



Kenya Bureau of
Standards

Quality Products for Quality Life

the Benchmark

The official magazine of the Kenya Bureau of Standards



- **Benefits of Standards**

- **WHO Guidelines**

on Empowering Persons with Disabilities

- **List of Certified Firms**

- **The Riddle of time**



Metrology in Soccer



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Kenya Bureau of Standards
Quality products for quality life

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the **Benchmark**
The magazine for Kenya Bureau of Standards



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Welcome to the eighth edition of the Benchmark magazine where we give you all the information regarding Kenya's Standards Body. It is also an interesting coincidence that the issue it out at a time when there is renewed hope in the country. Kenya expects to take its place at the high table of nations with progressive constitutions. At KEBS, the mood is equally ecstatic with staff reenergized by the new Kenya. The hard work goes on.

In this issue, we seek to highlight the benefits of Standards and hail the experts who have contributed enormously to their development. Thanks to the thousands of experts that contribute to the development of Kenyan Standards, Kenyan consumers can have that assurance. Standards protect Kenyans by giving both businesses and consumers, confidence that the goods and services they are developing or using are safe, reliable, and will do the job they were intended for. KEBS has so far developed about 6,000 Standards, harmonized over 1,100, and 305 COMESA Standards with the understanding that its mandate is growing among Kenyans.

We have also sought to explain how time is conceived in a completely immaterial realm. For instance when we look at an object one meter away, be it a clock to set our time, what we actually see is the object 3.3ns ago (based on the speed of light of 3×10^8 m/s). When we look at the sun, we see it as it was eight minutes ago... for the stars, some thousands or millions of years ago.

We also seek to discuss the benefits of barcoding within the East African Community (EAC) where manufacturers and other traders will need to trace their products as they cross the borders. The barcode identifies your products and you are able to trace your products with that number across the region.

Meet Professor Karuri, a consultant, Food Process Engineering and lecturer at the University of Nairobi (UoN), Department of Food Science, Nutrition & Technology, who has been part of Standards Technical Committees (TCs) in areas of food processing and packaging for a long time

Happy Reading.

Patricia Kimathi
KEBS Corporate Communications Manager

KEBS at a glance

1974: KEBS was founded by the enhancement of the CAP 496 of the laws of Kenya. It is overseen by the KEBS Board of Directors, which is known as the National Standards Council (NSC)

1980: KEBS moved its headquarters to South C along Popo Road, Off Mombasa Road Behind Bellevue cinema

1981: Metrology was initiated.

1985: Testing services were offered.

1985: KEBS Coast region was opened.

1995: KEBS Kisumu office was opened.

1995: Import inspection was commissioned under legal notice no.78 of 2003. KEBS developed its 1st strategic plan.

2005: KEBS signs first performance contract with Government of Kenya

2005: Pre-Export Verification of Conformity (PVoC) was initiated



Acting Managing Director
Mr. Joel Kioko.

KEBS Strategic plan firmly supportive of Vision 2030

He stressed the importance of local and international collaborations as that would be the only way meeting the KEBS mandate "to provide internationally recognized standards, measurements and conformity assessment solutions that meet customer needs."

Meanwhile, the KEBS quality policy aims 'to provide internationally recognized standards, measurements and conformity assessment solutions that meet customer needs.'

According to Mr Kioko, KEBS is working with all stakeholders within the country and EAC. "We have formed technical committees to deliver this new and meet the new challenges."

To further move forward, KEBS also has a strategic plan that was developed in 2007 that is under review. "We have done the midway review of this plan to see the weaknesses and discussions are underway on how to strengthen it," he said.

"Our business is expanding because we have met the many requirements on conformity assessment and made sure that we have quality goods in the market," said Mr Kioko

adding, "Kenya manufacturers have to deliver their products in the EAC, and to be economically competent we have to have these goods accepted. As such, we have to make sure we have quality goods that meet the statutory standards for the EAC and international standards."

region; well trained, capable and take the lead in standardization work. Heading such an organization is extremely fulfilling.

The acting MD added that his institution is always trying to build technical capacity and improve its infrastructure – an interesting aspect that will serve to motivate employees especially those in the regions the challenges they face in discharging their official duties.

"Our new testing laboratories are now fully functional, on a new two-storied testing centre. This means we can test and confirm the quality of all products traded in the country", he added. "We are in collaboration with other institutions in South Africa, US, India and Europe in order to make our testing system sound and up to date."

Additionally, KEBS is strengthening its other functions of inspection, quality assurance and market surveillance. The institution achieves this through its regional offices – Lake Region, Mt Kenya Region, Coast Region and North Eastern Region.

He acknowledges there are challenges of resources especially in terms of transport and personnel. "Of course, there are challenges. We have limited resources and in the regions we have deployed minimal transport and personnel but whenever they need reinforcement for a certain task, we are able to send staff from the headquarters to assist."

He said KEBS management holds monthly meetings with the regional managers and have numerous programs for skills development.

He appealed to the Government for more funding and was optimistic of a positive response that would enable his institution to employ more staff and improve its infrastructure.

Asked about the challenge of illegal imports and fake KEBS stickers, he expressed confidence that KEBS with the assistance of other relevant Government agencies was capable of stamping out the vice. "We are dealing with the challenge of illegal traders who want to import illegal goods and using fake stickers. We urge wananchi to cooperate with KEBS and alert us of such incidences incase of any suspicion," he said.



Evah Oduor, Director, Standards Development and International Trade

"In terms of financial performance, we normally say that for us we provide the Standards which are supposed to aid trade facilitation, within our budget," said Ms Oduor.

Standards division meets targets

Among activities the Standards Development and International Trade at Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) had planned for in its strategic plan now in mid year, were to launch national workshop agreement, improve on the Standards process and get the industry more involved in the requests for Standards rather than ideas originating from KEBS. It also planned to improve trade facilitation, be more involved in negotiation as well as improve its WTO system.

"We have done most of the things we had planned for in the strategic plan," says Evah Oduor the department's director. "Now we just want to enhance them, but we are already seeing results."

In line with the Balanced Scorecard she said the department was undertaking initiatives like skills development for its experts. This was partly the purpose for the Standards Stakeholders Open Day held at the Red Court hotel on June 11.

In terms of customer care and product culture, the division distributes evaluation forms during stakeholders meetings like the Open Day or Technical Committee (TC) meetings, where participants are encouraged to give feedback. "From that we can see what everybody has said," explained Ms Oduor. "They will mention what they like and don't like. So where there is a problem we sort it out immediately. We don't wait to hear at the end of the year what customers are complaining about."

Clients feedback is an important one for the Standards department. That is why when the evaluation forms are collected from any meeting, the division creates time to look at them to see what needs to be done and in what areas.

"Our customers are TC members and the things they complain about are not necessarily to do with the standards process, but the KEBS system," said Ms Oduor. The division also carries out training.

"In terms of meeting our targets as a Standards division, which I will be presenting the last Standard this year, I will meet my targets over and above," said Ms Oduor. "Basically because of the connections we have, which allows us to get people to sponsor some of the things that we do, and when this produces a Standard that is to our credit."

In conjunction with the ministry of health, the Standards division has also worked well in upgrading laboratory equipment for testing ingredients included in health standards – especially in fortification.

"This (equipment) allows us to test what we have put in the Standard," said Ms Oduor. "That is very important, as to put a regulation in a Standard when you are not able to test it is a waste of time. There is no way sanctions will be put."

In developing the food fortification Standards, the division solicited for funds which helped it acquire equipment for the laboratory and ensure specification is done. "Of course this is very important because you go to the market and see – fortified with Vitamin this and that, but how do you measure that? Those are the things we are putting in place," explained Ms Oduor.



KEBS Regional Managers pose for a group photo during the Standards open Day at KEBS Centre

Regional Updates: A Snapshot of how the regions performed in the past financial year

North Eastern Region

North Eastern region covers all the North Eastern Province (NEP) districts and part of the Tana Delta, which happens to be a wide area whose terrain is harsh in terms of logistics. The regional office strives to cover the areas effectively in terms of Quality Assurance, Surveillance, and Inspection of imports. For instance, the inspection of imported goods from Ethiopia, mostly grains like beans and green peas takes place at Moyale.

Meanwhile, the Mandera border point covers milled grain products mostly maize and peas from Somalia. One of the region's biggest headaches is cracking the illegal sugar imports from other countries' flowing through the Somalia conduit and finding its way into the Kenyan market.

However, Mr Ombwayo is quick to term such sugar as contraband for which the Government has tightened surveillance of the illegal commodity. "A few times we [nab] them in collaboration with the Kenya Revenue Authority's Customs Department,"

says Mr Ombwayo adding that the suspects are quickly taken through the due process of the law where they go through the court process and pay fines. Interestingly, the suspects are not charged under the Standards Act but under the Customs & Excise Act. This is one of the issues that KEBS cites as a challenge since 'not all Government Departments recognize that substandard goods brought into the country pass through the standards body.'

According to Mr Ombwayo, the Bureau's 2009/10 financial year was one of the best for the NEP region financially and operational wise. "We were able to increase our revenue by 75%," he said hailing the performance contracting based on the balanced scorecard where each station has a target.

Under the able guidance of Mr Ombwayo as the regional point man, NEP strategically opened an office in Moyale saving importers a lot of time and money since KEBS had to initially depend

on importers coming to KEBS at whatever time including at night for inspection. Payments operations were also centralized to be carried out at the newly opened Garissa office and not the Tana Bridge.

Mr Ombwayo was also upbeat that his region had obtained two vehicles (Pick-ups), which will aid surveillance efforts in Wajir and Garissa.

Going forward, Mr Ombwayo projects a positive outlook for the 2010/11 financial promising that the region 'will do its best to improve the tempo and maintain it.'

Coast Region

The Coast region, under the close watch of Eric Chesire, also posted impressive turnaround in the 2009/10 financial year after attaining over 95% score of the set objectives. "The Coast balanced scorecard worked well despite initial challenges

... cont. on page 8

Regional Updates: A Snapshot of how the regions performed in the past financial year

••• cont. from page 7

during the first half of the past financial year," said Mr Chesire whose performance and that of the region's over 100 staff is pegged on Quality Assurance and Inspection contracts. The team also has targets on the standard mark and the diamond quality mark. This means the team is under pressure to ensure consumers get safe goods and services and not sub standards while businesses are guarded against counterfeits to compete in a free and fair market.

Notwithstanding, the region has been a busy hub especially on Quality Assurance and Inspection due to the Port of Mombasa, which is the gateway of imports and exports. Other services are metrology and testing laboratories.

Among the main achievements in the past financial year in the Coast Region was the operationalization of the Information Technology system called the Import System, which is currently 80% operational. Using the system has ensured efficiency and effectiveness since the large database ensures there are multiple users inside the Port, the 14 Container Freight Stations outside the Kilindini Port, Satellite stations at Lunga Lunga and Taita Taveta.

However, success at the Coast has not been without challenges within inspection such as the forgeries of release stamps. In March this year, KEBS introduced new stamps but according to Mr Chesire, the problem still persists. Illicit brews made within or outside Mombasa have also been the other headache, which Mr Chesire plans to counter with the introduction of liquor courts.

The vastness of the Coast region – spanning from Mombasa, Mtito Andei, Taita Taveta, Lamu to Buru has also meant the team's capacity is overstretched but Mr Chesire has vowed to tighten this year's surveillance schedules.

Lake Region

The continued positive uptake of the standardization mark, or the S-mark in KEBS lingo, by Small and Medium Enterprises as well as large firms was one of the main achievement by the Lake Region in the past financial year. Among the medium-sized businesses seeking the mark are cottage industries in the food business like cake, bread, peanuts, rice and composite flour (sorghum and millet).

Add that to the fact that the Lake Region also opened a chemical laboratory for basic chemical tests on food and chemical products to complement the microbiology lab established 7 years ago and you will understand why Vincent Cheruiyot, the Lake Region manager, is an elated man.

According to him, the Government's order that all ministries and public institutions be ISO certified worked in KEBS favour and is set to fundamentally alter the corporate landscape. "Certification uptake has gone up as we are now seeing universities and sugar industries seeking certification services," said Mr Cheruiyot. Among them are Sony Sugar, Muhoroni and Lake Victoria South Water Board all of which were certified by KEBS staff last year. This has meant the region surpassed its targets by over 30%.

Among the challenges is the availability of additional resources. "Our capacity especially the human resource component is overstretched due to increased activities covering a vast region of 2 provinces – Nyanza, Western and South Rift Valley," he says.

Counterfeits forms the other headache for Mr Cheruiyot's team since 'the Lake Region straddles two countries. To the west of the region is Uganda, which has the Busia border post while in the south lies Tanzania with the Isebania border point.

"Both are the main entry points for imports and exports but the border is long and porous," he added, "For the imports, cosmetics and batteries form the biggest haul of counterfeited seizures attempting to use these border points." However, increased and vigilant market surveillance has seen better detection and confiscation of any fake imports that try to pass through.

The Lake region main imports remain agricultural products like maize, beans, timber and cereal. There are also minimal industrial products, juices and food products.

With the operationalization of the East African Community market protocol in July 2010, Mr Cheruiyot has noted increased imports due to the free flow of trade. Kisumu City has also been selected as the Centre for East African Agencies meaning it will equally be the hub for regional capital for many firms as well. "We will step up market surveillance to ensure products from these markets are safe.

Mt Kenya Region

The uptake of the Standardization mark in the past financial year within the Mt Kenya region by mid-sized firms rose by over 33% up from 300 to 450 businesses in the 2009/10 financial year.

According to the region's manager, Mr Charles Musee, the rise in the uptake of Quality Awareness

exercise especially food-related SMEs taking up the S-Mark is an endorsement of the services KEBS is offering there.

Other services that witnessed increased uptake in a region that covers Muranga, Nyeri, Kirinyaga, Embu, Meru and Isiolo were trainings and testing services.

"During the last quarter 2009/10 financial year saw us participate in 5 training workshops with the Ministry of Agriculture on value addition in avocado processing," said Mr Musee.

On animal feeds, "We are telling them that production should adhere to the Kenya Standards for feeds to be beneficial to farmers." He urged farmers to look out for the standardization mark because quality is guaranteed.

Still on workshops, there was also an illicit brews workshop to create awareness on alcoholic drinks to manufacturers, the Provincial Administration and retailers.

Illicit brews have been a thorny issue for the region. To ensure effectiveness of the workshop, participants were engaged on the process of acquiring the S-Mark.

"We showed them how to differentiate fake S-marks and told them they should also ask for a copy of the permit other than looking at the labeling on the product. When in doubt, get back to KEBS."

A majority of the substandard drinks were hard spirits with over 80 % manufactured in regions like Nairobi. However, manufacturers of the opaque beers are not faring well with about 8 having been licensed by KEBS and are covered under Kenya Standard KS1042 – a cereal based or vegetable based beer (fermented cereals).

However, the misuse of the S-Mark by manufacturers still poses a major threat to the region. However, Mr Musee hopes to work with stakeholders especially the Provincial Administration to eliminate substandard drinks.

"We also hope to dedicate more energy in helping SMEs because the country's future depends on them," he said.

Recognition of Management System Standards Trainers, Consultants and Consultant Organizations as Institute Members

The National Quality Institute registers consultants as members of the Institute as part of the NQI recognition process. Consultant members of the institute act according to the Institutes code of ethics and undergo Continual Professional Development.

The scheme for registration of QMS Consultants will help to certify the credentials of competent consultants and also help the organizations in selecting a competent consultant through the register of registered consultants.

Registration of Consultant has been developed at two levels:- Individual Consultants – They may be individuals having requisite educational background and experience/ expertise.

Consultant Organizations - Since some of the organizations require comprehensive inputs from different specialized areas apart from the infrastructure backup, the Consultant Organizations meeting the NQI criteria, would be registered as corporate.

Assessment Procedure:

For Individual Consultants

- Desk top review of documents pertaining to education, experience, etc.
- Interview with the NQI panel of Consultant Examiners.

For Consultant organizations

- Desk top review of documents pertaining to background of the organization, manpower, experience, etc.
- On site verification of office & interview of the Consultants proposed to be used for Consultancy (except registered consultants).
- Mandatory registration of 50% of QMS Consultants working for the organization.

The Consultant Organization shall develop and maintain documented procedures for effective administration of the consultancy projects in line with ISO 9001: 2008. Registration under this scheme is available without restriction to all applicants who satisfy the registration requirements. The scope of the

Training



A training seminar in progress at the NQI centre at KEBS

registration is general, i.e. it does not include nor does it require any industry sector specific competencies. The applicant may select industry standard sectors within which the applicant has acquired work experience. Other details outside the scope of registration may be included within the register but shall be made known as self declarations.

NQI reserves all rights to amend its registration criteria, procedures and fees etc. as it may deem fit.

Although all information provided by the applicants will be kept confidential, NQI reserves the right to utilize the information provided for, research and sharing with other IPC members or for any other purpose as may be deemed fit by NQI and when required by law to disclose such information.

