



PROPOSAL FOR A NEW FIELD OF TECHNICAL ACTIVITY

PROPOSER:

KATS

DATE OF CIRCULATION:

2026-07-07

CLOSING DATE FOR VOTING:

2026-09-29

A proposal for a new field of technical activity shall be submitted to the Office of the CEO (to tmb@iso.org), which will process the proposal in accordance with [ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, Clause 1.5](#).

Furthermore, a proposal will be considered as complete if every information field is complete and follows the guidelines for proposing and justifying a new field of activity given in the [ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, Annex C](#).

TITLE

(Please see the [ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, Annex C, Clause C.4.2](#))

Groundwater

SCOPE

(Please see the [ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, Annex C, Clause C.4.3](#))

Standardization of methods, procedures, instruments, and equipment related to measurement, estimation, prediction, and intervention for groundwater availability and behaviour, in order to ensure the sustainable management of groundwater resources through their conservation, protection, remediation, rehabilitation, efficient use, and risk assessment.

Exclude: Standardization covered by

- ISO/TC 113 Hydrometry
- ISO/TC 147 Water quality and its subcommittees
- ISO/TC 190 Soil quality
- ISO/TC 224 Drinking water, wastewater and stormwater systems and services
- ISO/TC 282 Water reuse

PURPOSE AND JUSTIFICATION (PLEASE USE THE FIELD IMMEDIATELY BELOW OR ATTACH AN ANNEX.)

(Please see the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, Annex C, Clause C.4.13)

Groundwater constitutes the world's largest freshwater reserve, supplying nearly half of the global population with drinking water and supporting over 40% of agricultural irrigation. It serves as a critical buffer against hydrological extremes, such as droughts and floods, and underpins the resilience of ecosystems, food systems, and urban infrastructure. Despite its pivotal role, groundwater remains under-regulated in some countries, for example, with local extraction frequently exceeding natural recharge rates. Also, in many regions, pollution from industry, agriculture, and urbanization further threatens its quality and long-term availability.

The urgency for the sustainable management of groundwater is increasing due to the compounded pressures from climate change, population growth, and land-use transformation. Severe droughts and shifting precipitation patterns are already diminishing surface water reliability, making many regions increasingly dependent on groundwater. Moreover, new anthropogenic interventions such as managed aquifer recharge (MAR) require rigorous monitoring and governance frameworks to ensure their effectiveness and safety.



Figure 1. UNESCO IHP-VIII: overarching focus broken down in six themes

(ref. Water security: Responses to local, regional and global challenges; Achievements of the IHP-VIII(2014-2021)(2024))

However, there is currently no comprehensive international framework that addresses the full scope of groundwater resource conservation, development, monitoring, and integration with broader water management strategies. Existing standards, such as those under ISO/TC 113 (Hydrometry), are primarily focused on hydrometric determination, lacking guidance on subsurface-specific challenges, digital technologies, and integrated modelling. The absence of harmonized definitions, methodologies, and performance criteria leads to fragmented practices, data incompatibility, and diminished global comparability.

Therefore, a new Technical Committee under ISO dedicated to 'Groundwater' has been discussed in ISO/TC 113/SC 8 to propose the establishment of it (Annex A).

This TC would fill a critical gap in the international standardization landscape by providing a coherent and integrative framework for groundwater-related standardization, while respecting and complementing the mandates of existing ISO technical committees. It would enable more consistent, reliable, and resilient groundwater management worldwide through a life-cycle and management-system-oriented approach.

