives, and application of this test method under such conditions will yield results higher than expected. For this reason, results by this test method are reported as area percent of oil.</p>
210.	17H016R1	50.40	Measuring the effect on filterability of engine oils after treatment with various amounts of water and a long (6 h) heating time - Test method (First revision)	<p>This Malaysian Standard covers the determination of the tendency of an oil to form a precipitate that can plug an oil filter. It simulates a problem that may be encountered in a new engine run for a short period of time, followed by a long period of storage with some water in the oil.</p>
211.	17H017R1	50.40	Evaluation of automotive engine oils in the sequence VIII spark-ignition engine (CLR oil test engine) - Test method (First revision)	<p>This Malaysian Standard covers the evaluation of automotive engine oils (SAE grades 0W, 5W, 10W, 20, 30, 40, and 50, and multi-viscosity grades) intended for use in spark-ignition gasoline engines. The test procedure is conducted using a carbureted, spark-ignition Cooperative Lubrication Research (CLR) Oil Test Engine (also referred to as the Sequence VIII test engine in this test method) run on unleaded fuel. An oil is evaluated for its ability to protect the engine and the oil from deterioration under high-temperature and severe service conditions. The test method can also be used to evaluate the viscosity stability of multi-viscosity-graded oils. Companion test methods used to evaluate engine oil performance for specification requirements are discussed in the latest revision of Specification D4485. Correlation of test results with those obtained in automotive service has not been established. Furthermore, the results obtained in this test are not necessarily indicative of results that will be obtained in a full-scale automotive spark-ignition</p>

				or compression-ignition engine, or in an engine operated under conditions different from those of the test. The test can be used to compare one oil with another.
212.	17H018R1	50.40	Determination of additive elements in lubricating oils by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry - Test method (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard covers the quantitative determination of barium, boron, calcium, copper, magnesium, molybdenum, phosphorus, sulfur, and zinc in unused lubricating oils and additive packages. The precision statements are valid for dilutions in which the mass % sample in solvent is held constant in the range of 1 to 5 mass % oil. The precision tables define the concentration ranges covered in the interlaboratory study. However, both lower and higher concentrations can be determined by this test method. The low concentration limits are dependent on the sensitivity of the ICP instrument and the dilution factor. The high concentration limits are determined by the product of the maximum concentration defined by the linear calibration curve and the sample dilution factor. Sulfur can be determined if the instrument can operate at a wavelength of 180 nm.
213.	18H901WWS	50.40	CODE OF PRACTICE FOR THE INSTALLATION OF FUEL GAS PIPING SYSTEMS AND APPLIANCES (FIRST REVISION)	This Malaysian Standard is a safety standard which applies to the installation of fuel gas piping systems, appliances, equipment, and related accessories.
214.	16L006R3	50.40	New pneumatic passenger car tyres – Specification (Third revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies markings, test methods and minimum safety requirements for new pneumatic rubber tyres for use on passenger cars.
215.	17L001R0	50.40	Motor vehicle aftermarket - Service and spare (2S) - Code of practice	The 2S prescribes industry best practices for aftermarket service provider's retail service and sales of part activities including the responsibility with regards to the requirements of 4M (man, method, machine and material). The service providers include but not limited to companies of automotive mechatronic, tyre service, automotive service, heating ventilation air-conditioning (HVAC), accessory, hybrid system, NGV system, and power train maintenance for motor vehicles categories (L, M, N and O)
216.	17L003R0	50.40	Motor vehicle aftermarket - Repair, reuse, recycle and	This Malaysian Standard prescribes requirements for 4R activities of vehicles parts and components. This