Steps to Registration as Trainer or Consultant	
Steps	Activity
Step 1	Acquisition of application form
Step 2	Submission of application
Step 3	Evaluation of application
Step 4	Communication on eligibility
Step 5	Assessment/interview
Step 6	Memberships executive / Committee Approval
Step 7	Registration
Step 8	Maintenance/Continued professional development
	Cost implication KES
	2500
	-
	-
	As per category fee
	-
	-
	As per category fee

Do not hesitate to contact NQI office for further information.

Training Programme - 2010

Seminar on Implementation of ISO/IEC 17025 Laboratory Management Systems	15 th -17 th September	Nairobi	KES 30,000/= non-residential + 16% VAT
QMS Lead Auditor based on ISO 9001 and ISO 19011	27 th September-1 st October	Mombasa	KES 95,000/= Residential + 16% VAT (course is fully residential)
Inspection Seminar (ISO/IEC 17020)	13 th -15 th October	Nairobi	KES 30,000/= non-residential + 16% VAT
QMS Lead Auditor based on ISO 9001 and ISO 19011	8 th -12 th November	Mombasa	KES 95,000/= Residential + 16% VAT (course is fully residential)

For membership fees contact nqi@kebs.org and we will send you a fee table and application forms.

WHO guidelines on empowering persons with disabilities

Wheelchairs should be safe and effective for their users. Performance features include stability, manoeuvrability, pushing efficiency, transferring, transport, and reliability.

Do you know what constitutes an appropriate wheelchair? To many, a wheelchair is only a precondition for exercising human rights and equal participation.

It is estimated that 1 percent of the world population require a wheelchair – about 65 million people worldwide, and that in less resourced settings, very few of those in need have access to an appropriate wheelchair.

The rights to wheelchairs are stated in the UN documents the "Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities" and in the "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities". In addition to providing mobility, an appropriate wheelchair is beneficial for the physical health of the user. Providing wheelchairs that are appropriate for the user and the environment of use is cost effective.

Empowering people with different abilities

So when do you consider a wheelchair appropriate? According to World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines on the provision of manual wheelchairs in less resourced settings, a wheelchair is appropriate when it meets the user's needs and environmental conditions, provides proper fit and postural support, is safe and durable, and is available and can be accessed, maintained and sustained in the country at the most economical and affordable price.

A wheelchair is not simply a method of transportation. Rather it is an extension of the user and an orthotic device that is necessary for increased mobility and independence. One specific wheelchair is not universally appropriate and/or applicable to all circumstances and environments.

Wheelchair designs and products should be appropriate for the context in which they are being proposed. Moreover, sustainable production

must be based on sound business models and practices.

A wheelchair can be compared to a shoe: it comes in a range of sizes, shapes, styles and colours; it must be measured to fit the wearer; the wearer must be comfortable wearing it; it must be suitable for the use it was intended for; it must be hard-wearing and reliable. It must also be regularly cleaned and looked after, it may only be suitable for the user it was measured for, and would be uncomfortable for someone else.

WHO guidelines

On the occasion of the 21st World Congress of Rehabilitation International in 2008, WHO, the US Agency for International Development, the International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics and Disabled Peoples' International launched this important new document: Guidelines on the provision of manual wheelchairs in less resourced settings.

The purpose of the guidelines is to enhance the quality of life of wheelchair users in less resourced settings through improved access to appropriate wheelchairs. The focus is primarily on manual wheelchairs and the needs of permanent wheelchair users.

The recommendations in the guidelines are targeted at people involved in different aspects of wheelchair services ranging from planning, supplying and providing to using. Flexibility is required due to the many different contexts in which they may be applied and implemented.

A national policy on wheelchair technology and services can ensure that wheelchair users receive wheelchairs that meet minimum requirements for safety, strength, and durability and that are appropriate for their individual needs.

Key activities in planning and implementation of wheelchair provision are: identification of need for wheelchairs and services; planning of wheelchair provision at national level; collaboration between government, NGOs and INGO; integration of wheelchair services with existing rehabilitation

services; adoption of national standards of wheelchair provision; and creation of an enabling environment.

Funding strategies

An important part of setting up national wheelchair provision according to the WHO guidelines includes calculating the direct and indirect costs and establishing sources of funding, in order to ensure the financial sustainability of the service. Since many individuals who need a wheelchair cannot afford to purchase one, funds will be needed. Different funding mechanisms are described in the guidelines.

Wheelchair service stakeholders are encouraged to collaborate with other sectors and institutions. These linkages reduce the cost of establishing and operating a wheelchair service. And they allow the service to grow more rapidly. Collaboration is encouraged in the areas of health, education, livelihood, social and infrastructure.

Provision of wheelchair services

The provision of wheelchair services in less resourced settings requires careful planning and management of resources. Some strategies which can be employed to initiate or further develop wheelchair provision are: utilizing existing personnel, integrating wheelchair services with existing health or rehabilitation service, and meeting the needs of wheelchair users at community level where possible.

Eight key steps in providing a wheelchair are:

- Referral and appointment
- Assessment
- Prescription
- Funding and ordering
- Product preparation
- Fitting
- Wheelchair user instruction
- Follow up, maintenance and repairs

The core roles fulfilled by wheelchair service personnel include management, clinical, technical, and training.



Monitoring and evaluation of a wheelchair service, the WHO guidelines recommend can help identify successful as well as improvable areas. In the guidelines recommendations are given on regular monitoring, feedback from wheelchair users, evaluations and analysis.

Designing or selecting wheelchairs

Wheelchairs should be designed to enable their users to participate in as many activities as possible. At minimum a wheelchair should enable the user to have a more active life without negatively impacting their health or safety.

Wheel chair users are strongly encouraged to be involved in the design process. They are the most knowledgeable about their own needs.

Wheelchairs may be produced locally or imported. In order to provide a range of wheelchairs, some countries may choose to support both local production and importation of wheelchairs. Each supply method has an appropriate application. With

many different needs within a region, a variety of supply methods may be suitable with the ultimate goal of a long term sustainable solution.

The main factors that need to be considered in wheelchair supply include:

- Strength, durability and performance of the wheelchair
- Range of wheelchairs available
- Possibility to repair the wheelchair locally
- Economic development
- Responsiveness of the producer to the needs of wheelchair users
- Coordination of supply with an overall plan for wheelchair provision

Functional performance

The functional performance of a wheelchair is determined by its design and features. Performance features include stability, manoeuvrability, pushing efficiency, transferring, transport, and reliability.

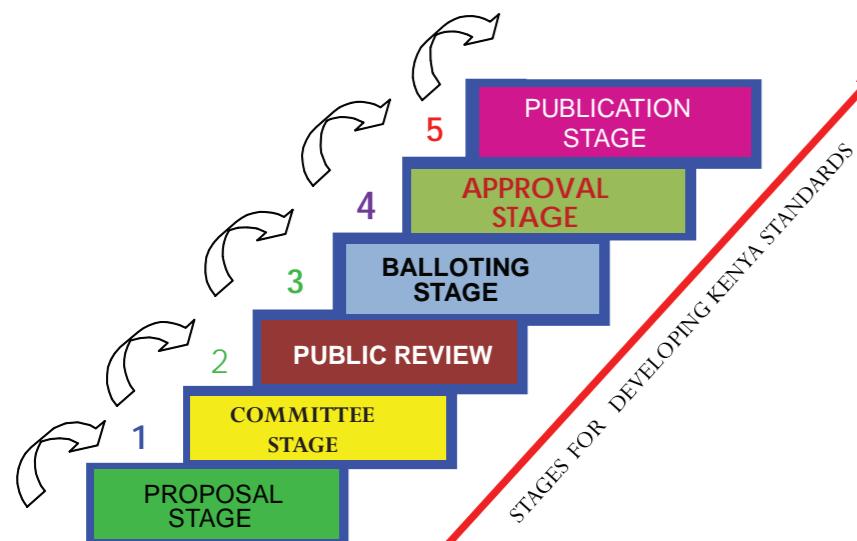
The seating and postural support elements of a wheelchair are the seat, cushion, backrest, footrests and arm-rest. These parts of the wheelchair help the wheelchair user to maintain a comfortable and functional posture, and to provide pressure relief. Wheelchairs should always be provided together with a suitable cushion.

Wheelchairs should be safe and effective for their users. When a wheelchair fails, the user is not only at risk of injury, but he or she may not be able to go anywhere or do anything until the wheelchair is fixed or replaced.

Training requirements

The guidelines recommend training requirements for referral networks, managers of wheelchair services, clinical and technical personnel. For clinical and technical roles, requirements are suggested at three levels of wheelchair provision; basic, intermediate and advanced.

Kebs Simplifies Standards Development Process



As the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) held its Standards Stakeholders Open Day in June 11, it was clear from the attendance that interest has been building over time. The broad aim for the Open Day was to get people more involved in developing Standards, especially the experts KEBS uses.

It was also to have them understand their role and how far-reaching the Standards they develop go and mean to the economy. "It is to appreciate them and they can also appreciate the work they do," said Ms Evah Oduor the KEBS Director, Standards Development & International Trade, after the successful event.

KEBS has changed some processes in development of Standards, and this is one of the things communicated to participants. "Although we have given them these changes in writing, we wanted to talk about it in an open way," said Ms Oduor.

Before, Industry Standard Committees received reports from the technical committees (TCs) to verify. But there was really no value addition. Now this process has been removed, so technical committees handling a particular Standard handles it to the end.

It was also explained to stakeholders how KEBS borrowed from international best practice in setting out directives on how Standards are developed in Kenya – essentially from the International Standard

Now as time goes by, that same agreement which is now working can be used as a basis to come up with a Standard, which can then later replace the workshop agreement.

"The issue at hand is solved while you continue with the Standard development. Many countries have developed Standards that way," said Ms Odor. Further, stakeholders are free to drop a workshop agreement that is not making progress.

"Imagine if you invest in it as a Standard – time, expertise and other resources – then at the end of the day nobody is using it," says Ms Oduor. A Workshop Agreement therefore gives an indication to stakeholders who are going to use the Standard, on what it contains. They also have a chance to broaden the Agreement to a point where they, as well as regulators, agree that it is a good one and can be developed into a Standard.

"Again in a Workshop Agreement you get more real people, and again it is about getting more people involved," said Ms Oduor. "That is the problem we have, even at the international level, that we do not participate as much as we should even with national standardization. It is a concern from Codex, ISO, IEC even WHO – what can we do to participate more effectively in the international standardization."

The Standards Stakeholders Open Day is one of the mechanisms KEBS is using to encourage people to participate more in Standards development. Ms Oduor says you cannot participate effectively internationally if you are not nationally

The industry must be interested. As things run now, KEBS is doing too much work for them. "You notice that at the international level they don't use committees, rather a taskforce of people who understand the issue to come up with the committee draft – not the national body," said Ms Oduor. "That is why the workshops bring more participation."

For instance in the workshop for hotels, the draft was developed by stakeholders. And it is that draft that was used to facilitate and bring it into a Standard form. That also makes it unambiguous, so everybody can understand it.

KEBS Goes for Information Security Management System (ISMS) Implementation and Certification – ISO 27001:2005

The Kenya Bureau of Standards is implementing an Information Security System in line with ISO 27001:2005 Standard. Phase one (pilot phase) implementation will involve the following four departments: Information Communication Technology, Human Resource, Metrology and KEBS Certification Body. The scope will be extended after the successful installation of the pilot phase.

The ISO 27001:2005 standard is designed to provide a model for establishing, implementing, operating, monitoring, reviewing, maintaining and improving an Information Security Management System.

The objective of this project is to ensure preservation of Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability (C.I.A.) of information that guarantees business continuity, minimizes business loss by detecting and preventing security incidences.

KEBS aims to achieve protection of its information assets, safeguard risks and achieve greater assurance that its information assets are adequately protected against information security risks on a continual basis.



KEBS publishes list of certified organisations

The Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) has published a list of its CB certified organizations. The list published on September 10, include categories in ISO 9001:2008 Quality Management System Certification Certificates with 74 firms certified; ISO 14001:2004 Environmental Management System Certificates with nine companies and ISO 22000:2005 Food Safety Management System Certificates which had 23 companies certified.

Hazard Analysis And Critical Control Points (HACCP) Certificates had five companies certified, while four companies were certified under Occupational Health And Safety (OHSAS) 18001:2007 Certificates – that included Central Glass Industries Ltd, East African Maltings Ltd, Bidco Oil Refineries Ltd and Kenya Breweries Ltd. Hygiene In Food And Catering Establishments (KNWA 01:2009) Certificates had only two companies certified which included Intercontinental Nairobi and Hilton Nairobi Limited.

KFRS conducts surveillance visits for the period when the license is in use.

At the same time, following signing into law by the President of The Alcoholic Drinks Control Bill, KEBS has also published names of licensed alcohol beverages manufactured in Kenya so far. The list comprising 192 companies include local manufacturers of products like brandy, fortified wine, gin, honey wine, liqueur, cream liqueur, malt beer, opaque beer, vodka, whisky, table wine and wine.

Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of industrialization Dr. (Eng) Kibicho Karanja said KEBS has taken necessary measures to ensure placement of safe alcoholic beverages in the Kenyan market.

■ ■ ■ check on page 22

Aspirations of a Standards developer



Prof. Edward Karuri interview during standards Open Day

Prof Edward Karuri is very passionate about food science. You can see it when he talks about the subject. But it is participating in development of Standards for country's food processing sector that excites him the most.

"We are in a global market; products out there are selling only if they are understood by the market," he says.

Prof Karuri, a consultant, Food Process Engineering and lecturer at the University of Nairobi (UoN), Department of Food Science, Nutrition & Technology, has been part of Standards Technical Committees (TCs) in areas to do with food processing and packaging for a long time.

Technical committees are mandated to receiving requests for Standards and deliberating on them, and are composed of experts in the respective fields. Prof Karuri who represents UoN as well as the Kenya Nutrition and Dieticians Institute in the TCs says some of the issues they check in development of food Standards include safety and nutrition (usefulness of foods to the human body.) "We usually want to understand that they are meeting certain Standards despite of where they are in the country," explains Prof Karuri.

While encouraging people to participate in development of Standards more proactively, he

says strength is in developing Standards that makes businesses more competitive.

"We are talking about new and emerging economies and there will be diversity of products," he says. "So the question of standardization is so important, because we are saying, for the purposes of trade its only when you know the Standards for the product you are buying that you actually compare with the kind of money you are paying for it."

Prof Karuri says sometimes traders tend to see Standards as a barrier to their business. "They see Standards as challenging, a watchdog; but it's for the benefit of everyone. Even for those manufacturers to have Standards that meet certain minimum requirements," he said.

With harmonization of Standards across the East Africa Community (EAC), one notable thing is that the countries will be trading products that come from similar raw materials, but will be different if not guided by Standards. "Some will be rejected by the market and others will be more competitive," says Prof Karuri. "So we want to make sure if anything, Kenya is trading with products without rejection."

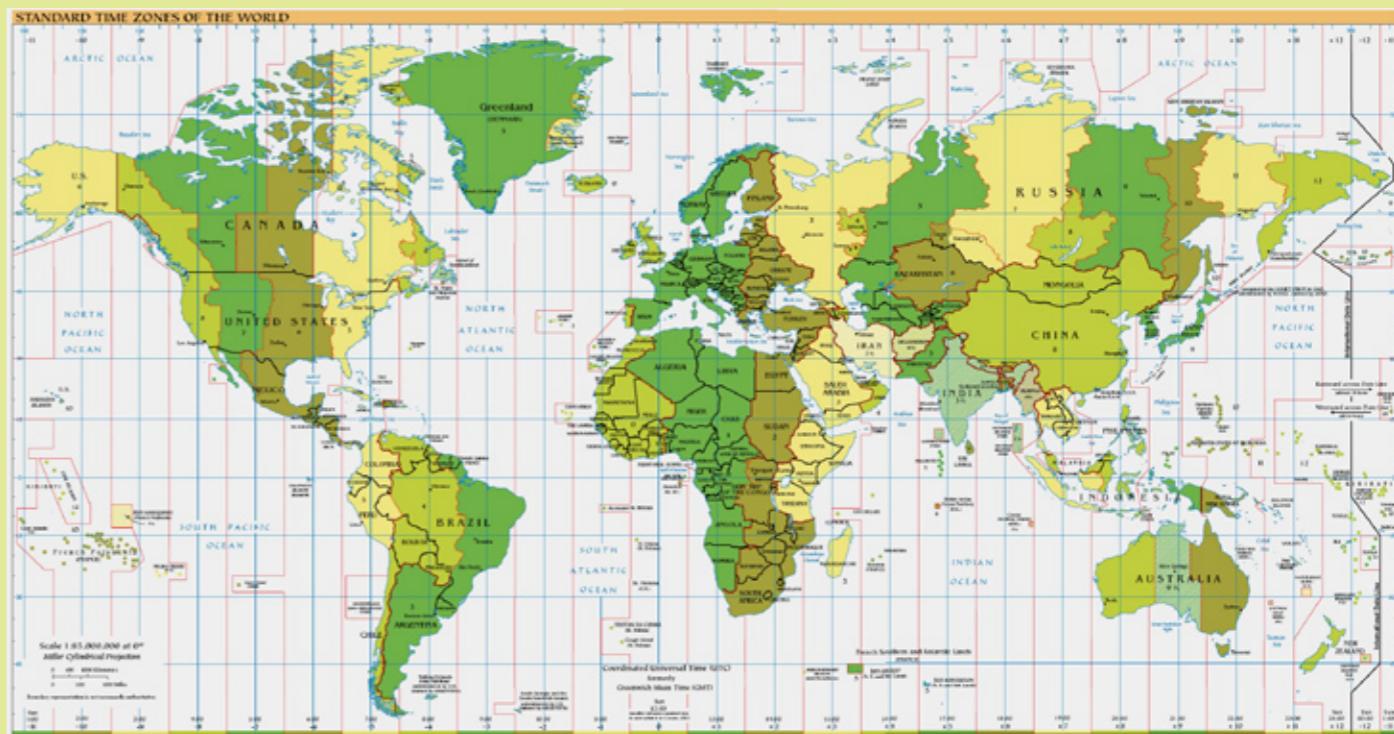
Standards take time to develop even with Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) trying to introduce shorter options. But it's a venture worth the while, says Prof Karuri while encouraging people to be Standards conscious.