The mission of the proposed TC would encompass:

- Developing harmonized terminology, conceptual frameworks, and system boundaries for groundwater resources, to ensure consistency across ISO standards while avoiding overlap with application- or service-oriented committees
- Establishing methodological frameworks for groundwater assessment, prediction, protection, and risk management that extend beyond measurement-focused standardization, while remaining technically interoperable with related ISO standards
- Providing guidance for integrated groundwater management across the full resource life cycle, including assessment, development, operation, monitoring, and protection-oriented abandonment, without duplicating standards already addressed under existing ISO mandates
- Developing a management system standard (MSS) for groundwater resources that supports policy-neutral, outcome-oriented governance, applicable across diverse national, climatic, and socio-economic contexts
- Promoting interoperability of data, models, and practices for transboundary and cross-sectoral groundwater management, through close cooperation and formal liaison with relevant ISO technical committees

The newly established 'Groundwater' TC contributes to the achievement of the following UN SDGs (Table 1).

Table 1 Specific Manifestations of the Contribution of Groundwater to the Achievement of the UN SDGs

UN SDG	Goal Name	Contribution
	No Poverty	Provides a stable and locally accessible water source for domestic use and small-scale agriculture, reducing vulnerability in rural and drought-prone communities
	Zero Hunger	Secures reliable irrigation water independent of seasonal surface flows, supporting sustained crop production and long-term food security
	Good Health and Well-being	Contributes to public health by supplying microbiologically protected drinking water when appropriately managed, thereby reducing exposure to water-related health risks
	Gender Equality	Alleviates the burden of water collection by shortening access distances, enabling greater participation of women and children in education and economic activities
	Clean Water and Sanitation	Constitutes a primary source of drinking water and a foundation for sanitation systems, particularly where centralized surface water infrastructure is limited
	Affordable and Clean Energy	Enables renewable energy applications such as geothermal systems and supports energy-efficient groundwater pumping and cooling technologies
	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Supplies dependable process water for industry and underpins resilient infrastructure development in water-scarce and climate-sensitive regions
	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Strengthens urban water security by diversifying supply sources and supporting long-term planning for resilient and sustainable cities
	Climate Action	Functions as a natural subsurface storage system that moderates hydrological extremes, supporting adaptation to increasing climate variability and drought frequency

PROPOSED INITIAL PROGRAMME OF WORK (Please use the field immediately below or attach an annex)

Please see the [ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, Annex C.4.4 and C-4.5](#))

For each item, the initial work programme shall define the deliverable type and target dates. The initial work programme shall also assign priorities to the different items.

A new proposal of ‘Conceptualization of Groundwater Model’ presented by KATS.

The proposal item was noted to be beyond the scope of SC 8 and it was resolved to proceed after the scope extension (ISO/TC 113/SC 8 N247). Accordingly, it was discussed at the 32nd TC 113 plenary meeting and member bodies expressed differing views on the development of a standard related to modelling, resulting in an additional CIB was circulated for the approval.

Proposed TARGET dates for key milestones

- Circulation of 1st Working Draft to experts: 2026-09-01
- Committee Draft consultation: 2027-06-30
- DIS submission: 2028-06-30
- Publication: 2029-06-30

ISO/PWI 25285 ‘Hydrometry – Subsurface dykes and ground water dams for conservation and recharge’.

The proposed NP 25285 was disapproved as it failed to secure the active participation of at least four P-members. Although five member countries, including one O-member, nominated experts, the proposal was registered as a preliminary work item. Meanwhile, a P-member that had nominated an expert for the project nevertheless disapproved it and provided the following comment:

“This standard proposal is mainly aimed at the survey methods and technologies of subsurface dykes and groundwater dam, which is quite different from SC 8 or even the scope of TC 113. It is suggested to adjust it to a suitable TC or SC to apply for the project.”

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RELATION OF THE PROPOSAL TO EXISTING INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND ON-GOING STANDARDIZATION WORK

- ☒ The proposer has checked whether the proposed scope of the new committee overlaps with the scope of any existing ISO or IEC committee or JTC1 sub-committee
- ☒ If an overlap or the potential for overlap is identified, the affected committee has been informed and an agreement has been reached between proposer and committee on
 - i. modification/restriction of the scope of the proposal to avoid overlapping (Annex B),
- ☐ If agreement with the existing committee has not been reached, please explain why the proposal should be approved.

