



Kenya Bureau of
Standards
Standards for Quality life

The Benchmark

The Official Magazine of the Kenya Bureau of Standards



Moving from A to B
Leverage Standards

KEBS Marks World Metrology Day

KEBS Product Certification Marks of Quality

KEBS operates a product certification scheme in line with section 10 of the Standards Act Cap 496 of the Laws of Kenya. This scheme leads to award of permits to use the product certification marks of quality. Therefore providing evidence of quality to consumers and regulators thereby facilitating trade and market access for products.

Standardisation Mark (S-MARK)



This is a mandatory mark for all locally manufactured products. Products with the Diamond Mark of Quality automatically qualify for the Standardisation mark

Diamond Mark (D-Mark)



It is a voluntary (optional) mark of quality based on excellent performance of the products and is a superior mark of quality

Import Standardisation Mark (ISM)



This is a mark of quality for ALL imported products with an impact on Health, Safety and the Environment

Food Fortification Mark



Food Fortification Mark is administered by KEBS on behalf of Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation. Food Fortification is the addition of one or more vitamins and/or mineral to a food to correct or prevent a demonstrated micronutrient deficiency.



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From the Editor's Desk

Standards are critical to achieving a satisfactory transportation infrastructure (both vehicle and roadway) and have shaped the direction of the transportation industry since its inception.

Dear Readers,

As you will read in this issue, you will notice we have we shifted gears to the Transport Sector and how Standards contribute to the development and attainment of our country's vision 2030.

When I reflect on how far the nation has come I cannot detach standards from it. Standards are critical to achieving a satisfactory transportation infrastructure (both vehicle and roadway) and have shaped the direction of the transportation industry since its inception. The purposes for standards remain much the same as they have been for close to a century, but the level at which they are specified and the organizations involved in their development have changed.

The globalization of the transportation industry has also affected the outlook on standards, and thereby our approach to their development and enforcement. The standards process, content, and outlook continue to evolve as the transportation industry and traveler needs demand.

The reliance upon standards is therefore based upon several needs. There is a significant need for compatibility among transportation systems, whether that is as simple as standardized rail shape, size, and



width of separation, or as challenging as a single frequency, transmission protocol, and message structure for radiofrequency automatic vehicle identification tags utilized for electronic toll collection.

In this issue of The Benchmark, I am pleased to share with you a variety of success stories from transportation and logistics players who have successfully used and implemented standards in their industries.

Our thought leaders, will also explore different facets of standardization and how they contribute to economic development.

I wish to extend my thanks in advance to all authors who are going to recognise our magazine as a proper medium for spreading and presenting their results, experience, and expertise relating to all phases of standards and conformity assessment.

We hope that this copy will be interesting and useful for you and perhaps help you in your work.

Enjoy your read!

Patricia Kimathi
Communication Manager
Kenya Bureau of Standards

Why the world needs Standards

A few weeks ago, as I sat at the waiting lounge of the Sir Seretse Khama International Airport in Gaborone, my mind wandered to the noisy airside. I marvelled at the functioning of the aviation system.

"How does the system work so perfectly that aeroplanes do not collide as one arrives and another departs? How do engineers even ensure that an aeroplane has the right weight?" I thought. Such thoughts, I am sure, have baffled many. Rarely do we think about measurements involved in sectors such as transport and how this enhances their functioning.

Thus, the focus on 'Measurements for transport' as we commemorated the World Metrology Day – to recognise achievements of people who develop and maintain different measurements -- is apt. Indeed, metrology or measurement plays an important role in our lives. Most of the time, we do not even recognise how we interact with this science.

Almost all professionals – from nurse to driver -- use measurements in their day-to-day delivery of goods and services. For instance, a nurse has to ensure their patients' bodies have the right temperature and or even blood pressure. Measurement is all around us – and in this issue we will try to showcase the role it plays in our day-to-day lives.

In this issue we focus on standards in the transport sector and especially the public service vehicles. Spare a moment and understand how standards can solve the perennial accidents menace we experience often, which cost us an estimated 3,000 lives annually on our roads.

Thus, standards are a common language, they drive our economy, social life and indeed every facet of our lives. Coming just after we celebrated World Metrology Day, this is an opportunity to showcase some of the fantastic work that is being done by this department, which is sometimes confused with the meteorology – the branch of science concerned with weather. As a country, we have continued to grow in terms of metrology. For instance, KEBS' metrology unit has trained over 200 biomedical engineers in 6 foundation calibration courses over the last 3 years. At the moment, KEBS officers are at Cairo University in Egypt, attending an advanced course.

Other Milestones

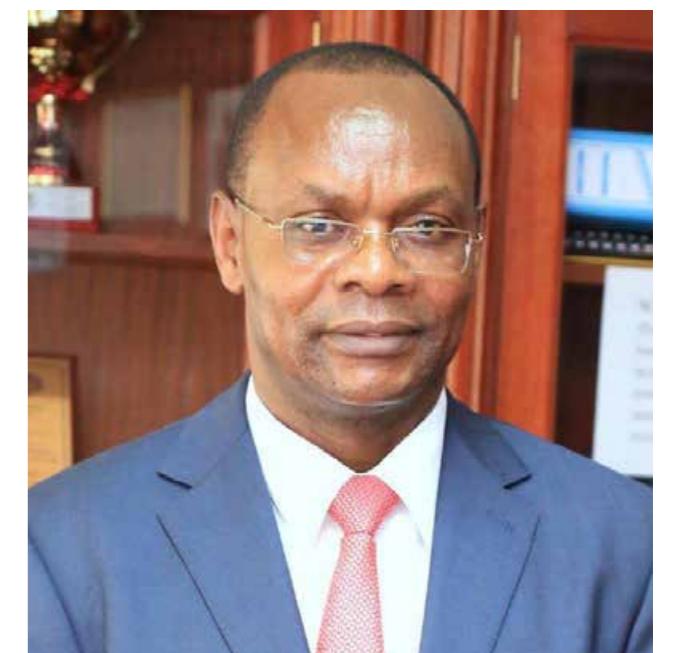
We have achieved many milestones, as a region and as a country, in terms of standards and conformity assessment.