The process of making Standards commences with a simple concept; usually someone comes up with a need for a Standard. It is the mandate of KEBS to assemble technical committees, which is ideally an assembly of experts for development of Standards for any given product.

So if a company has a new product they want to put in the market, it approaches KEBS with the request for the Standard. At the committee level, the chairman guides members through the elements required. The format for development of Standards is given by KEBS, so members agree through those elements to a point where the Standard is fully formed. "We justify and see that they (users) shall benefit from that Standard," said Prof Karuri.

The riddle of time

By Ahmed Ibrahim / KEBS Head of Time & Frequency Laboratory



Time is present everywhere, but occupies no space. We can measure it, but we can't see it, touch it, get rid of it, or put it in a container.

Time is conceived in a completely immaterial realm. For instance when we look at an object one meter away, be it a clock to set our time, what we actually see is the object 3.3ns ago (based on the speed of light of 3×10^8 m/s). When we look at the sun, we see it as it was eight minutes ago... for the stars, some thousands or millions of years ago.

And we ask, what is real-time then? The reason for its conscious invention and ongoing interest and standardization is that it is a functional, necessary resource in defining any and all states of activity or perceived change.

There is no such thing as a singular true time derived from natural phenomena. Similarly no watch or clock is completely accurate. Each has its own errors due to imperfections and errors in setting. Your watch will display a time that is different from time displayed on any other watch. So one can never really know precisely what time is. The correct time is simply based on an agreed standard.

One such famous standard was the Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), where navigators used to synchronize their chronometers by watching a ball drop from a tower at the Greenwich observatory in London at precisely 1.00 p.m. GMT was based on mean solar time.

Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), based on the definition of the official second was established as the world time scale in January 1972. To date it is the globally used timescale. GMT and Greenwich Mean Time are sometimes used informally to refer to UTC.

Current World Time – UTC

Time keeping is so critical to the functioning of modern societies that it is coordinated at the international level by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM) to generate the world time scale UTC. It is generated in a very intricate way.

The need for a Time Distribution System (TDS) in Kenya

KEBS as the designate National Metrology Institute (NMI) has established measurement traceability to the SI for most units of measurement. As the custodian of the National Measurement Standards, KEBS is supposed to be the authority under which Kenya's legal time is referenced/traceable.

The KEBS time and frequency laboratory has over the years observed growing time and frequency needs in Kenya. Whereas the laboratory at the moment caters for a vast majority of Kenya's time and frequency users with low, medium and some high accuracy needs, some premium users are not covered.

The new TDS is geared towards improving accuracies and infrastructure to fulfill Kenya's current and future time and frequency needs. Due to a number of factors, budgetary constraints being one of them; it has taken KEBS Time and Frequency Laboratory a while to set up a TDS.

Within the next few months this shall be a reality since the system is already in place, awaiting installation and commissioning.

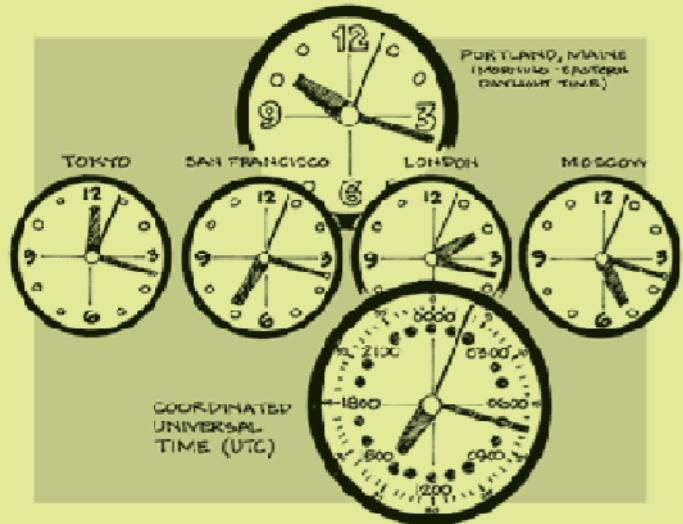
These are some of the benefits to be achieved from the proposed TDS:

- There will be only one source of legal/official time throughout Kenya, giving accurate time-stamps at any given time
- One reference system for the whole country will build confidence that all time and frequency measurements (and time of day) all over Kenya and probably throughout Eastern Africa are traceable to SI through the system.
- Kenya's legal time of day shall be continuously traceable to the UTC as well as contributing as UTC – KEBS
- The laboratory shall be able to offer premium calibrations e.g. Caesium clocks and GPS based equipment like the vehicle speed readers for the police and GPS clocks

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The Riddle of time

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- Calibration certificates emanating from the laboratory will be acceptable to other CIPM MRA signatories reducing technical barriers to international trade

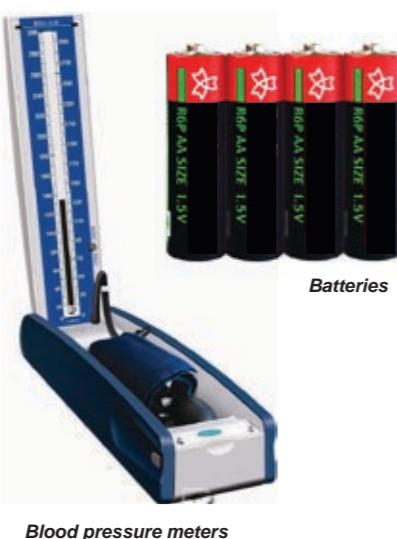
Some of the key applications benefiting include:

- Event tagging – the time stamps shall be useful in e-commerce like trade in the Nairobi Stock Exchange (NSE) and other web based trade
- Calibration laboratories – Calibration/characterization of reference and working standards
- Timing reference to the command and control systems for various institutions
- Studio timing for broadcasters
- Timing reference in telecommunications, aviation, Internet service providers, electricity providers

Do You know?

Mercury, especially when it is in the form of methylmercury, is highly toxic to humans. Human embryos, fetuses, infants, and children are particularly vulnerable. Mercury adversely affects a child's growing brain and nervous system and exposure to it can diminish thinking abilities, memory, attention, and other cognitive skills. Various studies have shown that exposure to mercury can harm the nervous system.

To address the mercury threat, iLima together with IPEN (the International POPs Elimination Network), have launched the "**Mercury-Free: You, Me and Babies" global campaign**". This campaign aims to minimize and eliminate mercury exposure and to promote the use of safer materials.



Blood pressure meters



Mercury-free Dental materials

Other devices calibrated are analogue and digital timers, frequency counters, signal generators, oscilloscopes and some aviation equipment. To improve on the calibration method, there shall be an automated calibration subsystem consisting of a precise time interval counter and a computer to process measurement data.

Another distribution method shall be the common view method. This shall be exclusively employed for premium customers wishing to have their Standards monitored continuously from the KEBS time and frequency laboratory.

This shall be done by having common view measurements between KEBS and the customers and transferring data through dedicated communication channels. Feasibility studies shall be done to check the possibility of time transfer through the GSM and fibre optic networks.

The KEBS official time of day shall be disseminated via internet through the network time servers based on NTP. This method was chosen because it is so far the most cost effective mode of dissemination though it only offers moderate accuracy due to the nature of connections of various networks via the Internet.

With the advent of fibre optic communication in Kenya, the dissemination shall be near real-time. The advantage is that with appropriate software, the user is guaranteed traceable time. Premium clients shall be charged a fee for authenticated time from the server. The general time users shall acquire the time for free from another server and the KEBS website.

Conclusion

In its quest to become a newly industrialized country by the year 2030, Kenya's measurement needs in all fields including the time and frequency are ever increasing. KEBS is willing to embrace the latest developments in time and frequency fields to address the challenge. To achieve that goal, the

About the IEC and ISO



The International Standardization Organization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) are the two premier international standardization organizations in addition to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

ISO is a network of the national standards institutes of 162 countries (as at December 31, 2009), one member per country, with a central secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland that coordinates the system.

"ISO handles standards for traditional activities, such as agriculture and construction, through mechanical engineering, manufacturing and distribution, to transport, medical devices, information and communication technologies, and to standards for good management practice and for services," says Mr Zacheus Mwatha, of the Electrotechnical Standards division at Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS).

Its Mission is to promote international cooperation on all questions of standardization and related matters in the field of electrical, electronics (electrotechnology) and related technologies electrotechnology 10 Products covered include electronics, magnetics and electromagnetics, electroacoustics, multimedia, telecommunication, and energy production and distribution, as well as associated general disciplines such as terminology and symbols, electromagnetic compatibility, measurement and performance, dependability, design and development, safety and the environment.

The standardization organization has 105 member bodies. A member body of ISO is ideally the national body "most representative of standardization in its country". Only one such body for each country is accepted for membership of ISO. Member bodies are entitled to participate and exercise full voting rights on any technical committee and policy committee of ISO.

The body has 47 correspondent members. A correspondent member is usually an organization in a country which does not yet have a fully-developed national standards activity.

"Correspondent members do not take an active part in the technical and policy development work, but are entitled to be kept fully informed about the work of interest to them," explains Mr Mwatha.

At the same time, ISO has 10 subscriber members. A subscriber member has been established for countries with very small economies. Subscriber members pay reduced membership fees that nevertheless allow them to maintain contact with international standardization.

Other ISO figures include:

- 3 238 technical bodies
- 210 technical committees
- 519 subcommittees
- 2,443 working groups
- 66 ad hoc study groups
- 18 083 International Standards and standards-type documents

It also assesses and improves the quality of products and services covered by its standards.

IEC also establishes the conditions for the interoperability of complex systems, helps in increasing the efficiency of industrial processes and contributes to the improvement of human health and safety. It also contributes to the protection of the environment.

IEC has 79 national committees (each National Committee of the IEC handles the participation of experts from its country), 59 full members, 22 associate members and 81 participants to its affiliate country programme.

Other IEC figures include:

- 174 Technical committees/subcommittees
- 6146 Total publications
- 5520 International Standards
- 207 Technical Specifications
- 351 Technical Reports
- 63 IEC-PAS

Preparation of ISO and IEC Standards

"Preparation is carried out by Technical Committees (TCs) according to ISO & IEC (ISO/IEC Directives Part 1)," says Mr Mwatha. TC membership is open at all members of the Organization (ISO or IEC) and stages of development are also similar.

He says participants gain from sharing knowledge with a worldwide network of experts. "You also ensure your country's interests are incorporated in international standards as well as enhancing your country's status in the international community," he said.

National Codex Contact Point Functions

When it comes to understanding Standards and their wide ranging implications, Codex is one Standard everyone needs to be familiar with.

"Codex is one of the international forums bringing together scientists, technical experts, government regulators, international consumers and industry organizations to make a decision on codex food standards," explains Mrs Alice Onyango the Manager, Kenya National Codex Secretariat.

The Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) was established in 1962 by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Health Organization (WHO) to protect consumers and ensure fair practices in food trade.

CAC is an intergovernmental body operating within the United Nations. The Codex Alimentarius (Latin for 'food code') is the result of the work of the commission and its 20 technical committees – a collection of international codex food standards namely spec.; guidelines and codes of practice. Codex standards are based on science, consensus and technical knowledge.



So why should a country be involved in Codex?
"It is a forum of developing Standards and gives opportunities to exchange information and share views on food safety and quality issues," says Ms Onyango.

Member countries are also kept updated on international developments in food safety, new/ pending technological developments, new products entering market place and up-to-date measures in the management of food safety and quality issues. Codex also aids in growth in food trade and opportunities for expansion in economic growth.

There is a greater probability of diseases indigenous in one country being transmitted to another country in which such diseases had not previously been prevalent; but Codex helps in reduction of this risk.

"Codex is a risk management body, so countries save time and money on risk assessment and risk management process," explains Ms Onyango. As the international benchmark for food safety, Codex makes reference to World Trade Organization (WTO) and Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) agreements while developing Codex food standards to ensure that they are applied to the extent necessary to protect human, animal or plant life/health and has no Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT). Countries that are members of WTO are signatories of SPS and

TBT agreements do participate in Codex standards setting work of CAC.

Over 160 international NGOs, 60 United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental organizations also participate to contribute expert views and technical knowledge in their specialized fields.

The CAC mandate

The mandate of CAC includes convening international meetings to discuss specific aspects of food production and food trade based on FAO/ WHO expert advice and JEMRA microbiological risk analysis (assess, analyze and communicate). It is also mandated to develop scientifically sound international standards and norms for consumer health protection and fair food trade practices; as well as supervising all Codex committees.

Codex executives discuss project documents with chairpersons of every committee and make decision for the commission.



CAC strategic objectives

CAC strategic objectives includes promoting a sound regulatory framework, promoting widest and consistent application of scientific principles and risk analysis. "It is also active in promoting linkages between Codex and other multilateral regulatory instruments and conventions," said Ms Onyango. Other roles include enhancing capacity to respond effectively and expeditiously to new issues, concerns and developments in the food sector.

"Promoting maximum membership and participation of member country through codex trust fund and promoting maximum application of Codex Standards, are its other objectives," she said.

It also has six regional coordinating committees. For example Asia based in Korea, Africa – Ghana and Europe – Swiss.

National Codex Contact Point (NCCP)

KNCCP has been functioning since 1970s but launched National Codex Committee in 2007. It acts as liaison office to coordinate with the other concerned government departments, food

industries, consumers, traders, codex committees and its shadow committees.

"It ensures that the government is backed with an appropriate balance of policy and technical advice upon which to base decisions related to issues raised in the context of the CAC and its subsidiary bodies," says Ms Onyango.

The core functions of NCC secretariat include acting as a link between Codex secretariat and Kenya member body. It also, Ms Onyango says, coordinates all relevant draft Standards and related (working documents; codes; guidelines; call for experts; other advisory/information texts) and circulates to those concerned.

NCC secretariat constitutes Codex mirror committees to discuss codex texts/drafts to come up with country positions for forth coming meetings.

"It also acts as a channel for the exchange of information and coordination of activities with other codex members. It also receives invitations to codex sessions and extends the invitations to various organizations, CEOs, national codex members, to

consider sponsoring competent delegates to the sessions," she said.

The NCC secretariat is also a consultant in food safety issues regarding Codex standards and codex publications. Among other roles, it also keeps track of international Codex food Standards work and ensures that country comments are practicable for local manufacturers and do not hinder export of food products, explained Ms Onyango.

"It also encourages food and feed manufacturers to improve quality and hygiene management to meet requirements of international Codex Standards," she said. It also disseminates information to interest parties/stakeholders by holding workshops on sensitive health issues.

Current achievements of CAC include 204 Codex food standards-specifications; 51 codes of hygienic practice; 60 guidelines; 2046 food additives provisions for 388 food additives; 553 Maximum Residue limits (MRLs) Vet drugs; 3152 MRLs for 230 pesticides and 153 recommended levels for 35 contaminants.



The New Industrialization PS Dr (Eng) Karanja Kibicho and the National Standards Council chairman Dr Karanja Thiongo pose for a group photograph with KEBS top management.



KEBS Lake Region football team (dressed in white uniform) ready to meet KPA internal container depot team (in blue) during the World Aids Day at Jomo Kenyatta sports grounds.



4 & 5. Justice and Constitutional Affairs minister Hon Mutula Kilonzo receives Quality Management Systems ISO 9001:2008 certificate awarded to the Council of Legal Education Kenya School of Law presented by the Quality Assurance & Inspection, Mr John Abongs. (Inset) A display stand during the strategic plan, service charter and ISO 9001:2008 award ceremony.