			remanufacture (4R) for parts and components - Code of practice	standard also covers aspects relating to knowledge, process and method, materials, equipment, safety and environment. This standard applies to entities involved in 4R activities including material recovery, processing and handling for reuse, repair, recycle and remanufacture of vehicles parts and components. These licensed entities are also known as authorised treatment facilities (ATF).
217.	18L901AMT	50.40	Tint film on glazing of road vehicles - Methods and requirements of visible light, energy transmittance of solar radiation and other related factors	This Malaysian Standard specifies methods and requirements of visible light, energy transmittance of solar radiation and other related factors for tint film on the glazing in road vehicles. It covers the measurement of Visible Light Transmittance (VLT), Ultraviolet Rejection (UVR), Total Solar Energy Rejection (TSER) and degradation of performance.
218.	16P019R1	50.40	Metallic materials - Calibration and verification of static uniaxial testing machines - Part 1: Tension/compression testing machines - Calibration and verification of the force-measuring system (First revision) (ISO 7500-1:2018, IDT)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the calibration and verification of tension/compression testing machines. The verification consists of: - a general inspection of the testing machine, including its accessories for the force application; - a calibration of the force-measuring system of the testing machine; - a confirmation that the performance properties of the testing machine achieve the limits given for a specified class.
219.	17P006R0	50.40	Cold finished carbon and alloy steel bars - Specification	This Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements and test methods of cold finished carbon and alloy steel bars (hereafter referred to as "cold finished steel bars") of round, hexagon, square and flat shapes of section to be used for machine structure and various machine parts
220.	17P007R1	50.40	Stainless steel - Chemical composition (First revision) (ISO 15510:2014, MOD)	This Malaysian Standard lists the chemical compositions of stainless steels mainly on the basis of a composition of the specifications in existing standards. They apply to all product forms including ingots and semi-finished material.
221.	17P009R0	50.40	Hot-rolled wire rods for pre-stressing steel bar concrete - Specification	This Malaysian Standard specifies the content of order, dimension, form, weight and permissible deviations, technical requirements, test methods, inspection rules, packing, marking and quality certificate, etc. for hot-rolled wire rod for pre-stressing steel bars of concrete. This standard applies to hot-

				rolled wire rods for pre-stressing steel bars of concrete.
222.	15R001R2	50.40	Code of practice for good engineering maintenance management of active medical devices (Second revision)	This Malaysian Standard applies to active medical devices placed for use in any healthcare facility or any other facility which requires maintenance. This standard is not applicable for any medical device placed and used in any facility not intended to be used on human.
223.	16R003R0	50.40	Code of practice for medical lasers in healthcare	This standard provides guidance for the safe application of lasers for medical purpose to ensure the protection of patients, public and healthcare professionals. This standard is also meant to optimise overall safety and minimise possible hazards and exposure risks for all persons associated with medical laser usage.
224.	17R001R1	50.40	Medical electrical equipment – Part 2-20: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of infant transport incubators (First revision) (IEC 60601-2-20:2016)	This Malaysian Standard applies to the BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of INFANT TRANSPORT INCUBATOR equipment, as defined in 201.3.211 of this standard, also referred to as ME EQUIPMENT. If a clause or subclause is specifically intended to be applicable to ME EQUIPMENT only, or to ME SYSTEMS only, the title and content of that clause or subclause will say so. If that is not the case, the clause or subclause applies both to ME EQUIPMENT and to ME SYSTEMS, as relevant. HAZARDS inherent in the intended physiological function of ME EQUIPMENT or ME SYSTEMS within the scope of this standard are not covered by specific requirements in this standard except in 7.2.13 and 8.4.1 of the general standard. NOTE See also 4.2 of the general standard. This particular standard specifies safety requirements for INFANT TRANSPORT INCUBATORS but alternate methods of compliance with a specific clause by demonstrating equivalent safety will not be judged as non compliant if the MANUFACTURER has demonstrated in his RISK MANAGEMENT FILE that the RISK presented by the HAZARD has been found to be of an acceptable level when weighed against the benefit of treatment from the device. This particular standard does not apply to: – devices supplying heat via BLANKETS, PADS or MATTRESSES in medical use; for information see IEC 80601-2-35 [11]; – INFANT INCUBATORS which are not INFANT TRANSPORT