A total of 2,287 standards marks permits have been issued to Kenyan SMEs, adding up to 9,600 products that have been certified under the SM scheme. In addition to this, a total of 969 Standards have been published since July 2015 to March 2017.

We have also developed a National Standardisation Plan that aims at transforming the economy through industrialisation and adaption of sustainable technology. The plan also supports sector-specific initiatives as outlined in Kenya's Industrial Transformation Program for 2015-2025.

If we all embrace a culture of standards, I am sure we will turn our fortunes around – because the world is driven by standards.

Charles Ongwae,
Managing Director
Kenya Bureau of Standards



Moving From A To B

Leverage Standards



KEBS Marks World Metrology Day

When we reflect on the rapid pace of change in the 21st century, we may conclude, as wisely captured in the words of the ancient philosopher named Heraclitus, that “the only thing that is constant is change itself”.



KEBS Managing Director, Mr. Charles Ongwae during the recent held World Metrology Day

Maintaining standards is becoming increasingly important in all facets of life. Thus, the role of metrology – the science of measurements -- and how these are met in an economy are no exceptions. Delivering benefits of a stable and accurate measurement system to a dynamic world is challenging. This is because many societal needs are met by new and constantly changing technologies.

Metrology contributes to the development of standards, thus creating a level playing field, in all our daily operations. In modern society, metrology role is becoming even more important in the global economy. Over the last few decades, it has developed from being an instrument of rationalization within organizations to a strategically relevant measure for operation within the global markets. It is therefore critical to evaluate how we are using standards in measurements with an aim of ensuring our goods and services are able to compete effectively at the global level.

As the world commemorates World Metrology Day 2017, it is an opportunity to reflect on developments in this key industry.

This year's theme was Measurements for transport. This theme is relevant because the transport sector plays such a key role in the modern world, as an enabler of development. The Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) is well aware of the evolving needs of measurement science, particularly for the transport industry.

World Metrology Day recognizes and celebrates the contribution of dynamic people that work throughout the year to address challenges of measurement in a dynamic world. It is a day set aside to celebrate and acknowledge efforts of all those who participate in development of measurements and benefits accrued from this sector.

Kenya, through KEBS, has been a full member State of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures since January 2010. KEBS' role as custodian of the national measurement standards plays a critical role in developing and implementing standards that continue to meet ever demanding needs of all industries, including the transport industry.

The Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) currently operates 13 primary laboratories divided into Mechanical and Electrical Metrology.

All these efforts are geared towards helping the country promote free international trade without technical barriers based on international recognition of measurement data, and also facilitate smooth functioning of the standards and conformity systems in Kenya.

In recognition of the key role transport plays in the modern world in terms of safety, efficiency and environmental

As the world commemorates
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industry.

impact in relations to people's movement , the food we eat, the clothes we wear, the goods we use and rely on and transportation of raw materials it is important to mention just a few areas of application of measurements in transport;

The transport sector relies on use of fuels and lubricants; measurements performed in this field such as performance tests, physical properties and contaminant levels require high level metrological traceability to assure on performance, environmental protection as well as guarding against dumping of transit fuels into the local market.

Mass measurements targeting weigh bridges need metrological traceability to support axle load law enforcement in the highway/ transport sector at large. Expansions in the oil pipeline sector will definitely require metrological traceability in areas of viscosity, volume and flow.

The tea, coffee, fish, horticulture and floriculture industries require measurements in order to meet the strict export requirements of their major customers in Europe and other parts of the world.

The small and medium enterprises (SMEs) as well as the micro enterprises (jua-kali) need measurement and calibration to improve on the quality of their products and KEBS has supported such industries in ensuring the products they produce are of high standards.

As an institution mandated to provide standards, plans are underway to establish power and high frequency, radiometry and quantum physics laboratories. This will enable KEBS to offer better, measurement services to the ever advancing and sophisticated telecommunication sector and realize the basic SI units of measurements.

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relies on use of
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World Metrology Day celebration

20 May 2017

Bureau
International des
Poids et
Mesures



Message from the BIPM Director



Martin Milton
Director of the BIPM

Every type of transport,
from bicycles to
container ships, from
cars to space craft
are required to meet
appropriate standards.

Measurements for transport

Business and citizens around the world depend on access to safe and reliable transport. It is one of the factors that is most important in enabling a successful modern society.

Whilst the needs for new and improved means of transport are clear, it is also important that they meet increasing requirements for economy and environmental performance. Every type of transport, from bicycles to container ships, from cars to space craft are required to meet appropriate standards. They are needed as the basis for national and international regulation. They can specify requirements for every aspect of performance from safety and economy, to emissions.

The implementation of standards depends on measurement technology and measurement standards. Some of the most demanding that are underpinned by the work of national metrology institutes include:

- accurate and rapid weighing of shipping containers to ensure the safe loading of container ships;
- characterisation of low friction surfaces and aerodynamic shapes of aircraft to minimize fuel consumption;
- valid measurements of the chemical composition of vehicle emissions to support regulators and city authorities in controlling pollution levels.

As the demands for accessible and efficient transport increase, so demands like these for measurements and standards to underpin them will too. Some of these demands will ultimately be met by new technologies such as driverless cars and zero-emission vehicles, which in turn will generate new measurement challenges.

World Metrology Day celebration

20 May 2017

Bureau
International des
Poids et
Mesures

Message from the BIML Director



Stephen Patoray
Director of the BIML

Measurements for transport

Judging by the succession of themes and articles related to World Metrology Day over the recent years, it is quite evident that legal metrology is very much a part of our everyday lives. In many ways transport also plays a significant role in the lives of every one of us, every day:

- water, gas, and electricity must be transported from their source to their point of use, such as our homes or businesses;
- petrol and diesel must also be transported from their source through the refinery to the storage tanks and finally to our automobiles and trucks;

- much of the produce, vegetables, meat and other staples need to be transported from their source to the local market.

Road, rail, air, water, cable and pipe all provide a medium for the transport of people and/or goods. Many products such as our smartphones, computers or televisions are manufactured in one location and must then be transported to their respective retail outlets. Even water must often be transported over great distances to meet agricultural and urban demands.