Click or tap here to enter text.

- ☐ Have proposals on this subject been submitted into an existing committee and rejected? If so, what were the reasons for rejection?

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LISTING OF RELEVANT DOCUMENTS (SUCH AS STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS) AT INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVEL

(Please see the [ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, Annex C, Clause C.4.6](#))

International & UN-system

ISO (International Organization for Standardization)

- ISO 5667-11: Water quality — Sampling — Part 11: Guidance on sampling of groundwater
- ISO 5667-22:2010 — Water quality — Sampling — Part 22: Guidance on the design and installation of groundwater monitoring points
- ISO 21413:2005 — Manual methods for the measurement of a groundwater level in a well
- ISO 14686:2003 — Hydrometric determinations — Pumping tests for water wells — Considerations and guidelines for design, performance and use

FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization)

- Groundwater Governance: A Global Framework for Action (2016) — final Framework for Action from the multi-agency project (FAO/UNESCO/World Bank/IAH) presents a global framework for action on groundwater resources management and governance
- Diagnostics and policy materials from the same initiative (Background Papers/Chapters) — address the socio-economic value of groundwater, institutional challenges, and evaluations of laws and policies

GWP (Global Water Partnership)

- Groundwater Policy and Governance Guidance (GWP partner compendia used by practitioners) — aiming to bridge science, policy, and practice for sustainable groundwater use & collecting case studies, technical solutions, and policy briefs to strengthen groundwater management capacities

IAEA

- Isotope Hydrology programme — methods and guidance for tracing and assessing groundwater using environmental isotopes (portal & publications); provides internationally recognized methodologies, guidelines, and training materials for groundwater management, pollution tracing, and climate change studies

IAH (International Association of Hydrogeologists)

- Guidelines for Sustainable Management of Groundwater Inflows and Geothermal Heat in Tunnels (IAH Italian Committee, GESTAG working group, 2022) — Technical guidance on managing groundwater inflows during tunnel excavation, using hydrogeological models, monitoring, design of mitigation/compensation measures, and using intercepted water/geothermal heat
- Energy Generation & Groundwater (IAH, 2015) — Covers interactions between energy projects (such as geothermal wells, shallow heat pumps) and groundwater resources, including how to assess sustainable yield, thermal interference, and well construction
- IAH Strategy to 2030 — IAH's forward-looking strategy document, focusing on groundwater science and professional capacity development, sustainability, and water security, and including plans for the development of related guidance

IWMI (International Water Management Institute)

- GRIPP — Groundwater Solutions Initiative for Policy and Practice (IWMI-led partnership; repository of tools, case studies, and policy notes)

Sphere Project (International NGO network)

- Sphere Handbook (WASH Standards in Crises) — Sets core humanitarian standards for WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) interventions in emergency settings; Groundwater-related guidance: Minimum water supply, water quality, and abstraction rates in emergencies; Practical guidelines for groundwater extraction, treatment, and distribution; Serves as an international standard for delivering water services to vulnerable populations, such as refugees or disaster-affected communities

UN General Assembly & International Law Commission

- Draft Articles on the Law of Transboundary Aquifers (ILC, 2008) and UNGA Resolution A/RES/63/124 (2008) taking note of them — foundational for cooperation across borders

UNEP

- Groundwater Policy Guidance (Overview Compendium) — focusing on governance, pollution prevention, data management, and sustainable development linkages
- Mediterranean “MedProgramme” — Groundwater/Coastal Aquifers (with UNESCO as executing partner for coastal aquifers) — aims to mitigate threats like saltwater intrusion, pollution, and over-extraction, enhancing integrated water resources management

UNESCO (IHP / WWAP)

* IHP: International Hydrological Programme; the only intergovernmental water science, education, and capacity-building programme within the UN system