Adopt barcoding to thrive in regional trade, businessmen told



the region. Mr Moturi says the organisation is now developing clients in the Sub Saharan region.

Barcodes are also used in stock management, where an automatic data capture management is ensured across the supply chain. This way, manufacturers avoid being shortchanged, in incidences where retailers want to connive with suppliers. Prices are checked out automatically so no one can reduce or increase on end product items.

Mr Moturi also called for speedy harmonization of Standards within the EAC noting that traders also need to be informed and educated on these Standards before they venture out. "Standards are going to be very useful in the common market. They are very important in facilitating trade so we need a scenario where all countries in the market are reading from the same page."

According to Sam Moturi the Director, Barcode Standards1 (E.A.) Ltd (BGS1) there are numerous benefits of barcoding especially in traceability of products across the region.

"Benefits of barcoding within the East African Community (EAC) are numerous," said Mr Moturi. "Manufacturers and other traders will need to trace their products as they cross the borders. If we give you a barcode you are able to trace your products with that number across the region."

BGS1 E.A. Ltd is a regional body that gives services in barcoding in the five East Africa countries – Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi. This means barcode users can identify their products through the supply chain across

"Retailers like supermarkets have adopted this technology to be able to control their stock," says Mr Moturi. Even for manufacturers, with data captured in retailer shops, they are able to know what products are moving and which are not. So they can close lines that are not moving and put more resources to vibrant ones.

Using barcodes, retailers can even synchronize their computer systems with suppliers such that when stocks in a shop go below a set level, the manufacturer gets a signal to replenish. "It also brings transparency in the sense that nobody can go to the supermarket to bribe them to take their products, because products sell themselves. Out of stock situations also don't arise," said Mr Moturi.

BGS1 is a nonprofit making organization headquarters in Nairobi. The process of acquiring a barcode is a simple one. One walks to their offices in Cannon house, or simply makes an enquiry. Mr Moturi says, "We listen to your story, what you are doing, the varieties (eg quantities), and from there we determine the number of barcodes you deserve, then we are able to allocate them to you."

Companies pay an engagement fee as well as annual license fees which ranges from one company to another. Mr Moturi says depending on how the company is going to use the barcodes, license fees can range from Sh1,000 upwards. "It is friendly for everyone," he said. "Even Jua Kali people and starters can use barcodes. Someone making chapattis at home for sale, we give him a barcode at that level."

He encouraged manufacturers, transporters, curio businesspeople and institutions to pick up barcoding for both retailing purposes as well as asset management. "This technology can further help them fight counterfeits, which is a big menace currently in the country. We give you an identity so counterfeiters are locked out; and barcoding has been able to reduce significantly this crime," said Mr Moturi.

Barcode is the technology of the moment, and the early you adopt it, the better.

Certification

List of KEBS CB Certified Organizations

AS AT 10TH SEPTEMBER 2010 (valid subject to the conditions of the scheme)

(To verify the validity of any certificate, please contact the Chief Manager on +254-20-6948263 or certification@kebs.org)

SC	FIRM	CERT. NO.	SCOPE OF CERTIFICATION	DATE	CERTIFICATE EXPIRES/STATUS
ISO 9001:2008 QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM CERTIFICATION CERTIFICATES					
1.	Kenya Breweries Ltd	QMS/004	Manufacture and distribution of beverages (alcoholic and non alcoholic drinks)	27th January 2013	
2.	GlaxoSmithKline	QMS/005	Manufacture of pharmaceutical, nutritional liquids and oral care products	8th December 2012	
3.	African Marine & General Eng,	QMS/006	The provision of marine and general Engineering construction services	25th July 2013	
4.	General Motors Ltd	QMS/013	Assembling and servicing of motor vehicles	15th June 2012	
5.	Coastal Bottlers Ltd	QMS/014	The manufacture and distribution of carbonated soft drinks	9th March 2010 TERMINATED	
6.	Kenya Malting Ltd	QMS/015	Production of Barley and Barley Malt	28th January 2013	
7.	Central Glass Industries Ltd. QMS/017	QMS/016	Manufacture ,Printing, Packaging and warehousing of Container glass	11th November 2012	
8.	Southern Engineering Ltd	QMS/027	The provision of marine and general Engineering construction and repair services	28th April 2013	
9.	ASP Company	QMS/030	Design and manufacture of steel pipes	15th May 2011	
10.	Intertek Testing Services	QMS/031	Processing and supply of Laboratory Testing services	22nd October 2011	
11.	Kenya Ordnance factories Corporation	QMS/36	Manufacture of military hardware and related products	29th September 2012	
12.	Strathmore University	QMS/038	Provision of higher education	3rd November 2012	
13.	Mumias Sugar Company Ltd,	QMS/039	Manufacture of sugar, marketing, sales distribution	30th October 2011	
14.	Telkom Kenya Limited	QMS/40	Provision and maintenance of Voice and Data Communication Services	22nd July 2010 TERMINATED	
15.	Mater Hospital	QMS/042	The provision of healthcare services	2nd February 2013	
16.	Mbaraki Port Warehouse	QMS/043	Warehousing, blending, clearing and forwarding, finance, IT, sales &Marketing, engineering processes	30th November 2011	
17.	Polucon Services Ltd	QMS/044	Inspection, Cargo survey and laboratory Testing services	12th March 2012	
18.	Sondhi Trading Company	QMS/046	Import, export and wholesale trade of assorted products	16th October 2012	
19.	Retirement Benefits Authority	QMS/047	Provision of Retirement benefits regulatory services	28th April 2013	
20.	Riccati Business College of East Africa	QMS/048	Provision of training of business courses	30th September 2010	
21.	Continental Products Ltd	QMS/049	The manufacture of adhesive and adhesive products	14th May 2013	
22.	Nakumatt Holdings Ltd	QMS/050	Retailing of Household and consumer Goods at the headquarter and in all branches of the Company in Kenya	16th March 2013	
23.	Vermont Flowers	QMS/051	Production and design of natural preserved flowers, foliages, flower arrangements and other home based interior decorations	31st July 2010 TERMINATED	
24.	Kenya Seed Company	QMS/052	Research production and distribution of certified seeds	25th July 2013	
25.	Corn Products Ltd	QMS/054	Manufacture through corn wet milling, and provision of products for food and industrial applications	26th July 2013	
26.	Kenya Literature Bureau	QMS/055	Publishing and Printing of Books	28th October 2010	
27.	Athi Water Services Board	QMS/056	Management of water services	22nd October 2010	
28.	Color Creations Ltd	QMS/057	Production, sales and marketing of Branded Promotional items	19th August 2010 TERMINATED	
29.	Capital Markets Authority	QMS/058	Provision of regulatory and facilitative services for the development of capital markets in Kenya	7th December 2012	
30.	National Water Conservations and Pipeline Corporation	QMS/059	Provision of hydro engineering services, construction of dams, drilling and equipping of boreholes and flood control works in Kenya	7th October 2011 VOLUNTARY SUSPENSION	
31.	Muhoroni Sugar Company Ltd,	QMS/061	Manufacture of sugar	13th July 2011	
32.	National Hospital Insurance Fund	QMS/062	Provision of Health Insurance at the headquarters and the Nairobi Branches only	21st July 2011	
33.	Nairobi City Water & Sewerage Company Ltd	QMS/063	Supply of Water	28th May 2011	
34.	University of Nairobi	QMS/064	Provision of Higher Education	23rd July 2011	
35.	Kenya Sugar Board	QMS/065	Provision of regulatory services for sugar industry in Kenya	14th August 2011	
36.	Kenya Institute of Administration	QMS/066	Provision of training, research and consultancy services	18th June 2011	
37.	Kenya National Examination Council	QMS/068	Registration of candidates, administration of examinations, certification and equation of candidates	29th July 2011	
38.	Kenya Medical Training College,	QMS/069	Training of Health Professionals	16th June 2012	
39.	Ministry of Regional Dev. Authorities	QMS/070	Policy development and guidance to the Regional Development Authorities in Kenya	13th July 2012	
40.	Zenith Steel Fabricators Ltd, QMS/071	QMS/071	Design ,Fabrication and Installation of steel structures	31st August 2011	
41.	Nzoia Sugar Co.	QMS/072	Sugar and its by-products	18th December 2012	
42.	Alpex Consulting Africa Ltd	QMS/074	Provision of training in the fields of finance and management and provision of consultancy services in the fields of finance, management and research	6th January 2012	
43.	Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital	QMS/075	Health Care Delivery, Training and Health Research	26th March 2012	
44.	Water Services Regulatory Board	QMS/076	Regulation of Water services in Kenya	17th May 2012	
45.	Kenya Wildlife Service	QMS/077	Conservation and management of Kenya's Wildlife and its habitat and provision of services pertinent to this scope	17th March 2012	
46.	Tanzania Steel Pipes	QMS/078	Design and manufacture of steel pipes and fittings for civil, mechanical and structural applications	17th May 2012	

Certification

SC	FIRM	CERT. NO.	SCOPE OF CERTIFICATION	DATE	CERTIFICATE EXPIRES/STATUS
47.	Nyayo Tea Zones Development Corporation,	QMS/079	Growing and sale of green leaf tea and forest products	15th June 2012	
48.	Kenya Sugar Research Foundation	QMS/082	Research in sugarcane, sugar related crops and the derivatives	16th August 2012	
49.	KEPHIS	QMS/083	Agriculture regulatory services which include plant variety protection seed certification, phytosanitary services	29th June 2012	
50.	Mwalimu SACCO	QMS/084	mobilization of funds from customers and provision of credits services and other financial services	19th July 2012	
51.	East African Portland Cement Co. Ltd	QMS/085	Limestone and Kunuk mining and Clinker and Cement Production	25th June 2012	
52.	National AIDS Control Council	QMS/086	Coordination of the Natural Response to HIV and AIDS in Kenya	2nd June 2013	
53.	Kenya Ports Authority	QMS/087	Facilitation of sea-borne trade by providing marine operation, cargo handling short term warehousing services and training	28th June 2012	
54.	Kenya Institute of Education QMS/088	Development of curriculum and curriculum support materials	25th June 2012		
55.	Kenya Roads Board	QMS/089	Management of the Kenya Roads Board Fund and Oversight of the Rehabilitation, Development and Maintenance of the road network in Kenya	24th June 2013	
56.	Local Authorities Provident Fund	QMS/090	Retirement Benefits Scheme Administration	10th August 2012	
57.	Lake Victoria North Water Services Board	QMS/091	Ensuring the provision of quality and affordable water and sanitation services within its jurisdiction.	19th July 2012	
58.	Kenya Water Institute	QMS/092	Provision of training, research, consultancy and outreach services for the water and sanitation sector and provision of conference facilities	30th March 2013	
59.	Higher Education Loans Board	QMS/093	Provision of loans, bursaries, and scholarships to Kenyan Students, pursuing higher education	15th June 2012	
60.	Kenya Tourist Board	QMS/094	Tourism Marketing	14th September 2012	
61.	South Nyanza Sugar Company	QMS/95	Manufacturing, marketing and supply of Sugar and associated products	16th August 2012	
62.	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology	QMS/096	Provision of Higher education	27th July 2012	
63.	University of Nairobi Enterprises and Services Ltd	QMS/097	Provision of Financial management services, restaurant and conferencing facilities, consultancy services and the operation of bookstores	13th May 2013	
64.	Moi University	QMS/099	Provision of higher education	3rd December 2012	
65.	International Supply Chain Solutions Ltd	QMS/100	Management services - training, consultancy, executive search and selection	13th December 2012	
66.	Council of Legal Education/ QMS/101	Kenya School of Law	Training and continuing professional development for advocates, training of paralegals, provision of consultancy services and hosting of conferences and social functions	31st January 2013	
67.	Coffee Research Foundation	QMS/102	Coffee Research and dissemination of information to coffee farmers to improve productivity and quality	25th July 2013	
68.	Kenya United Steel Company (2006) Ltd	QMS/104	Manufacture, marketing and sale of carbon steel bars for reinforcement of concrete and wire products	26th May 2013	
69.	The Karen Hospital	QMS/109	Provision of Healthcare Services at the Karen Campus	24th June 2013	
70.	Egerton University	QMS/111	Provision of Higher Education, research, Consultancy, Medical Services, Hotel and Conferencing facilities at the Njoro Campus	15th June 2013	
71.	Privatization Commission	QMS/114	Provision of Services for the Privatization of Public Assets and Operations, including State Corporations	29th June 2013	
72.	Kenya Railways Corporation QMS/115	Management of concession(s) and non-conceded assets, promotion, facilitation and development of metropolitan and national railway networks carried out at the KRC headquarters'	19th August 2013		
73.	Energy Regulatory Commission	QMS/116	Regulation of electric power and petroleum energy sectors in Kenya	27th June 2013	
74.	Ministry of Energy	QMS/118	Policy Formulation, Provision of Energy Services and Financial Resource Mobilization, including Promotion and Development of Energy Technologies at the Headquarters and the Jamhuri Energy Centre	25th July 2013	
ISO 14001:2004 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM CERTIFICATES					
1.	Pan African Paper Mills (E.A) Ltd,	ENV/002	Manufacture of Pulp and Paper	29th February 2011 SUSPENDED	
2.	Central Glass Industries Ltd,	ENV/004	Manufacture ,Printing, Packaging Warehousing and Distribution of Glass bottles	13th July 2013	
3.	East African Maltings Ltd	ENV/005	Malt Production Activities at Nairobi Plant and, Agricultural Activities at Molo Plant	16th April 2012	
4.	Bidco Oil Refineries Ltd	ENV/006	Manufacturing and Marketing of Edible Oils, Fats, Margarine and Hygiene Products	31st October 2011	
5.	The Nairobi Hospital	ENV/008	Provision of Healthcare Services and Education	19th November 2010	
6.	Vermont Flowers	ENV/009	Production of Preserved Flowers and Foliage and, Production of Home Decorations	29th February 2011 VOLUNTARY SUSPENSION	
7.	Bidco Oil Refineries – Elianto Division	ENV/010	Extraction of edible oil from oil bearing materials and sale of by products to animal feed users	5th October 2011	
8.	United Nations Office at Nairobi – Publishing Services Division	ENV/011	Intake of raw materials, preparation of materials for printing, management of raw materials before, during and after printing	20th October 2011	
9.	Kenya Breweries Limited	ENV/012	Manufacture and distribution of beverages (soft drinks, Beers, Spirits and Liqueurs)	24th June 2013	

... cont. on page 27

List of Alcoholic Beverages with KEBS Certification

KEBS ensures safety measures for production safe alcoholic beverages for the market

The Kenya Bureau of Standards continues to take safety measures to ensure placement of safe alcoholic beverages in the market (see table). The Government, through its enforcement agencies, has also been steadfast in their crackdown on illicit brews.

Though the recently signed Alcoholic Drinks Control Act 2010, the status quo as regards alcohol remains. As such, the Liquor Licensing Act and the Chang'a Prohibition Act continue to be in force. Even as relevant agencies work towards implementation of the new laws once they are gazetted, KEBS is also among the Government agencies aiding the preparation of requirements on processes and standards for distillation, packaging and sale of local liquors.



Crackdown on illicit brews.