				INCUBATOR; for information see IEC 60601-2-19 [2]; – INFANT RADIANT WARMERS; for information, see IEC 60601-2-21 [3]; – INFANT PHOTOTHERAPY; for information, see IEC 60601-2-50 [4].
225.	17R002R1	50.40	Medical electrical equipment – Part 2-19: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of infant incubators (First revision) (IEC 60601-2-19:2016)	This Malaysian Standard applies to the BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of INFANT INCUBATORS, as defined in 201.3.209 of this standard, also referred to as ME EQUIPMENT. If a clause or subclause is specifically intended to be applicable to ME EQUIPMENT only, or to ME SYSTEMS only, the title and content of that clause or subclause will say so. If that is not the case, the clause or subclause applies both to ME EQUIPMENT and to ME SYSTEMS, as relevant. HAZARDS inherent in the intended physiological function of ME EQUIPMENT or ME SYSTEMS within the scope of this standard are not covered by specific requirements in this standard except in 7.2.13 and 8.4.1 of the general standard. NOTE See also 4.2 of the general standard. This particular standard specifies safety requirements for INFANT INCUBATORS but alternate methods of compliance with a specific clause by demonstrating equivalent safety will not be judged as non-compliant if the MANUFACTURER has demonstrated in his RISK MANAGEMENT FILE that the RISK presented by the HAZARD has been found to be of an acceptable level when weighed against the benefit of treatment from the device. This particular standard does not apply to: – devices supplying heat via BLANKETS, PADS or MATTRESSES in medical use; for information see IEC 80601-2-35 [3]2); – INFANT RADIANT WARMERS; for information, see IEC 60601-2-21 [2]; INFANT TRANSPORT INCUBATORS, for information, see IEC 60601-2-20 [1]; - INFANT PHOTOTHERAPY EQUIPMENT, for information see IEC 60601-2-50 [4].
226.	17R003R1	50.40	Medical electrical equipment – Part 2-50: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of infant phototherapy equipment (First revision) (IEC 60601-2-50:2016)	This Malaysian Standard applies to the BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of INFANT PHOTOTHERAPY EQUIPMENT, as defined in 201.3.203 of this standard, also referred to as ME EQUIPMENT. If a clause or subclause is specifically intended to be applicable to ME EQUIPMENT only, or to ME SYSTEMS only, the title and content of that clause

				<p>or subclause will say so. If that is not the case, the clause or subclause applies both to ME EQUIPMENT and to ME SYSTEMS, as relevant. HAZARDS inherent in the intended physiological function of ME EQUIPMENT or ME SYSTEMS within the scope of this standard are not covered by specific requirements in this standard except in 7.2.13 and 8.4.1 of the general standard. NOTE See also 4.2 of the general standard. This particular standard specifies safety requirements for INFANT PHOTOTHERAPY EQUIPMENT, but alternate methods of compliance with a specific clause by demonstrating equivalent safety will not be judged as non-compliant if the MANUFACTURER has demonstrated in his RISK MANAGEMENT FILE that the RISK presented by the HAZARD has been found to be of an acceptable level when weighed against the benefit of treatment from the device. This particular standard does not apply to: – devices supplying heat via BLANKETS, PADS or MATTRESSES in medical use, for information see IEC 80601-2-35; – INFANT INCUBATORS; for information see IEC 60601-2-19; – INFANT TRANSPORT INCUBATORS; for information, see IEC 60601-2-20; and – INFANT RADIANT WARMERS; for information see IEC 60601-2-21.</p>
227.	17R004R1	50.40	<p>Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-67: Particular requirements for basic safety and essential performance of oxygen conserving equipment (First revision) (ISO 80601-2-67:2014, IDT)</p>	<p>This Malaysian Standard is applicable to the BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of oxygen CONSERVING EQUIPMENT, hereafter referred to as ME EQUIPMENT, in combination with its ACCESSORIES intended to conserve supplemental oxygen by delivering gas intermittently and synchronised with the PATIENT'S inspiratory cycle, when used in the HOME HEALTHCARE ENVIRONMENT. Oxygen CONSERVING EQUIPMENT is typically used by a LAY OPERATOR. NOTE 1 CONSERVING EQUIPMENT can also be used in professional health care facilities. NOTE 2 CONSERVING EQUIPMENT can be used with an oxygen concentrator. This particular standard is also applicable to those ACCESSORIES intended by their MANUFACTURER to be connected to CONSERVING EQUIPMENT, where the characteristics of those ACCESSORIES can affect the BASIC SAFETY or ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of the CONSERVING</p>

