



Indian Standard IS 869 : 2020 – Ethylene Di Chloride

Ethylene Dichloride is a clear, colorless, oily, synthetic, flammable liquid chlorinated hydrocarbon with a pleasant chloroform-like smell that emits toxic fumes of hydrochloric acid when heated to decomposition.

Dry Ethylene Dichloride (EDC) is stable at room temperature but decomposes slowly when exposed to air, moisture, and light, forming hydrochloric acid and other corrosive products. The decomposing liquid becomes darker in colour and progressively acidic.

Ethylene dichloride has been used predominantly used in the vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) production. Also, ethylene dichloride used mainly as a solvent, a constituent of fumigant formulations.

The Indian Standard, **IS 869: 2020** specifies the requirements of solubility in rectified spirit or methanol in all proportions, Relative density at 15°C/15°C, percentage of **Ethylene Dichloride (1,2 Dichloroethane)**, Residue on evaporation, Acidity (as HCl), Color, Moisture content

Packaging and Storing clause stipulate the requirements for retail as well as bulk packing and with instructions to store in a cool place away from fire and flames and provided with adequate ventilation. Testing and sampling procedures are detailed for consistency and compliance, to ensure that products meet specified requirements.

The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals - Quality Control Order (QCO) mandates that Ethylene Dichloride as manufactured or imported, sold in India is required to comply with IS 869 and under valid licence from Bureau of Indian Standards to display the BIS Standard Mark, thus ensuring health / safety of consumers when various products are manufactured using Ethylene dichloride as a raw material.



IS 1165:2022 Whole Milk Powder — Specification

Milk production in our country is characterized by seasonal variations and drying of milk, an important method of preservation, facilitates later consumption during the lean season. The **dried milk** products, thus, have become an essential part of the chain between the producer and the consumer.

The Indian Standard, IS **1165:2022**, specifies requirements for the **whole milk powder**, including its production, quality, and packaging under hygienic conditions as per IS 2491. This standard aims to ensure uniformity and safety by setting clear guidelines for the properties and testing of whole milk powder. Key specifications include a minimum of 26% **milk fat** and 34% **milk protein** in non-fat solids. The powder should be free from **contaminants** like extraneous matter, vegetable fats, and added sweeteners. Moisture levels are restricted to 4% to ensure stability, while **microbiological safety** limits for 9 critical requirements are defined to control **bacteria, yeast, mold, and pathogens**. Additionally, limits for **heavy metals** like lead and arsenic, toxins like aflatoxin M1, and other contaminants like melamine are specified to mitigate **health risks**.

Packaging clause mentions requirements for retail as well as bulk packing in **airtight, food-grade containers to preserve quality and prevent contamination, with mandatory labeling**

indicating product name, manufacturer, expiry date etc. **Testing** and sampling procedures are detailed for consistency and compliance, ensuring that products meet both **nutritional** and **safety** standards.

This sixth revision harmonizes the IS with the **Food Safety and Standards** (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011, ensuring alignment with food safety laws.



Indian Standard IS 15633:2022 - Your Guide to Safe Car Tyres

When buying new tyres for your car, safety, durability, performance, and proper size selection are key concerns. You want tyres with **excellent grip**, long **tread life**, and **fuel efficiency**, ensuring your vehicle handles well in all conditions. It's also crucial to select the correct tyre size, as **mismatched tyres** can affect your **car's handling**, fuel consumption, and **safety**.

Tyres are a critical safety component of your vehicle. **Indian Standard IS 15633**, developed by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), outlines the safety and performance requirements for pneumatic tyres used in passenger cars, covering both radial and diagonal ply tyres.

This standard ensures tyres can handle specific loads, speeds, and terrains without failure. Important Tests like **Tyre strength**, **Load/Speed Performance**, **Bead Unseating Resistance**, and **tyre size/dimensions** ensure that tyres can handle high speeds, rough terrains, and emergency situations without failure. This dramatically reduces the risk of tyre blowouts or detachment from the rim, keeping you and your passengers safe.

Tyres are also tested for **long-lasting performance** under various conditions. **Endurance tests** simulate long-term wear, ensuring that your tyres remain safe and functional over their lifespan, regardless of extreme conditions of use.

Tyre markings provide crucial information for selecting the right tyre. For instance, **185/70 R14 89T Tubeless** indicates the tyre's width (185 mm), aspect ratio (70%), radial-ply structure (R), rim diameter (14 inches), load capacity (89 = 580 kg), and speed rating (T = 190 km/h). **Tread Wear Indicators (TWI)** also help alert drivers when the tread is worn down to an unsafe level, reducing the risk of accidents, especially in wet conditions.

The **DPIIT Quality Control Order** mandates that all tyres sold, manufactured, or imported in India comply with IS 15633 and display the **BIS Standard Mark**, ensuring high-quality, safe tyres for Indian roads.

In summary, **IS 15633** is your assurance that the tyres you buy are safe, durable, and of high quality. Next time you purchase tyres, look for the BIS mark to ensure they meet these standards, giving you peace of mind for your safety and your car's performance.