List of Alcoholic Beverages with KEBS Certification

S/NO	Company Name	Permit No.	Product	Brand
1.	Afro American Industries Ltd.	285	Brandy	Tyson
2.	London Distillers (K) Ltd	568	Brandy	"Napoleon Crown Brandy, Napoleon Gold Brandy & Safa"
3.	Kenya Wine Agencies Ltd	885	Brandy	Beehive
4.	Africa Spirits Ltd	1622	Brandy	Wellington
5.	Africa Spirits Ltd	1623	Brandy	Furaha Premium
6.	Africa Spirits Ltd	1624	Brandy	Furaha
7.	Rhino Beverages Ltd	1895	Brandy	Metroking
8.	Keroche Breweries Ltd	3029	Brandy	Crescent Brandy
9.	Mbuba Enterprises Ltd	3039	Brandy	Deejey
10.	Bay Industries (K) Ltd	3532	Brandy	Devai
11.	Western Kenya Express Supplies Ltd	3626	Brandy	Supacane
12.	Kefima Suppliers	5093	Brandy	Shangwe
13.	Lakers East Africa Ltd	5132	Brandy	"Tana, Euro, Brandy & Mon Tello"
14.	The Comrade Investment Co. Ltd	5243	Brandy	Rare
15.	Mega Distillers	5585	Brandy	Royal
16.	Base Bite Agencies Ltd	5695	Brandy	Rocks
17.	Africa Spirits Ltd	5698	Brandy	Legend
18.	Kenya Wine Agencies Ltd	6264	Brandy	Viceroy
19.	F.R.M (E.A) Packers	6292	Brandy	Trigger
20.	Penbon (K) Ltd	6333	Brandy	Prince
21.	Unique Distillers Ltd	6726	Brandy	"Viscount,Freman,Blackjack & Sony"
22.	Fai Amarillo Ltd	6875	Brandy	Klassic Brandy
23.	Grand Beverages Ltd	7111	Brandy	Silver Tot
24.	Oblivion Kenya Ltd	7242	Brandy	Oblivion
25.	Jidam Limited	7783	Brandy	Victor
26.	Unique Distillers Ltd	7820	Brandy	Kings
27.	Mdi Limited	7905	Brandy	Mountain Royal
28.	Western Kenya Express Supplies Ltd	7996	Brandy	Dolphin Gold
29.	Aberdare Beverages Ltd	7998	Brandy	Kick
30.	American Bottling Co.Ltd	8047	Brandy	Ameri-Cane
31.	Sangilia Wine Manufacturers	8363	Brandy	Sangilia
32.	Elle Kenya Ltd	8489	Brandy	Metropolitant
33.	Inter-Global Products	8503	Brandy	Kings
34.	Patiala Distillers (K) Ltd	8530	Brandy	Flying Horse
35.	Eastern Distillers Ltd	8618	Brandy	Bravo
36.	Crywan Enterprises Ltd	8705	Brandy	Visa
37.	Molv Distributors	8768	Brandy	Champs
38.	Max Beverages Company Ltd	8773	Brandy	Master
39.	Max Beverages Company Ltd	8774	Brandy	Titan
40.	Lumat Company Ltd	8810	Brandy	Empire
41.	Lumat Company Ltd	8811	Brandy	UniquE Magic
42.	Kateli Industries Limited	9346	Brandy	Blended Brandy
43.	Lumat Company Ltd	8812	Brandy	Budget
44.	Chantaleps Ltd	8899	Brandy	Kings Legend
45.	Julijo Investment	9008	Brandy	Giant
46.	Julijo Investment	9009	Brandy	Ferrari
47.	Julijo Investment	9091	Brandy	Fighter Extra
48.	Grand Beverages Ltd	9338	Brandy	Golden Drops
49.	Kenya Wine Agencies Ltd	883	Fortified Wine	"Milano, Vermouth, Rosso"
50.	Rhino Beverages Ltd	1894	Fortified Wine	Metroking
51.	Kenya Wine Agencies Ltd	2321	Fortified Wine	Highlife
52.	Blue Ice Industries Ltd	4467	Fortified Wine	Cane Candy
53.	Fai Amarillo Ltd	6077	Fortified Wine	Amarios Sherry
54.	Fai Amarillo Ltd	6078	Fortified Wine	Poolers
55.	Fai Amarillo Ltd	6079	Fortified Wine	Choices
56.	Fai Amarillo Ltd	6080	Fortified Wine	Yuris
57.	Fai Amarillo Ltd	6874	Fortified Wine	Suki
58.	Rift Valley Winery	7437	Fortified Wine	Leleshwa
59.	Marura Distillers Ltd	7899	Fortified Wine	Kansas
60.	Marura Distillers Ltd	8423	Fortified Wine	Hakika
61.	Mashwa Breweries	8794	Fortified Wine	Santanna
62.	Meru Wine	8993	Fortified Wine	Mass Wine
63.	Kenya Wine Agencies Ltd	878	Fruit Wine	Kingfisher
64.	Kenya Wine Agencies Ltd	2324	Fruit Wine	Papaya
65.	Mbuba Enterprises Ltd	3040	Fruit Wine	Mountain Special Liquor
66.	Fai Amarillo Ltd	6873	Fruit Wine	Medusa

S/NO	Company Name	Permit No.	Product	Brand	S/NO	Company Name	Permit No.	Product	Brand
67.	Afro American Industries Ltd.	284	Gin	African Special	132.	Vinepack Ltd	7113	Opaque Beer	Mfalme
68.	London Distillers (K) Ltd	569	Gin	"Meakins Dry Gin, Crystal Dry Gin, Safari Dry Gin &"	133.	Adriatic Company	7185	Opaque Beer	Uuki Premium
69.	Ponu Monu Supplies Ltd	581	Gin	Marry Cane	134.	Treasure Industries Ltd	7422	Opaque Beer	Taifa
70.	Kenya Wine Agencies Ltd	876	Gin	Royal Dry	135.	Elephant Holdings Ltd	7588	Opaque Beer	Pine
71.	Africa Spirits Ltd	1632	Gin	Gypsy King	136.	Kiga Bottlers Ltd	7640	Opaque Beer	Ruhia
72.	Africa Spirits Ltd	1633	Gin	Furaha	137.	Unique Distillers Ltd	7666	Opaque Beer	Jambo
73.	Supa Brewers Ltd	1851	Gin	Equator	138.	Kerugoya Wambo Wines & Spirits Ltd	7891	Opaque Beer	Bee Hive Honey
74.	Mega Distillers	1912	Gin	Royal Gin	139.	Sugar 'N' Cane Ltd	7923	Opaque Beer	Ibuka
75.	Bay Industries (K) Ltd	3533	Gin	Devai	140.	Daruki Agency	8169	Opaque Beer	Uki
76.	Western Kenya Express Supplies Ltd	3627	Gin	Supacane	141.	East Africa Malting Co.	8218	Opaque Beer	Honey Gold
77.	Lakers East Africa Ltd	5133	Gin	Euro Gin Tana	142.	Rexville Trading Ltd	8233	Opaque Beer	Kikwetu
78.	The Comrade Investment Co. Ltd	5244	Gin	Hardyman	143.	Romano Holdings	8369	Opaque Beer	Nice Honey
79.	Molv Distributors	5260	Gin	Champs	144.	Wise Born Enterprises	8889	Opaque Beer	Kigwa
80.	Western Kenya Express Supplies Ltd	5296	Gin	Dolphin	145.	Tripple Wines (K) Ltd	9058	Opaque Beer	Uuki Triple Star Premium
81.	Tembo Industries Ltd	6150	Gin	Kanna	146.	Tripple Wines (K) Ltd	9059	Opaque Beer	Uuki Triple Star Original
82.	F.R.M (E.A) Packers	6293	Gin	Trigger	147.	Matka Herbal Clinics	7744	Opaque Beers	Matka Herbal
83.	Grand Beverages Ltd	6936	Gin	Silver Tot	148.	Tarjo Enterprises	8089	Opque Beer	Waka
84.	American Bottling Co.Ltd	7249	Gin	Ameri-Cane	149.	East African Breweries Ltd.	175	Unmalted Beer	Alsops, Citizen Special, Senetaor, Kibao
85.	Jidam Limited	7782	Gin	Victor	150.	Keroche Breweries Ltd	3032	Vodka	Cresent Vodka
86.	Mdi Limited	7904	Gin	Royal Africana	151.	London Distillers (K) Ltd	571	Vodka	Meakins & Safari
87.	Sangilia Wine Manufacturers	8364	Gin	Sangilia	152.	Ponu Monu Supplies Ltd	580	Vodka	Marry Cane
88.	Elle Kenya Ltd	8490	Gin	Metropolitant	153.	Kenya Wine Agencies Ltd	882	Vodka	Kibao
89.	Patiala Distillers (K) Ltd	8531	Gin	Flying Horse	154.	Africa Spirits Ltd	1627	Vodka	Blue Moon
90.	Continental Beverages Ltd	8559	Gin	Avian	155.	Africa Spirits Ltd	1628	Vodka	Afrigold
91.	Max Beverages Company Ltd	8775	Gin	Master	156.	Africa Spirits Ltd	1629	Vodka	Furaha
92.	Max Beverages Company Ltd	8776	Gin	TitAn	157.	Supa Brewers Ltd	1850	Vodka	Equator
93.	Lumat Company Ltd	8813	Gin	Empire	158.	Mega Distillers	1913	Vodka	Royal White Cane
94.	Lumat Company Ltd	8814	Gin	Unique Magic	159.	Bay Industries (K) Ltd	3531	Vodka	Devai
95.	Lumat Company Ltd	8815	Gin	Budget	160.	Western Kenya Express Supplies Ltd	3628	Vodka	Supacane
96.	Keroche Breweries Ltd	3031	Gin	Cresent Gin	161.	Tornado Holdings Ltd	5576	Vodka	Fishers
97.	Chantaleps Ltd	8900	Gin	Whispers	162.	Kenya Wine Agencies Ltd	6265	Vodka	Count Pushkin
98.	Chantaleps Ltd	8901	Gin	Mara	163.	F.R.M (E.A) Packers	6294	Vodka	Trigger
99.	Chantaleps Ltd	8902	Gin	White Night	164.	Fai Amarillo Ltd	6876	Vodka	Klassic Vodka
100.	Chantaleps Ltd	8903	Gin	Tariff	165.	Oblivion Kenya Ltd	7243	Vodka	Oblivion
101.	Julijo Investment	9006	Gin	Ferrari Magic	166.	Unique Distillers Ltd	7296	Vodka	Sony
102.	Julijo Investment	9007	Gin	Giant	167.	Unique Distillers Ltd	7297	Vodka	Freeman
103.	Julijo Investment	9010	Gin	Fighter Extra	168.	Unique Distillers Ltd	7298	Vodka	Black Jack
104.	Grand Beverages Ltd	9341	Gin	Golden Drops	169.	Unique Distillers Ltd	7851	Vodka	Kings
105.	KAteli Industries Limited	8730	Gin	Storm	170.	Interchoices International Ltd	7866	VodKa	Mountain Royal
106.	Kenya Gin Maufucturers Ltd	6335	Honey Wine	Rokajo Mead	171.	Western Kenya Express Supplies Ltd	7995	Vodka	Dolphin
107.	East African Breweries Ltd.	1014	Liquer	V & A Imperial Cream Fine	172.	American Bottling Co.Ltd	8048	Vodka	Ameri-Cane
108.	East African Breweries Ltd.	1015	Liquer	Kenya Gold	173.	Eastern Distillers Ltd	8619	Vodka	Raha
109.	East African Breweries Ltd.	424	Cream Liqueur	Kayla	174.	Chantaleps Ltd	8904	Vodka	Diamond
110.	London Distillers (K) Ltd	2008	Liquer	"Kahawa, Madafu"	175.	Kefima Suppliers	5091	Vodka	Explorer
111.	London Distillers (K) Ltd	4769</							

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY GAZETTE

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EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY GAZETTE 16th July, 2010**

Legal Notice No. EACI2212010.

**THE STANDARDIZATION, QUALITY ASSURANCE, METROLOGY, AND TESTING ACT, 2006,(NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF EAST AFRICAN STANDARDS), 2010. IN EXERCISE
of the powers conferred on the Council by sections; 14(1) and 14(5) of the Standardization,
Quality Assurance, Metrology and Testing Act, 2006, the list of East African Standards below is
hereby declared to be East African Standards.**

- EAS 15-1:2010, Methods of test for drinking water - Part 1: Physical methods of test for the quality of drinking water
- EAS 15-2:2010, Methods of test for drinking water - Part 2: Biological and microbiological methods
- EAS 15-3:2010, Methods of test for drinking water - Part 3: Determination of metal contaminants
- EAS 15-4:2010, Methods of test for drinking water - Part 4: Determination of salts, cations and anions
- EAS 15-5:2010, Methods of test for drinking water - Part 5: Determination of gases, organic compounds and radioactivity
- EAS 123:2010, Distilled water - Specification
- EAS 738:2010, Sweet cassava - Specification
- EAS 739:2010, Dried cassava chips - Specification
- EAS 740:2010, Cassava Sour - Specification
- EAS 741 :2010, Cassava-wheatflour composite - Specification
- EAS 742:2010, Food-grade cassava starch - Specification
- EAS 743:2010, Cassava crisps - Specification
- EAS 744:2010, Cassava and cassava products - Determination of total cyanogens - Enzymatic assay method
- EAS 745:2010, Potato crisps - Specification
- EAS 746:2010, Frozen potato chips - Specification
- EAS 747:2010, Fried potato chips - Specification
- EAS 748:2010, Fresh potato (ware potato) - Specification
- EAS 749:2010, Brown sugar - Specification
- EAS 8:2010, Raw sugar - Specification
- EAS 750:2010, Air quality - Emissions to the air by cement factories- Guidelines
- EAS 751:2010, Air quality - Specification
- EAS 752:2010, Air quality - Tolerance limits of emissions discharged to the air by factories

DATED at Arusha, this 24th day of June, 2010.

**HON.DR. DIODORUS B . KAMALA,
Chairperson, Council of Ministers.**

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Certification



ISO 22000:2005 FOOD SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM CERTIFICATES

1	Equator Bottlers	FSMS/001 Manufacture of carbonated drinks at the Kisumu Plant (Old Site)	13th May 2013
2	Del Monte (K) Ltd.	FSMS/002 All processing operations of the Thika plant, from raw materials receipt to warehousing	19th Sept 2013
3	East African Maltings Ltd.	FSMS/003 Barley seed production, barley cultivation, harvesting and transportation and malt production, at the Nairobi and Molo Plants	24th April 2011
4	Kenya Breweries Ltd	FSMS/004 Manufacture and marketing of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages from receipt of raw materials to marketing of finished product	27th January 2013
5	Changoi and Lelsa Tea Estate.	FSMS/005 All operations from tea cultivation to dispatch of made tea (black tea and specialty tea)	4th February 2011
6	Kapchorua Tea Company.	FSMS/006 All operations from tea cultivation to dispatch of made tea (black tea and specialty/green teas)	4th February 2011
7	Tinderet Tea Estate (1989) Ltd,	FSMS/007 All operations from tea cultivation to dispatch of made tea (black tea and specialty tea)	4th February 2011
8	Kaimosi Tea Estates Ltd.	FSMS/008 All operations from tea cultivation to dispatch of made tea (black tea and specialty tea)	4th February 2011
9	New KCC - Dandora	FSMS/009 All processes from reception of raw milk, processing to packaging and distribution of final products (pasteurized milk, butter and fermented milk products)	13th December 2012
10	New KCC - Nairobi Cheese Factory	FSMS/010 All processes from reception of raw milk, processing, packaging, warehousing and distribution of cheese	28th Jan 2012
11	New KCC - Nyahururu Factory	FSMS/011 All processes from reception of raw milk, processing to packaging and distribution	18th Dec 2011
12	New KCC - Kiganjo Factory	FSMS/012 All processes from reception of raw milk, processing, packaging, warehousing and distribution of milk powder and pasteurized milk.	28th Jan 2012
13	New KCC - Sotik Factory	FSMS/013 All processes from reception of raw milk, processing to packaging and distribution	18th December 2011 SUSPENDED
14	The Nairobi Hospital - Catering Unit	FSMS/014 All processes from procurement of foodstuff, transportation, receiving, storage, preparation and cooking to serving of food in the hospital kitchen	26th October 2011
15	Nairobi Bottlers Ltd	FSMS/015 All processes from reception of raw materials, production warehousing and distribution of carbonated beverages and bottled water	15th Feb 2012
16	Central Glass Industries	FSMS/016 Manufacture, Printing and Packaging of glass containers (Bottles, Tumblers and Jars)	31st August 2013
17	Beverage Services (K) Limited	FSMS/017 Manufacture of beverages of the Coca-Cola company from the receipt of raw materials to warehousing of the final product	27th October 2012
18	Mt. Kenya Bottlers Ltd.	FSMS/018 All processing activities from reception of raw materials, production and warehousing of Coca-Cola products.	28th January 2012
19	Tanganyika Instant Coffee Co. Ltd.	FSMS/019 Raw material receipt, manufacturing and distribution of instant coffee at Bukoba and Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania	18th May 2012
20	Mbaraki Port Warehouses Limited	FSMS/021 Coffee and Tea sampling, blending, milling, sieving, packaging handling, sorting and storage, general food and cereals handling and storage and transport	26th January 2013
21	Sondhi Trading Ltd	FSMS/022 Coffee and Tea trading and sampling	26th January 2013
22	Egerton University – Guildford Dairy Institute	FSMS/023 Manufacture of Yoghurt, Pasteurized Milk and cheese at Njoro main campus	31st August 2013
	Equator Bottlers Limited	FSMS/024 Manufacture of carbonated soft drink beverages at the Kisumu Plant – new site	8th August 2013

HAZARD ANALYSIS AND CRITICAL CONTROL POINTS (HACCP) CERTIFICATES

1	Changoi and Lelsa Tea Estate.	HACCP/009 All operations from tea cultivation to dispatch of made tea (black tea and specialty tea)	4th February 2011
2	Kapchorua Tea Company.	HACCP/010 All operations from tea cultivation to dispatch of made tea (black tea and specialty/green teas)	4th February 2011
3	Tinderet Tea Estate (1989) Ltd,	HACCP/011 All operations from tea cultivation to dispatch of made tea (black tea and specialty tea)	4th February 2011
4	Kaimosi Tea Estates Ltd.	HACCP/012 All operations from tea cultivation to dispatch of made tea (black tea and specialty tea)	4th February 2011
5	Unga Farm Care E.A Ltd	HACCP/014 All operations of the manufacture of animal feed and mineral supplements at the Unga Farm Care Ltd feeds and Mineral plants both situated in Nakuru town	13th July 2012

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY (OHSAS) 18001:2007 CERTIFICATES

1	Central Glass Industries Ltd.	OHSAS/002 Manufacture ,Printing, Packaging Warehousing and Distribution of Glass bottles	13th July 2013
2	East African Maltings Ltd	OHSAS/003 Barley Production and Malt Processing	29th February 2011
3	Bidco Oil Refineries Ltd.	OHSAS/004 Manufacture and marketing of edible oils, fats, baking powder, margarine, soap and detergents	16th April 2012
4	Kenya Breweries Limited	OHSAS/005 Manufacture and distribution of beverages (Soft drinks, Beers, Spirits and Liqueurs)	24th June 2013

HYGIENE IN FOOD AND CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS (KNWA 01:2009) CERTIFICATES

1	Intercontinental Nairobi	HPFE/001 Service to hotel guests including outside banqueting operations	27th July 2013
2	Hilton Nairobi Limited	HPFE/002 Food and restaurant service and outside catering	29TH July 2013



Kenya Bureau of Standards Engineer /Technicians Violet Omutekete (above) tests Auto 2000 compression and flexural testing machine which tests compression strengths for concrete cubes, passing blocks, masonry units, concrete blocks, natural stones, paving slabs, road kerbs and channels.

CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT

A. CHEMICAL STANDARDS

1. KS 382:2010 Kenya Standard — Power Alcohol — Specification, Second Edition
2. KS 515:2010 Kenya Standard — Gasohol 10 % (v/v) — Specification Second Edition
3. KS 2227:2010 Kenya Standard — Automotive Biodiesel fuel — Specification, First Edition
4. KS 807-2:2010 Kenya Standard — Polishes —Specification, Part 2: Floor polish, solvent type (liquid and paste) Second Edition
5. KS 807-4:2010 Kenya Standard — Polishes — Specification, Part 4: Floor polish, water emulsion self shining type, Second Edition
6. KS 1578-1:2010 Kenya Standard — Metal Polishes — Specification, Part 1: Ordinary liquid metal polishes, Second Edition
7. KS 420-1: 2010 Kenya Standard — Paper and board — Test methods Part 1: Determination of pH, First Edition
8. KS 420-2: 2010 Kenya Standard — Paper and board — Test methods Part 2: Determination of Ash content, First Edition
9. KS 420-3: 2010 Kenya Standard — Paper and board — Test methods Part 3: Determination of Machine direction, First Edition
10. KS 420-4: 2010 Kenya Standard — Paper and board — Test methods Part 4: Determination of Top-side and Wire Side, First Edition
11. KS 420-6:2010 Kenya Standard — Paper and board — Test methods Part 6: Determination of bursting strength, First Edition
12. KS 420-7: 2010 Kenya Standard — Paper and board — Test methods Part 7: Determination of folding endurance, First Edition
13. KS 420-8: 2010 Kenya Standard — Paper and board — Test methods Part 8: Determination of tearing resistance, First Edition
14. KS 420-9: 2010 Kenya Standard — Paper and board — Test methods Part 9: Determination of sizing properties, First Edition
15. KS 420-10: 2010 Kenya Standard — Paper and board — Test methods Part 10: Determination of water absorption— Cobb method, First Edition
16. KS 420-11: 2010 Kenya Standard — Paper and board — Test methods Part 11: Determination of water absorbency — Drop method, First Edition
17. KS 420-12: 2010 Kenya Standard — Paper and board — Test methods Part 12: Determination of oil absorbency, First Edition
18. KS 420-13: 2010 Kenya Standard — Paper and board — Test methods Part 13: Determination of opacity, First Edition
19. KS 420-14: 2010 Kenya Standard — Paper and board — Test methods Part 14: Determination of brightness (ISO brightness), First Edition
20. KS 420-15: 2010 Kenya Standard — Paper and board — Test methods Part 15: Determination of roughness by constant-pressure air flow method, First Edition
21. KS 420-16: 2010 Kenya Standard — Paper and board — Test methods Part 16: Determination of fibre composition (furnish) qualitative test, First Edition
22. KS 420-17: 2010 Kenya Standard — Paper and board — Test methods Part 17: Determination of thickness for single sheets, bulk thickness and apparent density, First Edition
23. KS ISO 1382:2008 Kenya Standard — Rubber — Vocabulary, Second Edition

ENVIRONMENT STANDARDS

24. KS 2230: 2010 Kenya Standard — Soap noodles — Specification, First Edition

25. KS 2231: 2010: Kenya Standard — Antibacterial Bathing Bars — Specification, First Edition

CONFIRMATIONS

26. KS 1795:2003 Kenya Standard — Neem herbal soap – Specification

27. KS 1455:1999 Kenya Standard — Specification for glass cleaner Part 1: Liquid glass cleaner

28. KS 92-1:2003 Kenya Standard — Synthetic detergent powders - Specification - Part 1: Household hand use

29. KS 1290-2:1998 Kenya Standard — Specification for bleaching agents Part 2: Sodium hypochlorite solution for water treatment

30. KS 1290-3:1998 Kenya Standard — Specification for bleaching agents Part 3: Chlorinated lime bleaching powder for water treatment

31. KS 1796:2003 Kenya Standard — Specification for domestic chlorine based sterilizing fluids

WITHDRAWAL

- 1 KS 420:1983 Kenya Standard — Methods of test for paper and board

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT FOOD STANDARDS

32. KS 2191: 2010 Kenya Standard — Pasteurized goat milk — Specification; First Edition

33. KS 2193: 2010 Kenya Standard — Mozzarella cheese — Specification; First Edition

34. KS Codex Stan 264 : 2006 Kenya Standard — Codex standard for danbo Fifth Edition

35. KS 425: 2010 Kenya Standard — Specification for dried prawns (Shrimps) Second Edition

36. KS 1642: 2010 Kenya Standard — Specification for frozen tuna loin Second Edition

37. KS 1565: 2010 Kenya Standard — Frozen fillets of cuttle fish and tubes of squids — Specification Second Edition

38. KS ISO 712:2009 Kenya Standard — Cereals and cereal products — Determination of moisture content — Reference method, First Edition

39. KS ISO 6540:1980 Kenya Standard — Maize - Determination of moisture content (on milled grains and on whole grains), First Edition

40. KS ISO 24557:2009 Kenya Standard — Pulses — Determination of moisture content — Air-oven method, First Edition

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List of Approved Kenya Standards

AGRICULTURE STANDARDS

41. KS CAC/RCP 54-2009 Kenya Standard — Code of Practice on Good Animal Feeding, First Edition
42. KS ISO 5983-2:2009 Kenya Standard — Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of nitrogen content and calculation of crude protein content — Part 2: Block digestion and steam distillation method, First Edition
43. KS ISO 6869:2000 Kenya Standard — Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of the contents of calcium, copper, iron, magnesium, manganese, potassium, sodium and zinc — Method using atomic absorption spectrometry, First Edition
44. KS ISO 30024:2009 Kenya Standard — Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of phytase activity, First Edition
45. KS ISO 6651:2001 Kenya Standard — Animal feeding stuffs — Semi-quantitative determination of aflatoxin B1 — Thin-layer chromatographic methods, First Edition
46. KS ISO 6865:2000 Kenya Standard — Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of crude fibre content — Method with intermediate filtration, First Edition
47. KS 1690:2010 Kenya Standard — Rock phosphate fertilizer—Specification, First Edition
48. KS 2228:2010 Kenya Standard — Foliar fertilizer (inorganic) —Specification; First Edition
49. KS ISO 16002:2004 Kenya Standard — Stored Cereal grains and pulses: guidance on the detection of infestation by live invertebrates by trapping; First Edition
50. KS ISO 7971:1:2009 Kenya Standard — Cereals-determination of Bulk density, called mass per hecto liter. Part 1: Reference method, First Edition
51. KS ISO 7971:3:2009 Kenya Standard — Cereals-determination of Bulk density, called mass per Hectoliter Part 3: Routine method, First Edition
52. KS ISO 2171::2007 Kenya Standard — Cereals, pulses and by -products- determination of ash yield by incineration, First Edition
53. KS.ISO 20483:2006 Kenya Standard — Cereals and pulses: determination of nitrogen content and calculation of crude protein content: kjeldahl method, First Edition

54. KS EAS 738:2010 Kenya Standard — Fresh sweet cassava – Specification; First Edition
55. KS EAS 739:2010 Kenya Standard — Dried cassava chips – Specification; First Edition
56. KS EAS 740:2010 Kenya Standard — Cassava flour, First Edition
57. KS EAS 741:2010 Kenya Standard — Cassava wheat composite flour – Specification, First Edition
58. KS EAS 742:2010 Kenya Standard — Food grade cassava starch – Specification; First Edition
59. KS EAS 743:2010 Kenya Standard — Cassava crisps – Specification ; First Edition
60. KS EAS 744:2010 Kenya Standard — Cassava and cassava products – Determination of total cyanogens – enzymatic assay method; First Edition
61. KS EAS 745:2010 Kenya Standard — Potato crisps – Specification; First Edition
62. KS EAS 746:2010 Kenya Standard — Frozen potato chips – Specification; First Edition
63. KS EAS 747:2010 Kenya Standard — Fried potato chips – Specification; First Edition
64. KS EAS 748:2010 Kenya Standard — Fresh potato tuber (ware potato tuber) – Specification; First Edition

WITHDRAWALS

1. KS 171-1:2003 Kenya Standard — Milled cereal products - Methods of test - Part 1: Moisture determination
2. KS 171-2:2003 Kenya Standard — Milled cereal products - Methods of test - Part 2: Total ash determination
3. KS 171-3:2003 Kenya Standard — Milled cereal products - Methods of test - Part 3: Determination of protein in animal feedstuffs, cereal and cereal products, meat and meat products using Kjeltec auto analyzer
4. KS 43 – 1:1997 Kenya Standard — Method of test: Determination of moisture (Basic reference method)
5. KS ISO 2171:1980 Kenya Standard — Cereals, pulses and by products: Determination of total ash
6. KS 1647:2001 Kenya Standard — Code of practice for animal feed production, processing, storage and distribution

CONFIRMATIONS

65. KS 1787:2003 Kenya Standard — Specification for edible cottonseed oil
66. KS 1788:2003 Kenya Standard — Specification for edible soyabean oil
67. KS 1789:2003 Kenya Standard — Specification for olive oil, virgin and refined, and for refined olive-pomace oil
68. KS 326-11:2003 Kenya Standard — Edible fats and oils - Specification - Part 11: Palm olein
69. KS 326-12:2003 Kenya Standard — Edible fats and oils - Specification - Part 12: Palm stearin
70. KS 326-7:2003 Kenya Standard — Edible fats and oils - Specification - Part 7: Palm oil
71. KS 326-8:2003 Kenya Standard — Specification for edible fats and oils - Part 8: Edible tallow (Second Revision)
72. KS 326-9:2003 Kenya Standard — Specification for edible fats and oils - Part 9: Lard (Second Revision)
73. KS 170:1979 (Confirmed, 1999) Kenya Standard — Methods of sampling milled cereal products
74. KS 1302:1996 Kenya Standard — Specification for bread crumbs
75. KS 684:1988 Kenya Standard — Specification for bakers yeast
76. KS 1089:1993 (Confirmed, 1999) Kenya Standard — Specification for special dietary foods with low sodium content

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77. KS 1090:1993 (Confirmed, 1999) Kenya Standard — Specification for Gluten free foods

78. KS 164:1979 Kenya Standard — Methods of sampling and chemical analysis of infants and children foods

79. KS 244-1:1979 (Confirmed, 1999) Kenya Standard — Methods of analysis of food for vitamins - Part 1: Estimation of vitamin A and carotenes

80. KS 244-10:1981 (Confirmed, 1999) Kenya Standard — Methods of analysis of food for vitamins - Part 10: Methods for estimation of nicotinic acid (Niacin) in foodstuffs

81. KS 244-2:1981 (Confirmed, 1999) Kenya Standard — Methods of analysis of food for vitamins - Part 2: Estimation of thiamine (vitamin B1)

82. KS 244-3:1981 (Confirmed, 1999) Kenya Standard — Methods of analysis of foods for vitamins - Part 3: Estimation of riboflavin (Vitamin B2)

83. KS 244-4:1981 (Confirmed, 1999) Kenya Standard — Methods of analysis of foods for vitamins - Part 4: Estimation of pyridoxine (vitamin B6)

84. KS 05-244-5:1981 (Confirmed, 1999) Kenya Standard — Methods of analysis of foods for vitamins - Part 5: Estimation of vitamin B12

85. KS 244-6:1981 (Confirmed, 1999) Kenya Standard — Methods of analysis of foods for vitamins - Part 6: Estimation of vitamin C

86. KS 244-7:1981 (Confirmed, 1999) Kenya Standard — Methods of analysis of foods for vitamins - Part 7: Estimation of vitamin D

87. KS 244-8:1981 (Confirmed, 1999) Kenya Standard — Methods of analysis of foods for vitamins - Part 8: Estimation of vitamin E (Tocopherols)

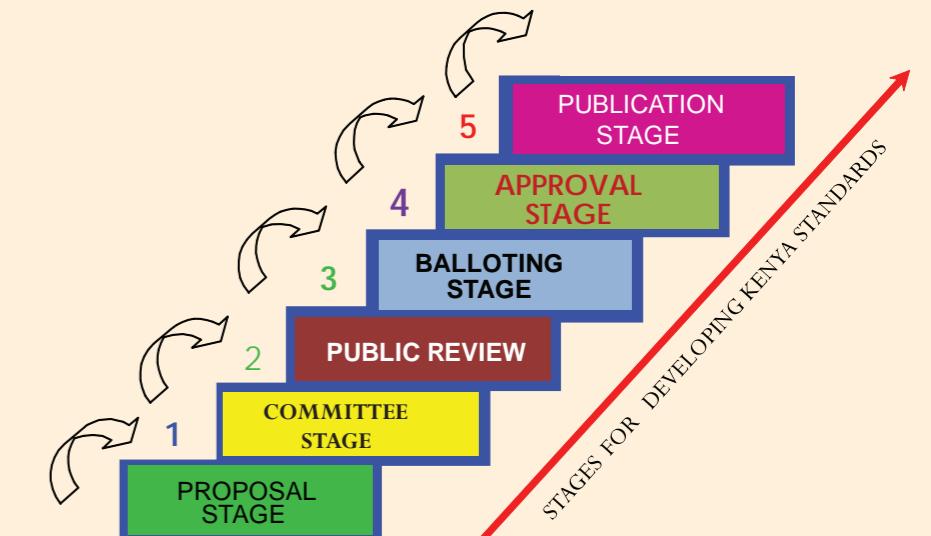
88. KS 05-244-9:1981 (Confirmed, 1999) Kenya Standard — Methods of analysis of foods for vitamins - Part 9: Estimation of folic acid

89. KS 1446 Kenya Standard — Specification for Vitamin C based healthy drinks

90. KS 220: Part 7: 1981 Kenya Standard — Methods for microbiological examination of foods Part 7. Method of examination for clostridium botulinum and clostridium botulinum toxin.