				<p>EQUIPMENT. This particular standard is only applicable to active devices (e.g. pneumatically or electrically powered) and is not applicable to non-active devices (e.g. reservoir cannulas).</p> <p>NOTE 3 CONSERVING EQUIPMENT complying with this particular standard can be incorporated with other devices that have their own standards, in which case the combination needs to comply with both standards. EXAMPLES CONSERVING EQUIPMENT combined with a pressure regulator [2], an oxygen concentrator [1] or liquid oxygen equipment [6]. If a clause or subclause is specifically intended to be applicable to ME EQUIPMENT only, or to ME SYSTEMS only, the title and content of that clause or subclause will say so. If that is not the case, the clause or subclause applies both to ME EQUIPMENT and to ME SYSTEMS, as relevant. HAZARDS inherent in the intended function of ME EQUIPMENT or ME SYSTEMS within the scope of this standard are not covered by specific requirements in this standard except in 7.2.13 and 8.4.1 of the general standard. NOTE 4 See also 4.2 of the general standard. This particular standard is a particular standard in the IEC 60601 series of standards.</p>
228.	17R006R1	50.40	<p>Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-35: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of heating devices using blankets, pads or mattresses and intended for heating in medical use (First revision) (IEC 80601-2-35:2009)</p>	<p>This Malaysian Standard applies to the BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of HEATING DEVICES using BLANKETS, PADS or MATTRESSES in medical use, also referred to as ME EQUIPMENT. HEATING DEVICES intended to pre-warm a bed are included in the scope of this International Standard. If a clause or subclause is specifically intended to be applicable to ME EQUIPMENT only, or to ME SYSTEMS only, the title and content of that clause or subclause will say so. If that is not the case, the clause or subclause applies both to ME EQUIPMENT and to ME SYSTEMS, as relevant. If a clause or subclause is specifically intended to apply to a specifically defined type of ME EQUIPMENT, as is the case with FORCED AIR DEVICES, then the clause or subclause is entitled as such. Clauses or subclauses that apply to all types of ME EQUIPMENT within the scope of this standard are not specifically entitled.</p>
229.	13S905ERR	50.40	<p>HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES -</p>	<p>This Malaysian Standard deals with the safety of electrically operated</p>

			SAFETY - PART 2-39: PARTICULAR REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL ELECTRIC MULTI-PURPOSE COOKING PANS (FIRST REVISION) (IEC 60335-2-39:2004, IDT)	commercial multi-purpose cooking pans not intended for household use. The rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances. Appliances within the scope of this standard are typically used in restaurants, etc. The electrical part of appliances making use of other forms of energy is also within the scope of this standard.
230.	13S906ERR	50.40	HOUSEHOLD AND SIMILAR ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES - SAFETY - PART 2-81: PARTICULAR REQUIREMENTS FOR FOOT WARMERS AND HEATING MATS (FIRST REVISION) (IEC 60335-2- 81:2002, IDT)	This Malaysian Standard deals with the safety of electric foot warmers and heating mats for household and similar purposes. The rated voltage being not more than 250 V. Appliances intended to be used by layman in shops, in light industry and on farms are within the scope of this standard
231.	13T905CM1	50.40	RECREATIONAL DIVING SERVICES - REQUIREMENTS FOR RECREATIONAL SCUBA DIVING SERVICE PROVIDERS (ISO 24803:2007, IDT)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements for service providers in the field of recreational scuba diving. It specifies three areas of service provision: training and education, organised and guided diving for certified divers, rental of diving equipment. Service providers may offer one or more of these services. This standard specifies the nature and quality of the services to the client and applies only to contractual provision of those services.
232.	14U912ERR e	50.40	Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO): Part 1: General principles	This Malaysian Standard provides general principles on the requirements for plantations and organised smallholders to establish, maintain and improve their operational practices within a management system framework, which enables the adoption of a systematic and integrated approach towards attaining sustainable production of palm oil. This standard covers the areas of operations of the oil palm industry along the whole supply chain comprising seed production, nursery, estate, smallholdings, mill, kernel crushing, refinery, storage, transport, distribution, and management system development and operations. It applies to all factors affecting palm oil production and its use which, can be monitored and influenced by the organisation. It does not prescribe specific performance criteria. It shall be applied with reference to MPOB Codes of Practice, the Malaysian Standard Good Agricultural Practice (MSGAP) and the Malaysian Standard Good