Some 30 different OIML Recommendations relate to some form of transport and provide standards for the equipment used to measure various aspects of the transportation chain. These Recommendations provide solutions to a number of issues; a few of these are:

- R 99 Instruments for measuring vehicle exhaust emissions
- R 126 Evidential breath analyzers
- R 80 Road and rail tankers with level gauging
- R 106 Automatic rail-weighbridges
- R 134 Automatic instruments for weighing road vehicles in motion and measuring axle loads
- R 50 Continuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments (belt weighers)
- R 59 Moisture meters for cereal grains and oilseeds

Being able to safely, economically and accurately transport various items has become a vital part of the daily life of people in much of the world. Whether it is trading with our neighbors, the next town or locations half way around the world, we are all either recipients or providers of transport.

We hope you enjoy celebrating World Metrology Day with us again this year and look forward to once again marking the importance that metrology has in our world.

In many ways transport also plays a significant role in the lives of every one of us, every day:

Social Feeds



KEBS MET Labs

#SafeFoodKe

Through @europeaid funding, @KEBS_ke received equipment to detect harmful food residues
#SMAP #SafeFoodKe



Missed the campaign?

See all posts here https://twitter.com/KEBS_ke

and keep an eye out for the next campaign on smart cities later this year



Social Feeds



#SafeFoodKe

The Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) has acquired new equipment, which can detect a wide range of disease-causing residues in food and harmful organisms such as pesticide and veterinary drug residues in foods, analyse multiple toxic compounds including arsenic, mercury, harmful food additives and varied disease causing micro-organisms in farmed products



KEBS plays an important role of ensuring food and other products are safe.

#SafeFoodKe

SMAP

#WorldMetrologyDay



MD Charles Ongwae recognizes all KEBS employees at the #WorldMetrologyDay celebration as the department turns 105 years today.



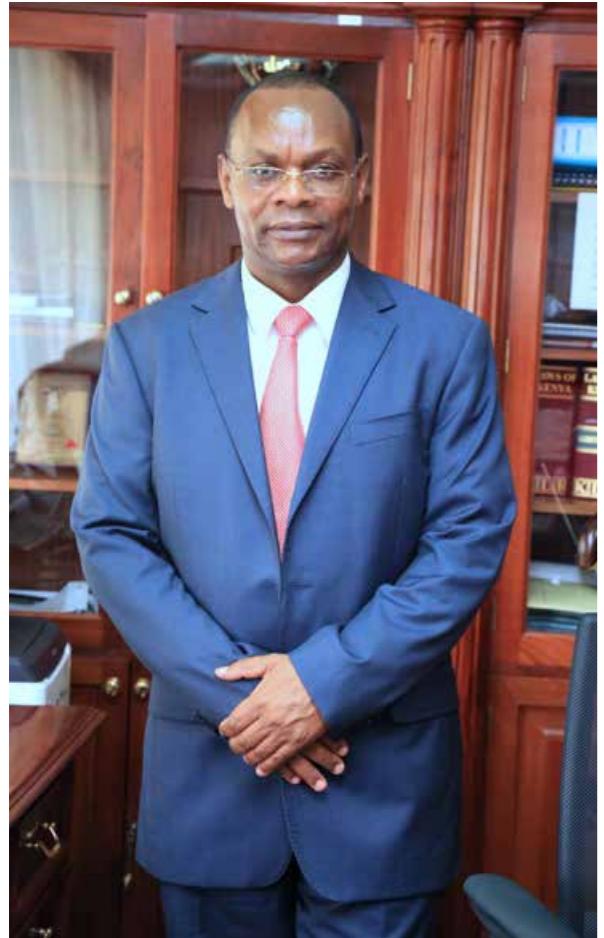
PS Industry, Trade and Cooperatives Patrick N. Mwangi inspecting some of the fuel pumps already in the market

This year's theme was Measurements for transport. This theme is relevant because the transport sector plays such a key role in the modern world, as an enabler of development. The Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) is well aware of the evolving needs of measurement science, particularly for the transport industry

To keep upto date with KEBS check out



Standards for Sustainable Agriculture



Charles Ongwae,

Managing Director, Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS).

Agriculture has always been, and is likely to remain for some time, an important component of the global economy. To get the most out of the sector, each country/player in the supply chain has to apply good practices, which ultimately contribute to food safety and quality. Farmers apply Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), sellers of commodities/raw materials apply Good Distribution Practices (GDP), and manufacturers apply Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP). And what about ISO standards? Over the last few decades, ISO standards have moved from being an organization's "justification" to becoming a strategic tool for accessing and conquering global markets.

In fact, standards have morphed into a powerful mechanism to lead positive change by sharing best practice that can revitalize the agricultural sector, create effective (and efficient) business environments, spur economic growth and drive a country's development agenda. This is the reason why ISO standards have become critical in the transfer of technical know-how. It is said a country or a region that cannot feed itself, cannot have self-pride. As with the

To many, entering a sustainable development path for agriculture and food seems like a daunting challenge. We believe that it is feasible. It will require the effective use of soil, water, air, energy, and other natural resources, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The common saying that "the world runs on standards" buttresses the importance of standards in the economic development of any country. For instance, the European Union (EU) is one of Kenya's biggest trading partners, with exports ranging from agricultural commodities such as vegetables and flowers to fish and beef cuts. In 2015, Kenyan exports to the EU accounted for USD 1.26 billion. With such a sizeable market, producers must incorporate technology that supports sustainable agriculture and, at the same time, protects the environment and consumers. Herein lies the role of standards. They are of particular

Agriculture plays a crucial role in the life of an economy, including Kenya's. Here is why the country is looking to ISO standards for its new and sustainable path.

importance when ensuring that all shipments of food exports – fresh fruits, vegetables and nuts – meet stringent food safety requirements (i.e. the European Union Directives). In an effort to balance the beneficial role of state-of-the-art technologies with the potential costs to farmers, consumers and the environment, standards for the agricultural sector are needed. These standards provide best-practice guidelines for new technology, machinery and the related processes across the supply chain, as well as the path towards sustainable agriculture.

The Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) has supported the agricultural sector by developing standards and establishing valuable collaborations and linkages with the relevant stakeholders. So far, our collaborations with the Kenya Flower Council, Fresh Produce

Exporters Association of Kenya and European Union Standards and Market Access Programme (SMAP) have resulted in notable progress. These collaborations have borne fruit with improved quality and greater appreciation of Kenyan products in export markets. In Africa, we must not be just takers of standards but strategic contributors in the development and use of ISO standards. This year, we are proud to celebrate ISO's 70th anniversary and its many milestones, including the contributions made by Kenya. It is worth noting that a Kenyan standard was the basis of the first ISO standard for tea! So let's celebrate together as the ISO family – a community that continues to incorporate input from countries all over the world and develops standards that are relevant to all our economies.





Laboratory equipment donated to KEBS by EU SMAP Programme

KEBS Makes Stride In Quality Assurance

By Eric Chesire

We have all purchased a product; be it a pen, soap or even drinking water. The first question before purchasing it before even considering the price will be definitely the quality and not the price. Undeniably, before swiping your credit card or handing out the cash, one would like to be assured the product is of good quality and meets the standards.



From left Mr Charles Ongwae Managing Director, Kenya Bureau of Standards, Dr Kisa J.Z. Juma Director of Veterinary Services, Mr Adan Mohamed Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Industry Trade and Cooperatives, Stefano A. Dejak, head of EU delegation to Kenya, Dr Richard Lesiyampe Permanent Secretary State Department of Agriculture launching the SMAP Equipment at KEBS laboratory at southc during the launch of SMAP Equipment and Laboratory Business Management Plan

The exercise to check out if the product meets the standard could be the simple act of checking out the packaging and labelling which mostly will include the expiry date, ingredients and if still in doubt, the next thing which most people will check if in doubt is the Kenya Bureau of Standards marks of quality for assurance. This is in short – quality assurance.

Quality Assurance and Inspection department at Kenya Bureau of Standards is the backbone of the country's quality infrastructure. Quality has different meanings depending on the product and also to different people. The concept of Quality on anything, may it be a product or service has to do with psychological expectation of the users/consumers towards performance or achievements of the desired results. Against this background there must be knowledge of the expected results against some benchmark.

With that in mind, I can therefore describe quality assurance as all those planned and systematic actions necessary to provide adequate confidence that a product or service will satisfy the given requirements for quality. As defined in ISO 9001:2000

it is part of quality management system focused on providing confidence that quality requirements will be fulfilled.

Having defined Quality Assurance, lets now focus on the **core functions of Quality assurance and Inspections Division;**

The core functions are;

To Provide quality inspection services for all imported products

To provide product certification services – Marks of quality namely Standardization Mark (SM), Diamond Mark of Quality (DM) and Import Standardization Mark (ISM) and

To implement standards in trade and industry by providing technical advice on quality improvement to manufacturers

Milestones and Achievements

PVoC program

For the last three years, Quality Assurance and Inspection Division has achieved notable milestones which have positively impacted on the standards of goods sold in the country. Indeed with the introduction of the Pre-Export Verification of Conformity (PVoC)

in 2015, administered by Kenya Bureau of Standards on behalf of the Government. This pre-shipment quality control exercise is carried out by appointed KEBS verification partners. Indeed since the introduction of this programme, the volume of substandard goods imported to the country has gone down.

Several African countries have in fact visited KEBS for learning and benchmarking on this programme. Kenya is the first African county to introduce and implement PVoC program based on conformity assessment.

The overall objective is to minimize the risk of unsafe and substandard goods entering Kenyan market, thus protecting Kenyans, the environment and also enabling trade.

The programme ensures that goods are inspected at the country of origin by KEBS' PVoC agents and a Certificate of Conformity (CoC) is then issued. The programme also ensures equal national treatment, in line with WTO and Conformity assessments is based on Kenyan technical regulations (i.e. Kenya Standard) where they exist. However, in the absence of Kenyan technical regulations, International Standard or technical regulations applicable in the country of supply applies.

Product Certification

KEBS administers product certification a scheme in line with section 10 of the Standards Act, Cap 496 Laws of Kenya leading to the award of the following conformity marks;

- **Standardization Mark:** This is a mandatory conformity mark for locally manufactured goods based on Kenya Standards and/ or approved specifications.
- **Diamond Mark:** This is a voluntary mark of excellence based on rigorous evaluation of both the product and processes. It is open to both local and foreign firms.
- **Food Fortification Logo:** This is a mandatory mark administered by KEBS on behalf of Ministry of Health through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). This programme was adopted to curb micronutrient deficiencies amongst the populace. The Ministry of Health, through Legal Notice No. 62 of 2012-07-15, made the fortification of the following products mandatory: Wheat and Maize flour (Zinc & Iron); Edible fats and Oils (Vitamin A); Sugar (Vitamin A) & Salt (Iodine).
- **Import Standardization Mark (ISM):** This secured mark is granted for application on ALL imported products.

Under implementation of standards in trade and industry;

KEBS has partnered and collaborated with various Government Agencies and Donors to oversee successful implementation of Standards and standardization programs in trade and industry;

Partnerships

On quality of petroleum products in retail outlets, KEBS has partnered with Energy Regulatory Commission and Kenya Revenue Authority on the surveillance of petroleum products in the market to ensure only quality products are traded in.

To support the national quality infrastructure, KEBS partnered with TMEA to provide trainings to all sectors

of SMEs in Kenya on matters relating to standardization activities. This is intended to assist the SMEs appreciate the role of standards in trade issues and take up the opportunities available to access world markets as a result of application of suitable production and system standards.

KEBS has greatly benefited from Standards Market Access Program (SMAP) - A program funded by EU to enhance KEBS capacity to enforce food safety standards at national level. The program is aimed at enhancing market access and competitiveness of Kenya's products through improved food safety standardization, regulation and enforcement.

East African Community One Stop Borders Post – KEBS inspectors carry out joint verification of quality with other EAC stakeholder/regulators at the entry points under EAC One Stop Border Post to harmonize transit clearance in order to reduce turn around time.