91. KS 1517:1999 Kenya Standard — Specification for edible ices and ice mixes.

92. KS 144:1979 (Confirmed, 1999) Kenya Standard — Code of practice for pig housing



93. KS 145:1983 (Confirmed, 1999) Kenya Standard — Code of practice for poultry housing
94. KS 63-3:1992 Kenya Standard — Methods of test for animal feedstuffs - Part 3: Bacteriological tests
95. KS 1651:2000 Kenya Standard — Glossary of terms for animal feedstuffs
96. KS 1741:2001 Kenya Standard — Method of test for T2 toxin in animal feedstuffs
97. KS 1172:1994 Kenya Standard — Specification for grading chicken eggs
98. KS 837-1:1990 (Confirmed, 1999) Kenya Standard — Definitions of living animals for slaughter - Part 1: Bovines
99. KS 837-2:1990 (Confirmed, 1999) Kenya Standard — Definition of living animals for slaughter - Part 2: Ovine
100. KS 165:1978 (Confirmed, 1999) Kenya Standard — Methods for sampling meat and meat products
101. KS 166:2000 Kenya Standard — Methods for the chemical analysis of meat and meat products (Third Edition)
- ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT**
- A MECHANICAL ENGINEERING STANDARDS**
102. KS 1320: 2010 Kenya Standard — Wheelchairs – Foldable and Fixed Wheelchairs — Specification (Third Edition)
103. KS ISO 24415-1:2009 Kenya Standard — Tips for walking aids — Requirements and test methods — Part 1: Friction of tips, First edition
104. KS ISO 1167-1:2006 Kenya Standard — Thermoplastics pipes, fittings and assemblies for the conveyance of fluids — Determination of the resistance to internal pressure — Part 1:General method, First edition
105. KS ISO 1167-2:2006 Kenya Standard — Thermoplastics pipes, fittings and assemblies for the conveyance of fluids — Determination of the resistance to internal pressure — Part 1:General method, First edition
106. KS ISO 2505:2005 Kenya Standard — Thermoplastics pipes — Longitudinal reversion — Test method and parameters, First Edition
107. KS ISO 6259-1:1997 Kenya Standard — Thermoplastics pipes — Determination of tensile properties — Part 1: General test method, First Edition
108. KS ISO 6259-2:1997 Kenya Standard — Thermoplastics pipes — Determination of tensile properties — Part 2: Pipes made of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U), chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-C) and high-impact poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-HI), First Edition
109. KS ISO 13844:2000 Kenya Standard — Plastics piping systems — Elastomeric-sealing-ring-type socket joints of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) for use with PVC-U pipes — Test method for leaktightness under negative pressure, First edition
110. KS ISO 13845:2000 Kenya Standard — Plastics piping systems — Elastomeric-sealing-ring-type socket joints for use with unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) pipes — Test method for leaktightness under internal pressure and with angular deflection, First edition

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111. KS ISO 13846:2000 Kenya Standard — Plastics piping systems — End-loadbearing and non-end-load-bearing assemblies and joints for thermoplastics pressure piping — Test method for long-term leaktightness under internal water pressure, First edition

112. KS ISO 16136:2006 Kenya Standard — Industrial valves — Butterfly valves of thermoplastics materials, First edition

113. KS ISO 16137:2006 Kenya Standard — Industrial valves — Check valves of thermoplastics materials, First edition

114. KS ISO 16138:2006 Kenya Standard — Industrial valves — Diaphragm valves of thermoplastics materials, First edition

115. KS ISO 21787:2006 Kenya Standard — Industrial valves — Globe valves of thermoplastics materials, First Edition

116. KS ISO 13783:1997 Kenya Standard — Plastics piping systems – Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) end-load-bearing double-socket joints - Test method for leaktightness and strength while subjected to bending and internal pressure, First Edition

WITHDRAWN STANDARDS

Following the adoption of the KS ISO 1452 Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5 series of standards and ISO FDIS 22391-Parts 1, 2, 3 & 5 series in the March SAC meeting, it was resolved that all the following Kenya standards be withdrawn:-KS 149-1, KS 149-2, KS 292-1, KS 292-2, KS 292-3, KS 217.

B CIVIL ENGINEERING STANDARDS

117. KS 2222:2010 Kenya Standard — Synthetic resin adhesives for plywood — Specification, First Edition

118. KS 301:2:2010 Kenya Standard — Plywood — Specification Part 2: Marine plywood, First Edition

119. KS 301:1:2010 Kenya Standard — Specification for plywood — Specification Part 1: Interior and exterior use, First Edition

120. KS 301:3:2010 Kenya Standard — Plywood— Specification Part 3: shuttering work plywood, First Edition

121. KS 2226:2010 Kenya Standard - Plywood — Methods of test, First Edition

122. KS ISO 4140: 1979 Kenya Standard — Ferrochromium and ferrosilicochromium — Determination of chromium content -- Potentiometric method, First Edition

123. KS ISO 4943: 1985 Kenya Standard — Steel and cast iron — Determination of copper content — Flame atomic absorption spectrometric method, First Edition

124. KS ISO 10700: 1994 Kenya Standard — Steel and iron — Determination of manganese content — Flame atomic absorption spectrometric method, First Edition

125. KS ISO 4945: 1977 Kenya Standard — Steel — Determination of nitrogen content — Spectrophotometric method, First Edition

126. KS ISO 10720: 1997 Kenya Standard — Steel and iron - Determination of nitrogen content — Thermal conductimetric method after fusion in a current of inert gas, First Edition

127. KS ISO 9556: 1989 Kenya Standard — Steel and cast iron — Determination of total carbon content — Infrared absorption method after combustion in an induction furnace, First Edition

128. KS ISO 4829/1: 1986 Kenya Standard — Steel and cast iron — Determination of total silicon content — Reduced molybdsilicate spectrophotometric method — Part 1: Silicon contents between 0.05 and 1.0%, First Edition

129. KS ISO 6927:1981 Kenya Standard — Building construction -- Jointing products -- Sealants — Vocabulary, First Edition

130. KS ISO 7389:2002 Kenya Standard — Building construction -- Jointing products -- Determination of elastic recovery of sealants, First Edition

131. KS ISO 7390:2002 Kenya Standard — Building construction -- Jointing products -- Determination of resistance to flow of sealants, First Edition

132. KS ISO 7727:1984 Kenya Standard — Joints in building -- Principles for jointing of building components -- Accommodation of dimensional deviations during construction, First Edition

133. KS ISO 7728:1985 Kenya Standard — Typical horizontal joints between an external wall of prefabricated ordinary concrete components and a concrete floor — Properties, characteristics and classification criteria, First Edition

134. KS ISO 7729:1985 Kenya Standard — Typical vertical joints between two prefabricated ordinary concrete external wall components -- Properties, characteristics and classification criteria, First Edition

135. KS ISO 7844:1985 Kenya Standard — Building construction -- Jointing products -- Determination of resistance to flow of sealants, First Edition

136. KS ISO 9882:1993 Kenya Standard — Performance standards in building -- Performance test for precast concrete floors -- Behaviour under non-concentrated load, First Edition

137. KS ISO 9883:1993 Kenya Standard — Performance standards in building -- Performance test for precast concrete floors -- Behaviour under concentrated load, First Edition

C TEXTILE AND GENERAL CONSUMER ENGINEERING STANDARDS

138. KS ISO 13434:2008 Kenya Standard — Geosynthetics - Guidelines for the assessment of durability, First Edition

139. KS ISO 13938-1:1999 Kenya Standard — Textiles - Bursting properties of fabrics Part 1: Hydraulic method for the determination of bursting strength and bursting distension, First Edition

140. KS ISO 13938-2:1999 Kenya Standard — Textiles - Bursting properties of fabrics Part 2: Pneumatic method for determination of bursting strength and bursting distension, First Edition

D ELECTROTECHNICAL STANDARDS

141. KS ISO 1087-2:2000 Kenya Standard — Terminology work — Vocabulary Part 2: Computer application, First Edition

SERVICES DEPARTMENT

142. KS ISO 7250-1:2008 Kenya Standard — Basic human body measurements for technological design — Part 1: Body measurement definitions and landmarks, First Edition

143. KS 2181-3:2010 Kenya Standard — Tourism services — Hotels and related establishments grading requirements Part 3: Commercial guest houses, First Edition

144. KS 2181-4:2010 Kenya Standard — Tourism services — Hotels and related establishments grading requirements Part 4: Self-catering establishments, First Edition

145. KS 2181-5:2010 Kenya Standard — Tourism services — Hotels and related establishments grading requirements Part 5: Motels, First Edition

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146. KS 2181-6:2010 Kenya Standard — Tourism services — Hotels and related establishments grading requirements Part 6: Lodges, First Edition

147. KS 2181-7:2010 Kenya Standard — Tourism services — Hotels and related establishments grading requirements Part 7: Restaurants, First Edition

148. KS 2181-8:2010 Kenya Standard — Tourism services — Hotels and related establishments grading requirements Part 8: Villas and serviced apartments, First Edition

149. KS 2181-9:2010 Kenya Standard — Tourism services — Hotels and related establishments grading requirements Part 9: Tented camps, First Edition

150. KS 2181-11:2010 Kenya Standard — Tourism services — Hotels and related establishments grading requirements Part 11: Hostels, First Edition

151. KS 2181-12:2010 Kenya Standard — Tourism services — Hotels and related establishments grading requirements Part 12: Holiday cottages, First Edition

152. KS 2217-3:2010 Kenya Standard — Glossary of terms used in the education sector — Part 3: Secondary education, First Edition

153. KS 2217-4:2010 Kenya Standard — Glossary of terms used in the education sector — Part 4: Special education, First Edition

TRADE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

154. KS ISO 13616-1:2007 Kenya Standard — Financial services — International bank account number (IBAN) — Part 1: Structure of the IBAN, First Edition

155. KS ISO 10962: 1997 Kenya Standard — Securities and related financial instruments -- Classification of Financial Instruments (CFI code), First Edition

156. KS ISO 15782-1:2009 Kenya Standard — Certificate management for financial services -- Part 1: Public key certificates, First Edition

EAC/COMESA DEPARTMENT

ELECTROTECHNOLOGY STANDARDS

1. KS 1864:2010, Battery chargers — Performance

2. KS 1876-1:2010, Electrical power transmission and distribution — Overhead power lines for conditions prevailing in Kenya — Part 1: Code of practice

3. KS 1876-2:2010, Electrical power transmission and distribution — Overhead power lines for conditions prevailing in Kenya — Part 2: Safety

4. KS 1877:2010, Electrical power transmission and distribution — Guidelines for the application design, planning and construction of medium voltage overhead power lines up to and including 22 kV, using wooden pole structures and bare conductors

5. KS 1878-0:2010, Electrical power transmission and distribution — Guidelines for the provision of electrical distribution networks in residential areas — Part 0: Definitions

6. KS 1878-1:2010, Electrical power transmission and distribution — Guidelines for the provision of electrical distribution networks in residential areas — Part 1: Planning and design of distribution systems

7. KS 1878-2-3:2010, Electrical power transmission and distribution — Guidelines for the provision of electrical distribution networks in residential areas — Part 2-3: Preferred methods and materials for the installation of overhead power lines

8. KS 1878-3:2010, Electrical power transmission and distribution — Guidelines for the provision of electrical distribution networks in residential areas — Part 3: Overhead distribution in very low, low and moderate consumption areas, including rural areas and informal settlements

9. KS 2236-1:2010, Electricity supply — Quality of supply — Part 1: Minimum standards

10. KS 2236-2:2010, Electricity supply — Quality of supply — Part 2: Reporting guidelines

11. KS 2236-3:2010, Electricity supply — Quality of supply — Part 3: Voltage characteristics, compatibility levels, limits and assessment methods

12. KS 2236-4:2010, Electricity supply — Quality of supply — Part 4: Application guidelines for utilities

13. KS 1859-1:2010, Electrical power transmission and distribution — High-voltage operating regulations — Part 1: Definitions

14. KS 1859-2:2010, Electrical power transmission and distribution — High-voltage operating regulations — Part 2: Voltage colour coding for diagrammatic displays in control rooms — Colour coding for wall-mounted operating diagrams and electronic displays relating to the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity

15. KS 1859-3:2010, Electrical power transmission and distribution — High-voltage operating regulations — Part 3: Model regulations — Recommended model regulations relating to power systems for operating, access control and supervision of systems that exceed 1000 V, for the transmission and distribution of electricity

16. KS 1859-5:2010, Electrical power transmission and distribution — High-voltage operating regulations — Part 5: Standard procedure and terminology for the issuing of operating instructions

17. KS 1883:2010, Electrical power transmission and distribution — Overhead power lines — Installation of line conductors

18. KS 1902:2010, Electrical power transmission and distribution — Code of practice for animal deterrents for electric power supply substations

19. KS 1917:2010, Electric power transmission and distribution — Energized power lines — Maintenance methods

20. KS IEC 60826:2003, Design criteria of overhead transmission lines

21. KS IEC 61284:1997, Overhead power lines — Requirements and tests for fittings

22. KS IEC/TR 60736:1982, Testing equipment for electrical energy meters

23. KS IEC 62053-52:2005, Electricity metering equipment (AC) — Particular requirements — Part 52: Symbols

24. KS IEC 61854:1998, Overhead power lines — Requirements and tests for spacers

25. KS IEC 61865:2001, Overhead power lines — Calculation of the electrical component of distance between live parts and obstacles — Method of calculation

26. KS IEC 61109:1992, Insulators for overhead lines — Composite suspension and tension insulators for a.c. systems with a nominal voltage greater than 1000 V — Definitions, test methods and acceptance criteria

27. IEC/TR 62263:2005, Live working — Guidelines for the installation and maintenance of optical fibre cables on overhead power lines

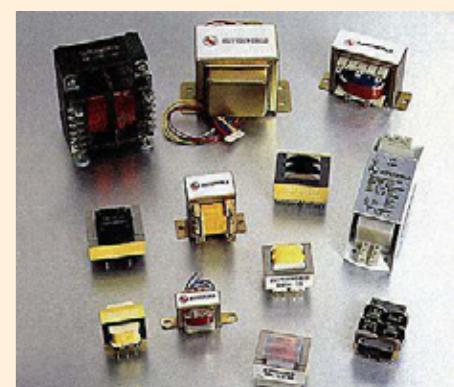
28. KS CISPR 11:2009, Industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) radio-frequency equipment — Electromagnetic disturbance characteristics — Limits and methods of measurement

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29. CISPR 12:2009, Vehicles, boats and internal combustion engines — Radio disturbance characteristics — Limits and methods of measurement for the protection of off-board receivers
30. CISPR 13:2009, Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment — Radio disturbance characteristics — Limits and methods of measurement
31. CISPR 14-1:2009, Electromagnetic compatibility — Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus— Part 1: Emission
32. KS IEC CISPR 14-2:2008, Electromagnetic compatibility — Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus — Part 2: Immunity — Product family standard
33. CISPR 15:2009, Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of electrical lighting and similar equipment
34. KS IEC CISPR 16-1-1:2010, Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods — Part 1-1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus — Measuring apparatus
35. KS IEC CISPR 16-1-2 (2006-08), Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods — Part 1-2: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus — Ancillary equipment — Conducted disturbances
36. KS IEC CISPR 16-1-3 (2004-06), Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods — Part 1-3: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus — Ancillary equipment — Disturbance power
37. KS IEC CISPR 16-1-4 (2010-04), Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods — Part 1-4: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus — Ancillary equipment — Radiated disturbances
38. KS IEC CISPR 16-1-5 (2003-11), Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods — Part 1-5: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus — Antenna calibration test sites for 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz
39. CISPR 16-2-1 (2008-10), Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods — Part 2-1: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity — Conducted disturbance measurements
40. CISPR 16-2-2 (2005-09), Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods — Part 2-2: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity — Measurement of disturbance power
- Part 4-5: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling — Conditions for the use of alternative test methods
50. KS EAS 373:2005, External TV aerials in the frequency range 30 MHz to 1 GHz — Specification
41. KS IEC CISPR 16-2-3 (2010-04), Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods — Part 2-3: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity — Radiated disturbance measurements
51. KS IEC 60189-1:2007, Low-frequency cables and wires with PVC insulation and PVC sheath — Part 1: General test and measuring methods
52. KS IEC 60189-2:2007, Low-frequency cables and wires with PVC insulation and PVC sheath — Part 2: Cables in pairs, triples, quads and quintuples for inside installations
53. KS IEC 60189-3:2007, Low-frequency cables and wires with PVC insulation and PVC sheath — Part 3: Equipment wires with solid or stranded conductor wires, PVC insulated, in singles, pairs and triples
54. KS IEC 60958-1 (2008-09), Digital audio interface — Part 1: General
55. KS IEC 60958-3 (2009-12), Digital audio interface — Part 3: Consumer applications
56. KS IEC 60958-4 (2008-07), Digital audio interface — Part 4: Professional applications
57. KS IEC 61883-1 (2008-02), Consumer audio/video equipment — Digital interface — Part 1: General
58. KS IEC 61883-2 (2004-08), Consumer audio/video equipment — Digital interface — Part 2: SD-DVCR data transmission
59. KS IEC 61883-3 (2004-08), Consumer audio/video equipment — Digital interface — Part 3: HD-DVCR data transmission
60. IEC 61883-5 (2004-08), Consumer audio/video equipment — Digital interface — Part 5: SDL-DVCR data transmission (TA4)
61. KS IEC 61883-6 (2005-10), Consumer audio/video equipment — Digital interface — Part 6: Audio and music data transmission protocol
62. IEC 61883-8 (2008-11), Consumer audio/video equipment — Digital interface — Part 8: Transmission of ITU-R BT.601 style digital video data
63. KS ISO/IEC 11801 (2008-05), Information technology — Generic cabling for customer premises
64. KS ISO/IEC 24702 (2006-10), Information technology — Generic cabling — Industrial premises
- Part 2-3: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity — Radiated disturbance measurements
- Part 4-4: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling — Statistics of complaints and a model for the calculation of limits for the protection of radio services
- Part 4-5: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling — Conditions for the use of alternative test methods