				Manufacturing Practice (MSGMP) and can be used with other management systems, implemented by all organizations dealing with oil palm cultivation and palm oil production.
233.	14U913ERR e	50.40	Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO): Part 2: General principles for independent smallholders	This Malaysian Standard provides guidance for requirements of Independent smallholders group and/or Sustainable Palm Oil Cluster (SPOC) to establish, maintain and improve the operation practices of a management system which enables SPOC to undertake a systematic approach, in order to ensure sustainable production of palm oil. This standard covers the areas of operations of the independent smallholders sector of the oil palm industry, comprising of SPOC management systems and operations. The general issues for sustainability as identified by stakeholders emphasize sustainable (balanced) development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This concept is often expressed as the “triple bottom line” (People, Planet & Profit or 3Ps) framework. It applies to all factors affecting palm oil production and its use, which can be monitored and influenced by the organisation. It does not prescribe specific performance criteria. It shall be applied with reference to MPOB Codes of Practice and the Malaysian Standard Good Agricultural Practice (MSGAP) and can be used or integrated with other management systems, implemented by all organizations dealing with oil palm cultivation and palm oil production.
234.	14U914ERR e	50.40	Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO): Part 3: General principles for oil palm plantations and organised smallholders	This Malaysian Standard provides general principles on the requirements for plantations and organised smallholders to establish, maintain and improve their operational practices within a management system framework, which enables the adoption of a systematic and integrated approach towards attaining sustainable production of palm oil. This standard covers the key areas of operations, comprising plantation management systems, which involve activities ranging from the raising of seedlings in the nursery to field planting and to the production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB). The MSPO standard applies to all factors affecting palm oil production and its use can be monitored and

				influenced by the organisation. This standard is applicable with reference to the MPOB Codes of Practice and the Malaysian Standard Good Agricultural Practice (MS:GAP) and can be used with other management systems and implemented by all plantations dealing with oil palm oil cultivation and the production of FFB.
235.	14U915ERR e	50.40	Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO): Part 4: General principles for palm oil mills	This Malaysian Standard provides general principles on the requirements for the mill to establish, maintain and improve their operational practices within a management system framework, which enables the adoption of a systematic and integrated approach towards attaining sustainable production of palm oil. This standard covers the key areas of operations, comprising mill management systems, which involve activities ranging from the receiving of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) and to the production of crude palm oil and by-products. The MSPO standard applies to all factors affecting palm oil production and its use can be monitored and influenced by the organisation. This standard is applicable with reference to the MPOB Codes of Practice and the Malaysian Standard Good Manufacturing Practice and can be used with other management systems and implemented by all mills dealing with processing of FFB and the production of crude palm oil and by-products.
236.	16U011R2	50.40	Chocolate and chocolate products – Specification (Second revision)	1.1 This Malaysian Standard specifies the safety and quality requirements and characteristics for all chocolate and chocolate products for sale to consumers. 1.2 These products shall contain, in their formulation, the requirements specified in this standard with the addition of a range of other suitable foods such as sweetening substances, milk and milk products, flavouring substances, food additives and other food ingredients in order to modify, in a characteristic manner, the organoleptic properties of the final product.
237.	16U012R1	50.40	Fermented milk- Specification (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard prescribes the requirements for fermented milk. This fermented milk includes but not limited to yoghurt, yoghurt drink, sour cream, cultured milk, and cultured milk drink. This standard does not cover the

				product which is undergone heat-treated after fermentation.
238.	16U013R1	50.40	Chocolate confectionery - Specification (First Revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the safety and quality requirements, and composition of chocolate confectionery products for sale to industrial and retail consumers
239.	16U019R1	50.40	Sensory evaluation - Part 3: General guide to methodology - Types and choice of test (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard describes guidance on the methodology of sensory analysis. It specifies types of tests for the examination of food products by sensory analysis and includes some information on the techniques to be used. It provides guidance on choosing the most appropriate test according to the objectives of the investigation.
240.	16U020R1	50.40	Sensory evaluation - Part 2: Test preparation - Section 2: Apparatus - Tasting containers for food and drinks (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements for tasting containers used during sensory evaluation of food and drinks. The containers may be used for all types of sensory evaluation.
241.	16U021R1	50.40	Sensory evaluation - Part 2: Test preparation - Section 1: General guidance for the design of test rooms (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard describes guidance on the design of test rooms intended for the sensory evaluation of food and non-food products. It specifies requirements to set up a test room comprising a testing area, a preparation area and an office.
242.	16U022R1	50.40	Sensory evaluation - Part 1: Vocabulary (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard defines terms relating to sensory evaluation. It applies to all industries concerned with the evaluation of products by the sense organs.
243.	16U026R2	50.40	Code of good irradiation practice - Part 1: General (Second revision)	1.1 This Malaysian Standard describes the code of good practice of food processed by ionising radiation. This standard does not apply to food exposed to radiation imparted by measuring instruments used for inspection purposes. 1.2 The food processed by irradiation, like any other food, shall in all other aspects comply with the requirements of the legislation currently enforced in the country and good manufacturing practices, where applicable.
244.	16U027R2	50.40	Code of good irradiation practice - Part 2: Bulb and tuber crops for sprout inhibition (Second revision)	This Malaysian Standard describes the code of good irradiation practice for bulbs (onions and garlic) and tuber crops (potatoes and yams) for the purpose of sprout inhibition during storage and handling.