Collaborations

Mark of Origin - KEBS and Tea Board of Kenya have been working together to facilitate application of Mark of Origin for Kenyan Tea. Program aimed at ascertain that the tea is 100% Kenyan.

Certification on Good Manufacturing Practices for Dairy Enterprises - KEBS has collaborated with Kenya Dairy Board to certify dairy Industry to Good Manufacturing Practices aimed to promote quality assurance and hence enhance consumer safety in regard to dairy products

Certification on Kenya Flower Council Code of Practice - The program is aimed at ensuring safety in terms of health and environment in the floral industry. KEBS has been certifying flower farms against Flower Council Code of practice (an equivalent of EUREP GAP standards).

Mark of Identity - KEBS has also collaborated with BKB to administer the Mark of Origin known as 'Mark of Identity'. This mark is meant to enhance marketing of Kenyan products and services in the country and beyond.

Tighter Rules

The use of Single Window System which KEBS has also

embraced has also played a key role in ensuring the curb of illicit trade of substandard goods. At least 60 percent of the consignment that comes to Kenya is inspected through the single window system. KEBS has also introduced the e- certificate effective 1st May 2017. With digitising such services, KEBS will be relying on the CoC data uploaded into the single window for cargo clearance purposes making the process effective and efficient.

Besides the PVoC programme, the secure Import Standardisation Mark (ISM) for all imports has improved the quality of goods in the country. The use of the secured mark has contributed to the knockout of contraband goods and has also empowered the consumer as the mark provides a verification mechanism. For the local manufactured goods, measures have been put in place to lock out substandard goods as the consumer can also verify the validity of the product through the SMS system through the SM number.

All the measures are geared towards ridding the country substandard goods and promoting a quality culture in the country through standardisation. The stringent measures have been put in place to promote "Buy Kenya, Build Kenya" - policy aimed at promoting the consumption of locally manufactured goods. As of May, 2017 a total of 2,287 SMEs products have been issued with the Standard Mark, making a total of 9,600 products which have been certified under the Standardization Mark Scheme.

These marks have also been secured further to ensure scrupulous traders do not misuse them. All locally manufactured products bear the **SM permit number** below the **SM mark symbol**. With this number consumers are empowered through the KEBS SMS service code 20023 to check for validity of these permits.

Plans in the Pipeline

The Quality Assurance and Inspection Division is looking at acquiring accreditation in scopes namely accreditation in ISO/IEC 17065 Conformity assessment which is a requirement for bodies certifying products, processes and services and accreditation in inspection and ISO /IEC 17020; Conformity assessment -- Requirements for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection.

The Division is also putting in place measures to tighten the noose for the illicit manufacturing of high risk products such as water and alcoholic beverages. As of 2016, a total of 316 water manufacturing firms were blacklisted and a total of 385 alcohol manufacturing firms had their licences suspended.

Achievements at a glance

Twisted reinforcement steel bars were stopped from being manufactured and use from 1st April 2017. The country has now adopted the **ribbed bars**

Animal feed manufacturers are closely monitored for compliance. Both the **code of practice** for this sector as well as the **product standards** are mandatory compliance criteria

Used Imported motor vehicle importation information including mileage (odometer reading) at the time of inspection are available to the general public through the KEBS' website and the **SMS platform 20023**.

All imported products are now subjected to inspection at the country of origin through the the PVoC programme and now attained a success rate of **93%**

The writer is the Director, Quality, Assurance and Inspection at Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS)



Substandard goods which were recently destroyed (file picture)



You Want Smart Cities and Community

Think Standards

For city planners, utilities, service and technology providers, standards are essential enablers, facilitating an expected performance and quality level, consistent reproducible outcomes as well as compatibility between technologies.

By David Kirui

Close your eyes and think about this city. A city where there is no traffic. A city with no litter all over the place. A city where there are social amenities. A city that takes care of its environment – trees, rivers etc.

This is just an imagination. Just a dream. But with use of standards and better planning, traffic snarl-ups, pollution and other evils bedevilling the 21st century cities and communities will be a thing of the past.

According to ISO, cities need to make better use of resources and become more efficient: Policies, regulation, citizen involvement and standards are all key components needed to build a viable Smart City. While all are important, in a path towards smarter cities, standardization will play a key role in ensuring consistent outcomes of clean and safer cities.

For instance in today's cities much of the infrastructure is installed by a diverse set of suppliers and maintained by different agencies who sometimes work in isolation. To connect them both physically and virtually, standardized interfaces need to be put in place, and this is where standards organizations such as the IEC, ISO, ITU, IEEE, CEN-CENELEC, ETSI and others will have an important role to play.

For city planners, utilities, service and technology providers, standards are essential enablers, facilitating an expected performance and quality level, consistent reproducible outcomes as well as compatibility between technologies.

A perfect example is how a road would be constructed and finished and within two months, other suppliers will be found excavating the road to install infrastructures such as underground cables, water pipes and sewer systems as a result messing up the whole environment and at the same time inconveniencing the users.

For instance, the city of Nairobi was planned for a small population, but with rural urban migration, the city is now a home to over four million people. In fact the city of Nairobi is using a master plan developed in 1973, which legally expired in 2003.

Legally a master plan is valid for 20 to 30 years, which means that structures constructed in Nairobi since the year 2003 are technically illegal. The main goals for the 21st century are to deal with solid waste management, water and sanitation supply, provision of energy and air pollution, housing, land use planning and the rise of urban agriculture. Through development of an integrated urban infrastructure system in Nairobi and its periphery the migration back to rural areas should be guaranteed.

Every day, the world's population grows by nearly a quarter of a million people. Kenya is not an exception and the country cannot survive the pressure of population, meagre resources and quality of amenities unless we plan our cities sustainably.

Cities need to make better use of resources and become more efficient: Policies, regulation, citizen involvement and standards are all key components needed to build a viable Smart City. While all are important, in a path towards smarter cities, standardization will play a key role in ensuring consistent outcomes.

Standards are relevant in the physical world, where they allow for the interconnection of hardware and technologies, but also in the virtual space where they facilitate data collection/sharing as well as city operation. For instance ISO 37120:2014 defines and establishes methodologies for a set of indicators to steer and measure the performance of city services and quality of life.