- GGRETA — Governance of Groundwater Resources in Transboundary Aquifers
- Managed Aquifer Recharge (IHP collaboration hub) — Focuses on governance, technical, and regulatory aspects of MAR, which is a key method for groundwater augmentation and sustainable use
- (Regional example) ISARM Americas — Transboundary Aquifers of the Americas (UNESCO/OAS)
* ISARM: Internationally Shared Aquifer Resources Management

UNICEF + RWSN (Rural Water Supply Network)

- Borehole Procurement & Construction Guidance — Provides practical guidance for rural borehole development, including contracting, site selection, drilling, and quality assurance (QA); Reduces the risk of poorly functioning or low-performing boreholes; Ensures reliable rural groundwater supply and better value-for-money in drilling, construction, and maintenance; Used as a practical standard for procurement and contracting in the field

WHO

- Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality (current consolidated edition) — sets health-based guideline values (e.g., nitrate/nitrite) that are often transposed into national standards

WMO (World Meteorological Organization)

- Guide to Hydrological Practices (WMO-No. 168) — includes methods/chapters relevant to groundwater observation within hydrological services

World Bank

- Environmental and Social Framework (ESF, 2017; in force since 2018) — ESF standards (esp. ESS1, ESS3, ESS4, ESS6) trigger groundwater assessment/protection in Bank-financed projects
* Groundwater assessment and protection requirements are embedded in ESS1 (Risk and Impact Assessment), ESS3 (Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention), ESS4 (Community Health and Safety), and ESS6 (Biodiversity Conservation).

Regional

CEN TC 451

* A technical committee within the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) responsible for developing standards related to the design, construction, and operation of wells and boreholes for groundwater and geothermal energy use.

- EN 18049 series titled “Wells for water extraction”, providing minimum requirements for the design, construction, and operation of wells for groundwater extraction
- EN 18049 Part 1: Design — Focuses on the minimum requirements for well design

European Union

- Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) — umbrella framework including groundwater status/monitoring (Background via EU sources summarized on the GWD page)
- Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC) + 2014/80/EU amendment — sets EU-wide quality standards and threshold values (e.g., nitrates 50 mg/L; pesticides 0.1 µg/L individual / 0.5 µg/L total)

National

Republic of Korea

- Groundwater Act — regulates the appropriate development, utilization, conservation, and management of groundwater in Rep. of Korea; includes provisions on groundwater investigations, impact assessments, designation of conservation zones, registration systems, and restoration orders
- Groundwater Administrative Guidelines — issued by the Ministry of Environment provide detailed instructions for local governments and practitioners; include sections on general provisions, administrative procedures, groundwater impact surveys and reviews, utilization surveys, abandoned well management, and basic investigations
- Enforcement Decree and Rules of the Groundwater Act — The Enforcement Decree and Enforcement Rules specify detailed procedures for impact assessments, registration, review processes, and conservation measures
- Groundwater Quality Standards — Groundwater quality standards are established by use category (drinking, domestic/livelihood, agricultural, or industrial use)

China

- Regulation on Groundwater Management (2021) — effective from December 1, 2021, this regulation sets specific rules for groundwater in areas such as survey and planning, conservation and protection, over-exploitation treatment, pollution control, and supervision and management
- Environmental Quality Standards for Groundwater Pollution — issued in 1997 and updated through 2012, these standards regulate 28 hazardous substances and items, including heavy metals and volatile organic compounds, to protect human health
- The Management Measures for the Protection and Utilization of Groundwater — The Management Measures for the Protection and Utilization of Groundwater are jointly issued and implemented by the Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Natural Resources on June 28, 2023, in order to strengthen the protection and development management of groundwater and ensure the sustainable utilization of groundwater resources
- Technical Standards for Groundwater Monitoring — A national standard announced and implemented in 2023, proposes technical indicators and requirements for the planning and layout of groundwater monitoring station networks, the construction of monitoring stations, and the construction of automatic monitoring systems.