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55. KS ISO/IEC/TR 24704 (2004-07), Information technology — Customer premises cabling for wireless access points
56. KS ISO/IEC/TR 24746 (2005-08), Information technology — Generic cabling for customer premises — Mid-span DTE power insertion
57. KS ISO/IEC TR 24750 (2007-07), Information technology — Assessment and mitigation of installed balanced cabling channels in order to support 10GBASE-T
58. KS ISO/IEC TR 29106 (2007-11), Information technology — Generic cabling — Introduction to the MICE environmental classification
59. KS IEC 60065 (2005-12), Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus — Safety requirements
60. KS IEC 60044-1 (2003-02), Instrument transformers — Part 1: Current transformers
61. KS IEC 60044-2:2003, Instrument transformers — Part 2: Inductive voltage transformers
62. KS IEC 60044-3 (2002-12), Instrument transformers — Part 3: Combined transformers
63. KS IEC 60044-5 (2004-04), Instrument transformers — Part 5: Capacitor voltage transformers
64. IEC 60044-6 (1992-03), Instrument transformers — Part 6: Requirements for protective current transformers for transient performance
65. KS IEC 60044-7:1999, Instrument transformers — Part 7: Electronic voltage transformers
66. IEC 60044-8 (2002-07), Instrument transformers — Part 8: Electronic current transformers
67. KS IEC 60050-444:2002, International Electrotechnical Vocabulary — Part 444: Elementary relays
68. KS IEC 60050-445:2002, International Electrotechnical Vocabulary — Part 445: Specified time all-or-nothing relays
69. IEC 60050-446:1983, International Electrotechnical Vocabulary — Electrical relays
70. KS IEC 60076-1:2000, Power transformers — Part 1: General
71. KS IEC 60076-2:1993, Power transformers — Part 2: Temperature rise
72. KS IEC 60076-3:2000, Power transformers — Part 3: Insulation levels, dielectric tests and external clearances in air
73. IEC 60076-4:2002, Power transformers — Part 4: Guide to the lightning impulse and switching impulse testing — Power transformers and reactors
74. KS IEC 60076-5:2006, Power transformers — Part 5: Ability to withstand short circuit
75. KS IEC 60076-6:2007, Power transformers — Part 6: Reactors
76. KS IEC 60076-7:2005, Power transformers — Part 7: Loading guide for oil-immersed power transformers
77. KS IEC 60076-8:1997, Power transformers — Part 8: Application guide
78. IEC 60076-10:2001, Power transformers — Part 10: Determination of sound levels
79. IEC 60076-10-1:2005, Power transformers — Part 10-1: Determination of sound levels — Application guide
80. KS IEC 60076-11:2004, Power transformers — Part 11: Dry-type transformers
81. KS IEC 60076-12:2008, Power transformers — Part 12: Loading guide for dry-type transformers
82. KS IEC 60076-13:2006, Power transformers — Part 13: Self-protected liquid-filled transformers
83. KS IEC 60269-2:2010, Low-voltage fuses — Part 2: Supplementary requirements for fuses for use by authorized persons (fuses mainly for industrial application) — Examples of standardized systems of fuses A to J
84. KS IEC 60269-3:2010, Low-voltage fuses — Part 3: Supplementary requirements for fuses for use by unskilled persons (fuses mainly for household and similar applications) — Examples of standardized systems of fuses A to F
85. KS IEC 60269-4:2009, Low-voltage fuses — Part 4: Supplementary requirements for fuse-links for the protection of semiconductor devices
86. KS IEC 60335-2-29:2010, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-29: Particular requirements for battery chargers
87. KS IEC 60335-2-76 (2006-04), Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-76: Particular requirements for electric fence energizers
88. KS IEC 60335-2-87 (2007-11), Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-87: Particular requirements for electrical animal-stunning equipment
89. KS IEC 60439-1:2004, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies — Part 1: Type-tested and partially type-tested assemblies

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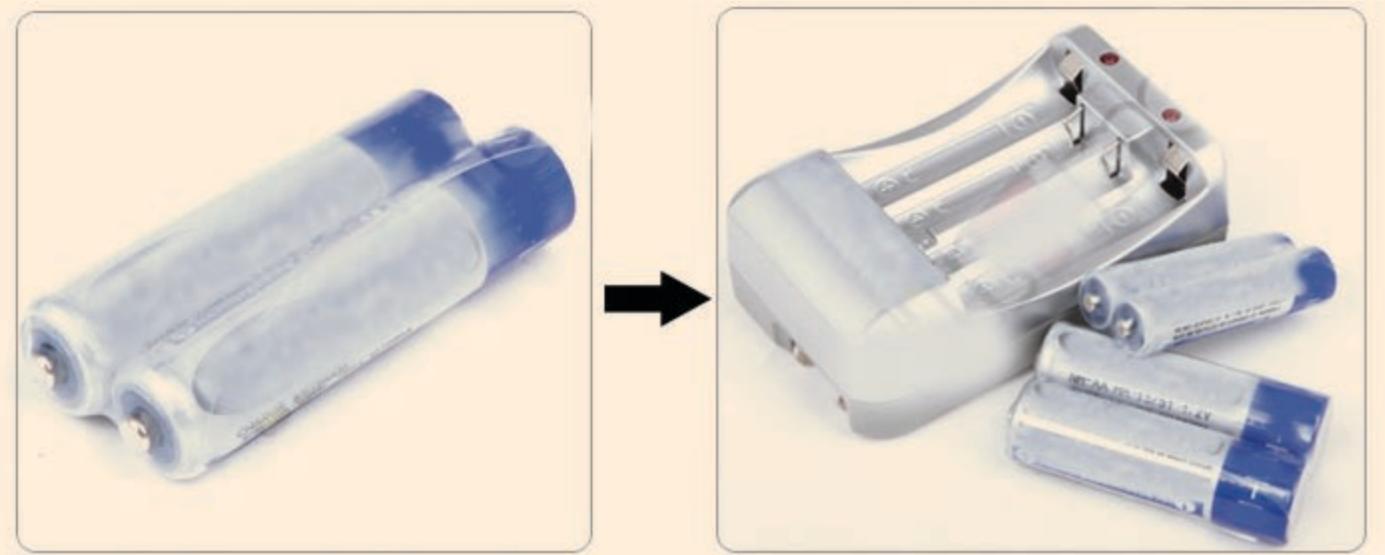
103. KS IEC 60439-2:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies — Part 2: Particular requirements for busbar trunking systems (busways)
104. KS IEC 60439-4:2004, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies — Part 4: Particular requirements for assemblies for construction sites (ACS)
105. KS IEC 60439-5:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies — Part 5: Particular requirements for assemblies for power distribution in public networks
106. KS IEC 60529:2001, Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)
107. KS IEC 60670-1 (2002-12), Boxes and enclosures for electrical accessories for household and similar fixed electrical installations — Part 1: General requirements
108. KS IEC 60670-21 (2004-04), Boxes and enclosures for electrical accessories for household and similar fixed electrical installations — Part 21: Particular requirements for boxes and enclosures with provision for suspension means
109. KS IEC 60670-22 (2003-05), Boxes and enclosures for electrical accessories for household and similar fixed electrical installations — Part 22: Particular requirements for connecting boxes and enclosures
110. KS IEC 60670-23 (2006-04), Boxes and enclosures for electrical accessories for household and similar fixed electrical installations — Part 23: Particular requirements for floor boxes and enclosures
111. KS IEC 60670-24 (2005-02), Boxes and enclosures for electrical accessories for household and similar fixed electrical installations — Part 24: Particular requirements for enclosures for housing protective devices and similar power consuming devices
112. KS IEC 60947-1:2007, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear — Part 1: General rules
113. KS IEC 60947-2:2009, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear — Part 2: Circuit-breakers
114. KS IEC 60947-3:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear — Part 3: Switches, disconnectors, switch-disconnectors and fuse-combination units
115. KS IEC 60947-5-5:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear — Part 5-5: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Electrical emergency stop device with mechanical latching function
116. KS IEC 60947-5-8:2006, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear — Part 5-8: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Three-position enabling switches
117. KS IEC 60947-5-9:2006, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear — Part 5-9: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Flow rate switches
118. KS IEC 60947-6-1:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear — Part 6-1: Multiple function equipment — Transfer switching equipment
119. KS IEC 60947-6-2:2007, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear — Part 6-2: Multiple function equipment — Control and protective switching devices (or equipment) (CPS)
120. KS IEC 60947-8:2006, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear — Part 8: Control units for built-in thermal protection (PTC) for rotating electrical machines
121. KS IEC 61032:1997, Protection of persons and equipment by enclosures — Probes for verification
122. KS IEC 61558-1:2009, Safety of power transformers, power supplies, reactors and similar products — Part 1: General requirements and tests
123. KS IEC 61558-2-1:2007, Safety of power transformers, power supplies, reactors and similar products — Part 2-1: Particular requirements and tests for separating transformers and power supplies incorporating separating transformers for general applications
124. KS IEC 61558-2-2:2007, Safety of power transformers, power supplies, reactors and similar products — Part 2-2: Particular requirements and tests for control transformers and power supplies incorporating control transformers
125. KS IEC 61558-2-7:2007, Safety of power transformers, power supplies, reactors and similar products — Part 2-7: Particular requirements and tests for transformers and power supplies for toys
126. KS IEC 61558-2-23:2000, Safety of power transformers, power supply units and similar devices — Part 2-23: Particular requirements for transformers for construction sites

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127. KS IEC 61810-1:2008, Electromechanical elementary relays — Part 1: General requirements
128. KS IEC 61810-2:2005, Electromechanical elementary relays — Part 2: Reliability
129. KS IEC 61810-7:2006, Electromechanical elementary relays — Part 7: Test and measurement procedures
130. KS IEC 61811-1:1999, Electromechanical non-specified time all-or-nothing relays of assessed quality — Part 1: Generic specification
131. KS IEC 61811-10:2002, Electromechanical elementary relays of assessed quality — Part 10: Sectional specification — Relays for industrial application
132. KS IEC 61811-11:2002, Electromechanical elementary relays of assessed quality — Part 11: Blank detail specification — Relays for industrial application
133. KS IEC 61811-50:2002, Electromechanical all-or-nothing relays — Part 50: Sectional specification — Electromechanical all-or-nothing telecom relays of assessed quality
134. KS IEC 61811-51:2002, Electromechanical all-or-nothing relays — Part 51: Blank detail specification — Electromechanical all-or-nothing telecom relays of assessed quality — Non-standardized types and construction
135. KS IEC 61811-52:2002, Electromechanical all-or-nothing relays — Part 52: Blank detail specification — Electromechanical all-or-nothing telecom relays of assessed quality — Two change-over contacts, 20 mm x 10 mm base
136. KS IEC 61811-53:2002, Electromechanical all-or-nothing relays — Part 53: Blank detail specification — Electromechanical all-or-nothing telecom relays of assessed quality — Two change-over contacts, 14 mm x 9 mm base
137. KS IEC 61811-54:2002, Electromechanical all-or-nothing relays — Part 54: Blank detail specification — Electromechanical all-or-nothing telecom relays of assessed quality — Two change-over contacts, 15 mm x 7,5 mm base
138. KS IEC 61811-55:2002, Electromechanical all-or-nothing relays — Part 55: Blank detail specification — Electromechanical all-or-nothing telecom relays of assessed quality — Two change-over contacts, 11 mm x 7,5 mm (max.) base
139. KS IEC 61869-1 (2007-10), Instrument transformers — Part 1: General requirements
140. KS IEC 62208:2002, Empty enclosures for low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies — General requirements
141. KS IEC 62262:2002, Degrees of protection provided by enclosures for electrical equipment against external mechanical impacts (IK code)
- STANDARDS TO BE RECONFIRMED**
- The following standards have been analysed by the relevant technical committees and found to be suitable for reconfirmation on account of them being technologically applicable.
1. KS 1059-1:2001, Specification for general requirements for apparatus for connection to the public switched telephone networks — Part 1: General requirements
 2. KS 1503-1:1999, Glossary of terms relating to electromagnetic interference (EMI) and electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) — Part 1: Fundamental terms in relation to electromagnetism
 3. KS 1503-2:1999, Glossary of terms relating to electromagnetic interference (EMI) and electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) — Part 2: Electromagnetic compatibility terms
 4. KS 1505-1:2000, Specification for radio interference characteristics of overhead power lines and high-voltage equipment — Part 1: Description of the phenomenon
 5. KS 1505-2:2000, Specification for radio interference characteristics of overhead power lines and high-voltage equipment — Part 2: Methods of measurement and procedure for determining limits
 6. KS 1505-3:1999, Specification for radio interference characteristics of overhead power lines and high voltage equipment — Part 3: Code of practice for minimizing the generation of radio noise
 7. KS 1589:2000, Specification for safety practices in the operation and maintenance of radio transmitters and similar equipment
- STANDARDS TO BE WITHDRAWN**
- The following standards are to be withdrawn and replaced by the various standards listed in the above section. The withdrawal is specifically mentioned in the standard replacing the particular standard listed below.
1. KS 04-1230-1:1994, Specification for low-frequency cables and wires with PVC insulation and PVC sheath — Part 1: General requirements and measuring methods
 2. KS 04-1230-2:1994, Specification for low-frequency cables and wires with PVC insulation and PVC sheath — Part 2: Cables
 3. KS 04-1230-3:1994, Specification for low-frequency cables and wires with PVC insulation and PVC sheaths — Part 3: Equipment wires
 4. KS 04-1230-4:1994, Specification for low-frequency cables and wires with PVC insulation and PVC sheaths — Part 4: Distribution wires
 5. KS 04-1230-5:1994, Specification for low-frequency cables and wires with PVC insulation and PVC sheaths — Part 5: Equipment wires and cables, screened
 6. KS 04-1230-6:1994, Specification for low-frequency cables and wires with PVC sheath — Part 6: Signalling cables
 7. KS 04-1230-7:1994, Specification for Low-Frequency cables and wires with PVC insulation and PVC sheaths — Part 7: Distribution wires, polyamide coated
 8. KS 1586-1:1999, Specification for radio interference measuring apparatus and measurement methods — Part 1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus
 9. KS 1586-2:1999, Specification for radio immunity measuring apparatus and methods — Part 2: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity
 10. KS 1588-1:2001, Specification for telecommunications installations — Part 1: Integrated telecommunications cabling systems for commercial premises
 11. KS 1591:1999, Safety requirements for audio, video and electronic apparatus (Second Edition)
 12. KS 234:1987, Receivers for television broadcast — Specification
 13. KS 04-235:1983, Specification for receivers for radio broadcast
 14. KS IEC CISPR 11:1999, Standard for electromagnetic disturbance characteristics of industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) radiofrequency equipment — Limits and methods of measurement
 15. KS IEC CISPR 12:1997, Vehicles, motorboats, and spark-ignited engine-driven devices — Radio disturbance characteristics — Limits and methods of measurement

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28. KS 183-2: 1981 (Confirmed, 1999), Specification for low-voltage fuses — Part 2: Supplementary requirements for fuses for industrial applications
29. KS 04-183-3:1981 (Confirmed, 1999), Specification for low-voltage fuses — Part 3: Supplementary requirements for fuses for domestic and similar application
30. KS 04-183-4:1983 (Confirmed, 1999), Specification for low-voltage fuses — Part 4: Supplementary requirements for fuse-links for the protection of semiconductor devices
31. KS 04-305:1984 (Confirmed, 1999), Specification for general purposes fuse links for domestic and similar purposes (primarily for use in 13 A plugs)
32. KS 04-645-1:1987, Specification for power transformers — Part 1: General
33. KS 04-645-2:1987, Specification for power transformers — Part 2: Specification for temperature rise requirements
34. KS 04-645-3:1987, Specification for power transformers — Part 3: Insulation levels and dielectric tests
35. KS 04-645-4:1987, Specification for power transformers — Part 4: Specification for tapping and connections
36. KS 04-645-5:1987, Specification for power transformers — Part 5: Ability to withstand short circuit
37. KS 04-646-1:1987, Specification for electric fence controllers — Part 1: Mains operated
38. KS 04-646-2:1987, Specification for battery-operated electric fence controllers not suitable for connection to the supply mains
39. KS 04-668:1986 (Confirmed 2003), Specification for boxes for enclosures of electrical accessories
40. KS 1431:1997, Specification for junction boxes for use in electrical installations
41. KS 04-743:1989, Specification for battery chargers
42. KS 04-935:1990, Method of determination of transformers and reactors sound levels
43. KS 1501:1999, Glossary of terms relating to electrical relays
44. KS 1502-1:1999, Specification for electromechanical all-or-nothing relays — Part 1: General requirements and tests
45. KS 1502-3:1999, Electromechanical all-or-nothing relays — Part 3 Insulating tests
46. KS 1502-2.1:1999, Electromechanical all-or-nothing relays — Part 2, Section 1: Test and measurement procedures
47. KS 1502-4:1999, Electromechanical all-or-nothing relays — Part 4: Application of quality assessment system for electronic components to all-or-nothing relays
48. KS 1502-5:2000, Kenya standard specification for electromechanical all-or-nothing relays — Part 5: Dimensions for general purpose all-or-nothing relays



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