245.	16U028R2	50.40	Code of good irradiation practice – Part 3: Fresh fruits and vegetables for insect disinfestation (Second revision)	1.1 This Malaysian Standard describes the code of good irradiation practice for insect disinfestations and phytosanitary treatment for fresh fruits and vegetables. This standard is directed primarily to the treatment needed to control for regulated pests or articles certain insect pests commonly associated with various fresh fruits and vegetables. 1.2 The purpose of irradiation as referred to this standard is to accomplish appropriate and effective control of insects which infest fresh fruits and vegetables
246.	16U029R2	50.40	Code of good irradiation practice - Part 4: Cereal and their milled products for insect disinfestation and microbial control (Second revision)	This Malaysian Standard describes a code of good irradiation practice for insect disinfestations of cereal and their milled products, and which to a certain extent reduces the microbial load.
247.	16U030R2	50.40	Code of good irradiation practice – Part 5: Dried fish and dried salted fish for insect disinfestation, reduction of pathogenic microorganisms and control of moulds (Second revision)	This Malaysian Standard describes the code of good irradiation practice for dried fish and dried salted fish for the purpose of insect disinfestations, reducing pathogenic microorganisms and controlling mould growth.
248.	16U031R2	50.40	Code of good irradiation practice – Part 6: Bananas, mangoes and papayas for shelf-life extension (Second revision)	1.1 This Malaysian Standard describes the code of good irradiation practice for the following fresh tropical fruits (including their varieties and cultivars); banana (<i>Musa</i> spp. and hybrids), mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.) and papaya (<i>Carica papaya</i> L.). 1.2 The purpose of irradiation of banana, mango and papaya fruits is to extend the normal shelf-life by delaying their ripening. Other possible effects of irradiation, such as reduction of spoilage microorganisms or insect disinfestations, may be secured, but are not the primary purpose of irradiation, as covered in this standard.
249.	16U032R2	50.40	Code of good irradiation practice - Part 7: Fish, shrimps and frog legs for the control of microflora and pathogens and/or shelf-life extension (Second revision)	1.1 This Malaysian Standard describes a code of good irradiation practice for refrigerated fresh or frozen; fish, shrimps or prawns ¹ and frozen frog legs. 1.2 This standard does not include dried fish and dried salted fish 1.3 The microbial contamination of concern in this standard is mainly bacterial. As referred to in this standard, irradiation is not used to treat contamination with other organisms, such as mould, yeasts and insects. However, when irradiating fresh fish for bacterial reduction, any parasites present are rendered non-infective. 1.4 Frozen frog legs, fish and shrimps may be contaminated with

				<p>pathogenic bacteria such as Salmonella, Shigella, Vibrio, Listeria and Yersinia. The irradiation of these foods is for the purpose of inactivating such pathogenic vegetative bacteria and not for the purpose of their preservation, which is achieved through freezing. 1.5 Bacterial contamination of fresh fish and shrimps can lead to their spoilage. The irradiation of these products is for the purpose of reducing the bacterial contamination, but not eliminating it completely, so as to extend the shelf-life of these foods when kept under refrigeration. Irradiation accomplishes a reduction of the numbers of both spoilage and pathogenic organisms initially present. The use of irradiation to control pathogenic bacteria which can grow at refrigeration temperature (e.g. Listeria, Vibrio) is highly significant.</p>
250.	16U033R2	50.40	<p>Code of good irradiation practice – Part 8: Pre-packaged meats and poultry for the control of pathogens and/or shelf-life extension. (Second revision)</p>	<p>1.1 This Malaysian Standard describes the code of good irradiation practice for fresh, frozen and processed meats, such as bovine (beef and veal), porcine, ovine species, and poultry. This standard includes raw meat products, such as chopped or comminuted meat, mechanically deboned meat and poultry, whether fresh or frozen. 1.2 This standard does not include dried meat and dried salted meat. 1.3 The purposes of irradiation are given as follows: a) to eliminate or otherwise inactivate, pathogenic microorganisms present in fresh or frozen meats and poultry and, thereby, to make these foods safer for human consumption. These pathogenic microorganisms may, be either certain bacteria such as Salmonella or Campylobacter or parasites such as Trichinella spiralls; and b) to extend the shelf-life of the fresh meats by reducing their microbial population, primarily vegetative forms of bacteria, which are the cause of spoilage.</p>
251.	16U034R2	50.40	<p>Code of good irradiation practice – Part 9: Spices, herbs and vegetable seasonings for the control of pathogens, microflora and/or insect disinfestation. (Second revision) (Second revision)</p>	<p>This Malaysian Standard describes the code of good irradiation practice for dry or dried spices, edible herbs and other dry or dried vegetable products used to season food. Generally these ingredients are products of plant origin and comprise an entire plant or one or more particular parts of a plant. As covered by this standard, they are normally dried to low moisture content.</p>