India

- Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) — national regulator for abstraction; Consolidated Guidelines to Regulate and Control Groundwater Extraction (24 Sept 2020; amended 29 Mar 2023) and NOC portal
- IS: 15797:2008: Roof top rainwater harvesting — Guidelines

Japan

- Water Pollution Control Law (enacted in 1956) — The Water Pollution Control Act is to prevent the pollution of public water bodies and groundwater (including the deterioration of water conditions other than water quality) by regulating the discharge of water into public water bodies from factories and business establishments and the infiltration of water into the ground, and by promoting the implementation of measures to treat domestic wastewater, thereby protecting the health of the people and preserving the living environment
- Industrial Water Act (enacted in 1956) — The Industrial Water Act is to ensure a reasonable supply of industrial water in specific areas and to conserve groundwater sources, thereby contributing to the sound development of industry and the prevention of land subsidence in those areas
- Basic Environment Act (enacted in 1993) — The Basic Environment Act is to establish basic principles for environmental conservation, to clarify the responsibilities of the national government, local governments, businesses, and citizens, and to establish fundamental matters for environmental conservation policies, thereby promoting environmental conservation policies in a comprehensive and planned manner, thereby contributing to ensuring healthy and cultured lives for the people of today and into the future, and to contributing to the welfare of mankind. Article 15 of this law mandates that

prefectural governments and ordinance-designated cities regularly observe the pollution status of groundwater quality, ensuring continuous monitoring and regulation

- Basic Act on Water Cycle (enacted in 2014) — The Basic Act on Water Cycle is to promote the sustainable use of water resources including groundwater in Japan, and aims to ensure cooperation between the national government, local governments, and citizens. This act aims to conserve water resources and ensure a sound water cycle throughout Japan

South Africa

National Water Act 36 of 1998 — core statute for water resources (groundwater included), with protection measures and the concept of the “Reserve.”

United Kingdom

- Rural Groundwater Supply Reviews / Case Notes (BGS/NERC) — Reviews rural groundwater development, focusing on basement aquifers and volcanic aquifers, analyzing success and failure factors; Case studies from West Africa show conditions under which groundwater supply systems succeed or fail; Helps rural water supply planners design interventions appropriate to local geological and hydrogeological conditions; Provides practical guidance to reduce failure rates in groundwater development
- Hidden Crisis: Unravelling Current Failures for Future Success in Rural Groundwater Supply — The Hidden Crisis project is a significant research initiative under the UK's UPGro (Unlocking the Potential of Groundwater for the Poor) program. It aims to address the high failure rates of rural groundwater supplies in sub-Saharan Africa, particularly focusing on hand-pumped boreholes (HPBs) in Ethiopia, Malawi, and Uganda.

United States

US EPA

- Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) — National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (MCLs incl. nitrate 10 mg/L as N; nitrite 1 mg/L)
- Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program under SDWA — federal requirements & well classes (incl. Class V; evolving Class VI primacy in some states)

US ASTM

- ASTM D4448 — Guide for Sampling Ground-Water Monitoring Wells
- ASTM D5092 — Standard Practice for Design and Installation of Groundwater Monitoring Wells
- ASTM D5521 — Standard Guide for Development of Groundwater Monitoring Wells in Granular Aquifers
- ASTM D4750 — Measuring Water Level in a Well
- ASTM D5730 — Standard Guide for Site Characterization for Environmental Purposes with Emphasis on Groundwater

LISTING OF RELEVANT COUNTRIES WHERE THE SUBJECT OF THE PROPOSAL IS IMPORTANT TO THEIR NATIONAL COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

(Please see the [ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, Annex C, Clause C.4.8](#))

Rep. of Korea, Australia, Austria, China, Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, India, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Germany, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Japan, Mexico, Romania, Spain, USA, Africa Countries and Middle East Countries.