The standard follows the principles set out and can be used in conjunction with ISO 37101, on Sustainable development in communities, management systems.

In fact, ISO 37120:2014 is applicable to any city, municipality or local government that

The rapid growth of cities in the developing world, coupled with increasing rural to urban migration, has led to a boom in mega-cities.

undertakes to measure its performance in a comparable and verifiable manner, irrespective of size and location.

According to United Nation Development Programme (UNDP), more than half of the world's population now live in urban areas. By 2050, the figure will have risen to 6.5 billion people – two-thirds of all humanity. Sustainable development cannot be achieved without significantly transforming the way we build and manage our urban spaces.

The rapid growth of cities in the developing world, coupled with increasing rural to urban migration, has led to a boom in mega-cities. In 1990, there were ten mega-cities with 10 million inhabitants or more. In 2014, there are 28 mega-cities, home to a total 453 million people.

Extreme poverty is often concentrated in urban spaces, where national and city governments struggle to accommodate the rising population in these areas. Making cities safe and sustainable means ensuring access to safe and affordable housing, and upgrading slum settlements. It also involves investment in public transport, creating green public spaces, and improving urban planning and management in a way that is both participatory and inclusive.

However with standards, all these challenges around city planning and management can be alleviated or

controlled. The future looks bright for cities and communities as these standards will be used during planning and service provisions by city authorities and service providers.

Standards on Smart Cities and Communities

ISO through ISO TC 268, Sustainable Cities and Communities has developed standards on Sustainable Cities and Communities. These standards contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals through its standardization work. The proposed series of International Standards also encourages the development and implementation of holistic and integrated approaches to sustainable development and sustainability.

The standards developed aims at addressing the following areas; Management System, City indicators, City anatomy and Sustainability, Strategies for Smart cities and Communities, Smart Community Infrastructures for use by cities and communities.

China is already undertaking pilot smart cities projects on over 100 cities using the standards developed by ISO TC 268.

Glance Box:

ISO 37120:2014 – Benefits of standardized indicators:

- More effective governance and delivery of services
- International benchmarks and targets
- Local benchmarking and planning
- Informed decision making for policy makers and city managers
- Learning across cities
- Leverage for funding and recognition in international entities
- Leverage for funding by cities with senior levels of government
- Framework for sustainability planning
- Transparency and open data for investment attractiveness

- ISO 37101:2016 identifies Sustainability issues as:
 - Governance, empowerment and engagement
 - Education and capacity building
 - Innovation, creativity and research
 - Health and care in the community
 - Culture and community identity
 - Living together, interdependence and mutuality
 - Economy and sustainable production and consumption
 - Living and working environment
 - Safety and security
 - Community infrastructures
 - Mobility
 - Biodiversity and ecosystem services

Other standards developed ISO/TC 268) where Kenya is a Participating Member are:

PUBLISHED STANDARDS

1. ISO 37100:2016 Sustainable cities and communities -- Vocabulary
2. ISO 37101:2016 Sustainable development in communities -- Management system for sustainable development -- Requirements with guidance for use
3. ISO 37120:2014 Sustainable development of communities -- Indicators for city services and quality of life
4. ISO/TR 37121:2017 Sustainable development in communities -- Inventory of existing guidelines and approaches on sustainable development and resilience in cities
5. ISO/TR 37150:2014 Smart community infrastructures -- Review of existing activities relevant to metrics
6. ISO/TR 37152:2016 Smart community infrastructures -- Common framework for development and operation
7. ISO/TS 37151:2015 Smart community infrastructures -- Principles and requirements for performance metrics

STANDARDS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

1. ISO/AWI 37104 [Under development] Sustainable development in communities -- Guidance for practical implementation in cities
 2. ISO/DIS 37106 [Under development] Sustainable development and communities -- Guide to establishing strategies for smart cities and communities
 3. ISO/DIS 37120 [Under development] Sustainable development in communities -- Indicators for city services and quality of life
 4. ISO/NP 37105 [Under development] Sustainable development in communities -- Descriptive framework for cities and communities
 5. ISO/NP 37122 [Under development] Sustainable development in communities -- Indicators for Smart Cities
 6. ISO/NP 37123 [Under development] Sustainable Development in Communities -- Indicators for Resilient Cities
 7. ISO/AWI 37155 [Under development] Framework for integration and operation of smart community infrastructures -- Part 1: Opportunities and challenges from interactions in smart community infrastructures from all aspects through the life-cycle
 8. ISO/AWI 37156 [Under development] Smart community infrastructures -- Guidelines on Data Exchange and Sharing for Smart Community Infrastructures
 9. ISO/CD 37158 [Under development] Smart community infrastructures — Battery-powered bus transportation systems to solve environmental and safety issues in cities
 10. ISO/DIS 37153 [Under development] Smart community infrastructures -- Maturity model for assessment and improvement
 11. ISO/DIS 37157 [Under development] Smart community infrastructures -- Smart transportation for compact cities
- ISO/FDIS 37154 [Under development] Smart community infrastructures -- Best practice guidelines for transportation



Cracking The Whip On



KEBS Managing Director, Charles Ongwae cutting twisted steel bars at KEBS Headquarters

It is important that standards are maintained by all stakeholders, be it in food processing, construction industry as well as for all imported products...

By Raymond Michuki,
Head of Market Surveillance, Kebs

Market Surveillance plays a crucial role in promoting consumer health and safety. Effective Market Surveillance is important not only to protecting consumers from dangerous products but also ensuring that consumers get value for their money. It also helps in ensuring that there is a level playing field for businesses.

It is important that standards are maintained by all stakeholders, be it in food processing, construction industry as well as for all imported products says Mr. Raymond Michuki, the Head of Market Surveillance Department at Kenya Bureau of Standards.

There has been an increase in the number of new small and medium enterprises over the last five years. According to Mr. Michuki, the new entrants into the industry need to ensure that the quality of their products is not compromised.

Substandard Goods

They should adhere to the set standards. These players are welcome to engage KEBS on how we can partner to assist them meet set standards and hence increase their competitiveness.