				Additionally, some are chopped or ground or otherwise finely divided.
252.	16U035R1	50.40	Code of good irradiation practice – Part 10: Dried meat and dried salted meat of animal origin for insect disinfestations, control of moulds and reduction of pathogenic microorganisms (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard describes a code of good irradiation practice for dried meat and dried salted meat of animal origin for the purpose of insect disinfestations, reducing pathogenic microorganisms and controlling mould growth.
253.	17U901AMT	50.40	PALM OIL - SPECIFICATION (SECOND REVISION)	This Malaysian Standard specifies the requirements for crude and processed palm oil.
254.	16W001R1	50.40	Ergonomics principles in the design of work systems (First revision)	This Malaysian Standard establishes the fundamental principles of ergonomics as basic guidelines for the design of work systems and defines relevant basic terms. It describes an integrated approach to the design of work systems, where ergonomists will cooperate with others involved in the design, with attention to the human, the social and the technical requirements in a balanced manner during the design process.
255.	18W001R0	50.40	Occupational health and safety management systems - Requirements with guidance for use (ISO 45001:2018, IDT)	This Malaysian Standard specifies requirements for an occupational health and safety (OH&S) management system, and gives guidance for its use, to enable organizations to provide safe and healthy workplaces, by preventing work-related injury and ill health, as well as by proactively improving its OH&S performance. This standard is applicable to any organisation that wishes to establish, implement and maintain an OH&S management system to improve occupational health and safety, eliminate hazards and minimize OH&S risks (including system deficiencies), take advantage of OH&S opportunities, and address OH&S management system nonconformities associated with its activities.
256.	14Y903ERR	50.40	SISTEM PENGURUSAN KUALITI - KEPERLUAN (SEMAKAN PERTAMA)(ISO 9001:2008, IDT)(DITERBITKAN OLEH JABATAN STANDARD MALAYSIA PADA TAHUN 2010)	1.1 General This International Standard specifies requirements for a quality management system where an organization a) needs to demonstrate its ability to consistently provide product that meets customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, and b) aims to enhance customer satisfaction through the effective application of the system, including processes for continual improvement of the system and the assurance of conformity to customer and applicable

				<p>statutory and regulatory requirements. NOTE 1 In this International Standard, the term “product” only applies to a) product intended for, or required by, a customer, b) any intended output resulting from the product realization processes. NOTE 2 Statutory and regulatory requirements can be expressed as legal requirements. 1.2 Application All requirements of this International Standard are generic and are intended to be applicable to all organizations, regardless of type, size and product provided. Where any requirement(s) of this International Standard cannot be applied due to the nature of an organization and its product, this can be considered for exclusion. Where exclusions are made, claims of conformity to this International Standard are not acceptable unless these exclusions are limited to requirements within Clause 7, and such exclusions do not affect the organization's ability, or responsibility, to provide product that meets customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.</p>
257.	16Y003R1	50.40	Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes - Part 3: Skip-lot sampling procedures (First revision) (ISO 2859-3:2005, IDT)	This Malaysian Standard specifies generic attribute skip-lot sampling procedures for reducing the inspection effort on products submitted by those suppliers who have demonstrated their ability to control, in an effective manner, all facets of quality and who consistently produce lots which meet requirements.
258.	17Z001R0	50.40	Continuous ambient air quality monitoring system - Instrumentation and methods of measurement - Specification	This Malaysian Standard specifies the specifications of instrument and methods of measurement required in ambient air quality monitoring that covers six parameters of criteria pollutants as follows: i) Particulate matter with the size of less than 10 micron (PM10) ii) Particulate matter with the size of less than 2.5 micron (PM2.5) iii) Sulphur dioxide (SO2) iv) Nitrogen dioxide (NO2) v) Ground level ozone (O3) vi) Carbon monoxide (CO)