LISTING OF RELEVANT EXTERNAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OR INTERNAL PARTIES (OTHER THAN ISO AND/OR IEC COMMITTEES) TO BE ENGAGED AS LIASONS IN THIS WORK

(Please see the [ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, Clause C.4.9](#))

UNESCO, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), UNEP, FAO, World Bank, International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Global Water Partnership (GWP), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), IAH (International Association of Hydrogeologists), CEN TC 451

TC 113 'Hydrometry'

Except groundwater specific technologies, the measurement technologies used—such as sensors, flow meters, and level gauges—are often similar or overlapping. Further common criteria should be required to treat data in cases of integrated use of surface and groundwater data, because surface and groundwater interact within the water cycle.

Therefore, ensuring the consistency and interoperability of related standards is vital, and close cooperation between the new 'Groundwater' TC and TC 113 is necessary.

TC 147 'Water quality', TC 147/SC 6 'Sampling (general methods)'

Groundwater quality has been, and will continue to be, addressed by TC 147. However, considering the specific characteristics of groundwater, specialized expertise in the groundwater domain may be required. Therefore, a liaison between the two committees will be established to enable collaboration when necessary.

TC 182 'Geotechnics' and TC 190 'Soil quality'

Aspects related to aquifer properties may partially overlap with the scopes of TC 182 and TC 190. In such cases, the subject of the standardization proposal will be carefully reviewed to determine whether it is more appropriate for development under Groundwater, Geotechnics, or Soil Quality. Where necessary, a liaison between the relevant committees will be established to facilitate collaboration among experts across the fields.

TC 224 'Drinking water, wastewater and stormwater systems and services'

Groundwater plays a critical role not only in drinking water supply but also in food security, ecosystem sustainability, and climate resilience. The proposed Groundwater TC and TC 224 may share some overlap in the area of drinking water; however, since TC 224 focuses on the governance and service provision of water utilities, the two committees have distinct scopes. Depending on the subject of a standardization proposal, a liaison between the two committees will be established to facilitate collaboration among experts across the relevant fields.

IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF RELEVANT AFFECTED STAKEHOLDER CATEGORIES

(Please see [ISO Connect](#))

	Benefits/Impacts/Examples
Industry and commerce – large industry	Water Supply, Climate resilience : A relatively untapped area. Projects may lead to profitable ventures.
Industry and commerce – SMEs	Agribusiness and Farming : Industries using water will have cheaper and purer alternatives. As the demand grows, the water will become a prized commodity.
Government	Water Security, Environment Sustainability : Drinking water and sanitation, will also help in sustainable development.
Consumers	Reliable water supply, Safe drinking water
Labour	Job creation, Skill development, Community development, Economic development
Academic and research bodies	Research opportunity
Standards application businesses	Quality Management, Sustainability

Non-governmental organizations	Environment conservation, Community engagement and empowerment : Will help in spreading awareness.
Other (please specify)	Enhance water availability in drought prone, arid / semi-arid regions thereby improving socio-economic status.

EXPRESSION OF LEADERSHIP COMMITMENT FROM THE PROPOSER

(Please see the [ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, Annex C, Clause C.4.12](#))

If the proposal is accepted, ISO/TC 113/SC 8 Secretariat is willing to undertake the work of secretariat of the new TC, and is committed to providing all resources to successfully run the secretariat.

☒ **The proposer confirms that this proposal has been drafted in compliance with ISO/IEC directives, part 1, annex c**

SIGNATURE OF THE PROPOSER

KATS

COMMENTS OF THE ISO CENTRAL OFFICE (IF ANY)

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ISO/TC 113 N 868

ISO/TC 113 "Hydrometry"
Secretariat: BIS
Committee manager: Prajapati Dushyant Mr



Resolution of 32nd Plenary Meeting of ISO (1)

Document type	Related content	Document date	Expected action
Meeting / Other	Meeting: New Delhi (India) 25 Apr 2024	2024-05-02	