Lately a lot of focus has been on sensitizing stakeholders in the construction sector to adhere to recent regulations particularly on steel bars.

In the East Africa region, one of the recent developments has been in ensuring the region upgrades from twisted steel bars to ribbed bars. Earlier this year Kenya banned the manufacture, importation and use of twisted steel bars in construction. The ban shall be effective 1ST September 2017.

This means, the construction sector in Kenya will be required to use ribbed steel bars which offer reinforced concrete more strength. The ribs or projections on the surface of the bars provide more anchoring to concrete.

In addition, all players in the sector, including manufacturers, the general public, importers and hardware stores need to fully adhere to the relevant Kenya standard for ribbed bars i.e. KS ISO 6935-2:2007.

Additionally, Kenya recently adopted Eurocodes standards for use by players in the structural engineering sector. As a country, we have until 2021 to transition from the British Standards to the Eurocodes standards and codes. The Eurocodes became Britain's new standards for structural design on 1st April 2010. British Standards and Codes of Practice have been widely used in structural engineering practice in Kenya.

It is expected that by January 2021, the process of implementation of Structural Eurocodes will have been completed and the use of Structural Eurocodes in the construction industry will be mandatory.

To ensure seamless implementation of these standards, KEBS has collaborated with Moi University and have established a five-year operation plan that will fast-track the introduction of Structural Eurocodes in Kenya.

Once adopted, Eurocodes will eliminate the disparities that hinder transfer of engineering technology/services within Kenya and global markets. The standards are also expected to promote uniformity levels of safety in the construction sector.

In order to meet this deadline and comply with the required regulations, KEBS in collaboration with industry stakeholders have held several trainings for players in the construction sectors. Participants from construction industry, relevant ministries and training institutions have also been targeted during these trainings.

Capacity Building

Over the last three years, Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) has enhanced its Market Surveillance capacity to cover all the counties with an aim to getting rid of substandard goods.

In 2015, KEBS further enhanced its motor vehicle fleet to support service delivery across the country in a ceremony where the Managing Director Mr. Charles Ongwae flagged off 50 vehicles which are used for surveillance purposes.

KEBS has also recently recruited more officers whose role is to enhance the organisation's service delivery especially in market surveillance, quality assurance, standards development and testing & calibration services. The new staff will relieve pressure on the existing staff and thus increase efficiency and turn-around time for inspection, testing, calibration and standards development.

The increased staff capacity and enhanced transportation system is commitment from the organisation to increase the KEBS presence in the regions/counties to effectively carry out its mandate in quality assurance and market surveillance.

Quick Box:

In 2017 KEBS has netted and destroyed substandard goods valued at over Ksh. 30 million in Nairobi while in 2016 KEBS destroyed goods valued at approximately Ksh. 50 million

Out of the destroyed property, roofing sheets were valued at approximately Ksh. 12 million, plastic pipes and roofing sheets valued at Ksh. 10 million

On 20th April 2017, carried out an operation along river road (NCBD) against banned body care products, which includes Lotions, Creams and Gel. The team impounded goods whose estimated market value at ksh. 1,380,000

Metrology 2017

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Antibacterial Soaps

should follow the EU Directive No 358/2014 on Cosmetics

By James Kioko, Chemical Standards, KEBS

The debate on the role of antibacterial soap efficacy and the role it plays in keeping the consumers safe has been unending.

According to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), there isn't enough science to show that over-the-counter (OTC) antibacterial soaps are better at preventing illness than washing with plain soap and water. To date, the benefits of using antibacterial hand soap haven't been proven. In addition, the wide use of these products over a long time has raised the question of potential negative effects on your health.

After studying the issue, including reviewing available literature and hosting public meetings, in 2013 the FDA issued a proposed rule requiring safety and efficacy data from manufacturers, consumers, and others if they wanted to continue marketing antibacterial products containing those ingredients, but very little information has been provided.

That's why the FDA is issuing a final rule under which OTC consumer antiseptic wash products (including liquid, foam, gel hand soaps, bar soaps, and body washes) containing the majority of the antibacterial active ingredients—including triclosan and triclocarban—will no longer be able to be marketed.

During a recent consultative forum that KEBS held with key stakeholders drawn from the private and public sector, members were informed that several countries were tightening their regulation for cosmetic products, and have sent notifications to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) concerning the regulations. These include: Chile - Proposed Regulation on antimicrobial products

G/TBT/N/CHL/328, China - Provisions for the Administration of Cosmetics Application Acceptance G/TBT/N/CHN/821 & G/TBT/N/CHN/937, China - Administrative Measure on Cosmetics Labelling (AMCL) G/TBT/N/CHN/1064 and India – Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 2007 G/TBT/N/IND/33.

As per the Kenya standards, a cosmetic product is defined as “a substance or mixture intended to be placed in contact with the external parts of the human body (epidermis, hair system, nails, lips and external genital organs) or with the teeth and the mucous membranes of the oral cavity with a view exclusively or mainly to cleaning them, perfuming them, changing their appearance, protecting them, keeping them in good condition or correcting body odours”.

The full list of these products is covered in KS EAS 334:2013 which includes soaps, hand washing gels, shampoos and toothpastes. KS EAS 377 Parts 1 to 5 cover the raw material standards. These standards require that the latest edition of the EU Directives is applied.

The EU directive on cosmetics permits the use of triclosan at a maximum concentration of 0.2% in mouthwashes; and 0.3% in toothpastes; hand soaps; body soaps/shower gels; deodorants (non-spray); face powders and blemish concealers; and nail products for cleaning the fingernails and toenails before the application of artificial nail systems.

All stakeholders should therefore fulfil the requirements in the EU given that Kenyan cosmetics standards are based on the EU directives.



Ensuring Road Safety For All Kenyans

A review of passenger vehicle body construction standards

By Joan Obwaka and Cynthia Muthoni

According to a status report on road safety by the World Health Organization (WHO), more than 1.2 million people die on the world's roads every year and as many as 50 million others are injured. To bring this closer home at least 3,000 Kenyans lose their lives in road traffic crashes every year. That is; 57 people dying on our roads EVERY WEEK, 8 people EVERY DAY. These statistics place us as among countries with the highest number of road crashes globally, according to the National Transport and Safety Authority.