Resolution of 32nd Plenary Meeting of ISO/TC 113 at New Delhi, 25 April 2024

N/24-01	Chairs Advisory Group [CAG], comprising of the chairs and secretaries of the subcommittees and working groups met on 22 April 2024. They discussed about the SBP and recommended to form a study group under ISO/TC 113 to review SBP.
N/24-02	Committee resolved to call for experts for the project ISO/PWI 23410 Specification for a reference rain gauge pit and register it as new project.
N/24-03	Committee resolved to raise a CIB for withdrawal of ISO 9196 as the content of the mentioned standard is included in ISO 748
N/24-04	Committee resolved to raise a CIB to invite the experts from the member countries to restart the project DTR 21044 Part 1 and Part 2 on the subject "Hydrometry – Stream Gauging"
N/24-05	Based on the report presented by the chair of ISO/TC 113/ SC 8, the following decisions were taken by ISO/TC 113: The committee decided to raise a CIB to achieve wider consensus on the proposed scope of ISO/TC 113/ SC 8 as given below, so as to replace the word 'modelling' with 'measurement'. The scope of ISO/TC 113/ SC 8 will be "Standardization of methods, procedures, instruments, and equipment relating to techniques for the assessment of ground- water recharge, movement, discharge, availability, and aquifer properties. Including : • management and operation of ground-water resources ; • ground-water Modelling
N/24-06	Committee took the resolution to redraft the title of the proposal from India in line with the scope of SC 8 as "Subsurface Dykes/ Groundwater Dams for conservation/ recharge" and agreed to take up.
N/24-07	For the NWIP from BSI and KATS on the subjects, "Artificial Recharge, specially concerning the hydrometric requirements for planning and management" and "Conceptualization of Groundwater Model" respectively were discussed vis-vis the resolution of 15th meeting of SC 8 and committee decided to raise a CIB to achieve wider consensus on the acceptance of the subject under ISO/TC 113/SC 8.
N/24-08	Committee took the resolution to form a separate technical committee on 'Groundwater'.
N/24-09	Committee resolved that no revision required for ISO 4369.
N/24 -10	Committee resolved that a CIB should be raise whether the member countries would like to revise/ amend ISO 9825
N/24-11	The next meeting of ISO/TC 113 is scheduled in December 2025. BIS Secretariat will ask member countries for hosting the next meeting.



ISO/TC 147/SC 6 N 787

ISO/TC 147/SC 6 "Sampling (general methods)"
Secretariat: BSI
Committee manager: Desta Asky Ms



Liaison report ISO TC113 SC 8 (Dr. MoonSu Kim)

Document type	Related content	Document date	Expected action
General / Other		2024-10-30	



International Organization for Standardization
Organisation internationale de normalisation
Международная организация по стандартизации

REPORT FOR INTERNAL LIAISON

TO ISO/TC 147/SC 6	Name of ISO (IEC) Internal Liaison Representative(s) MoonSu Kim, KATS Rep. of Korea
Date of the TC/SC/PC Plenary Meeting 2024-05-30	
Secretariat KATS	FROM ISO/TC 113/SC 8
Date of the Liaison Report 2024-10-21	

Information/updates about your TC/SC/PC	ISO/TC 113/SC 8 has updated its scope to cover a broader range of ground water topics following the NP presentations at the 14th SC 8 Plenary Meeting. Based on subsequent discussions at the 32nd ISO/TC 113 Plenary Meeting, the committee decided to establish a separate technical committee focused on 'Ground water'. As a result, SC 8 has formed an Ad-Hoc Group titled 'Groundwater SBP Study Group'. Reference N-document : ISO/TC 113/SC 8 N247, N257, N270, N282, N286, N290
Ongoing work within the liaison committee of interest to your TC/SC/PC	Ongoing projects within the liaison committee of interest: 0
Upcoming projects in your TC/SC/PC of interest to the liaison committee	Groundwater model by KATS
Upcoming meetings in your TC/SC/PC	The next in-person meeting of ISO/TC 113 and its active subcommittees and working groups in 2025 is not decided yet.