Sadly, nearly one-third of deaths are among passengers – many of whom are killed in unsafe forms of public transportation – our matatus and buses. And yet this has been the case for many years on our roads with seemingly little change to what continues to be a dire status of affairs.

However, many might not know that the government has, for the past few years introduced various interventions to address road safety challenges and enhance safety on our roads. For example, in 2014 the

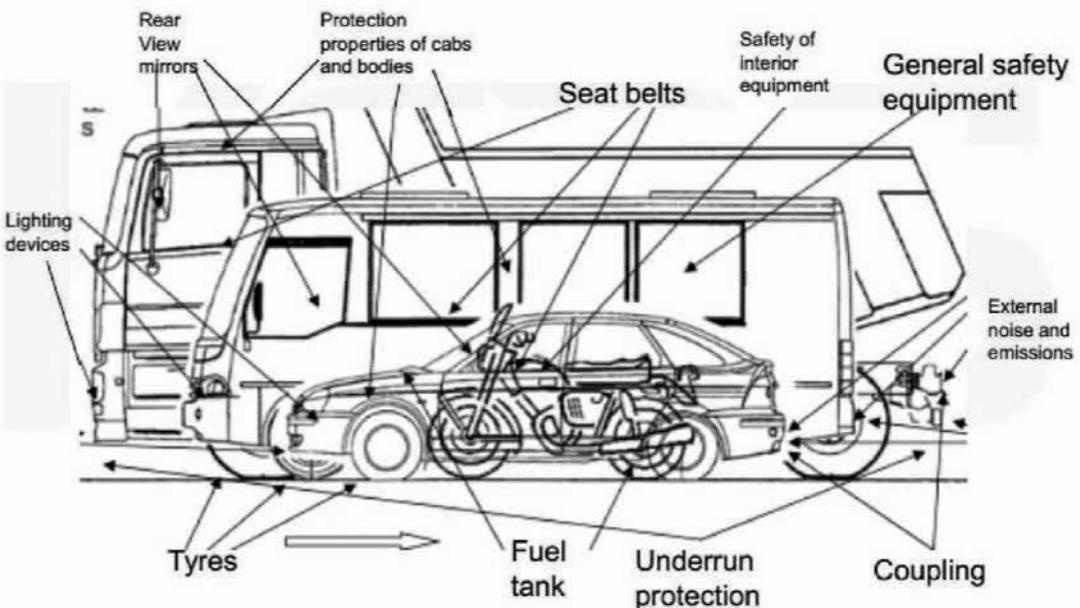
Government issued guidelines on management of public service vehicles which were aimed at introduction of self-regulation so that PSV operators can take full control of their businesses. One notable example of such guidelines was the requirements for formation of PSV. Besides this, enforcement of drunk-driving laws as well as gazettement of specifications for new speed governors have greatly improved the state of safety on our roads.

Even still, the realization that most of the lives that continue to be lost on our roads are attributable to unavoidable factors is sobering and prompts the question – what more can be done to proactively address this crisis?

The Kenya Bureau of Standards has taken great strides in developing standards under technical committees which comprise of experts in the field of question that a particular standard addresses. Currently, KEBS TC 122, the Technical Committee on Road Vehicles exists to develop and enforce standards that will address road safety challenges on our roads. The secretary of this committee, Eng. Zacharia Lukorito, Principal Standards Officer, filled us in on one key Standard that will begin to be fully enforced this month that is predicted to have a significant impact on safety on Kenyans road.

"For the past one year, we have been working tirelessly as the implementation technical committee comprising of KEBS, NTSA, KENAS and the industry players in passenger vehicle body construction to see that this Standard; KS372, Road Vehicles – Passenger vehicle body construction - Specification is fully implemented. The review of the Standard in 2014 was prompted by the number of fatalities in PSV accidents that could have been avoided if the passenger vehicle bodies (buses) had been constructed in a more sturdy way. This Standard will ensure that PSV's are constructed in a way that gives passengers the best chances of survival even where there is an accident," said Eng. Lukorito.

Among the stakeholders who have been involved in the development process of this new standard are Manufacturers such as Kenya Association of Bus Manufacturers, Kenya Vehicle Manufacturers, General Motors, Toyotsu among others, academic and research partners such as the Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI) and the Technical University of Kenya (TUK), regulators such as NTSA and Kenya National



Accreditation Service (KENAS) and consumer organizations such as Consumer Information Network (CIN). The committee is chaired by a representative from the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure.

"This year, for road vehicles alone, we have developed 25 standards on different aspects. We still have challenges on enforcement of these standards so sometimes we have to prioritize which one to come in first in terms of enforcement. At the moment we are focusing on KS372 as this will have a great impact on the safety of Kenyans."

According to Lukorito, the Standard will be enforced from 22nd of May in conjunction with NTSA and KABM who will be carrying out inspection of newly manufactured buses to ensure that they conform to the standard. Among other things, KS372 includes specifications on conformity of production, authorization of designs and approvals,

Q&A

Director of Motor Vehicle Inspection, NTSA – Eng. Gerald Wangai



Eng. Gerald Wangai
Director of Motor Vehicle Inspection, NTSA

Photo courtesy of <http://www.lafarge.comenkenya>

and requirements relating to specific motor vehicle parts such as windows, handrails, emergency exits and entrance, ventilation, passenger seats, seatbelt anchorages, inspections and markings. The standard is available online on KEBS website.

In summary – KS 372 and other standards address safety areas as shown in the figure below

And yet, this does not serve to completely allay our fears as there are many buses currently in operation that do not conform to this Standard. What happens to these buses – how long will it take until we see tangible increase in safety on our roads as a result of this Standard?

“As you rightly say, KEBS and the other stakeholders involved in this process recognize that is not practical to remove all non-conforming buses and PSV’s from the road right away. As we work on the implementation with the manufacture of new buses, the old buses and PSV’s will be allowed to operate and will be phased out over time. Ideally, after every 7 years, a bus should be stripped and taken through this same process to ensure that eventually all our buses are compliant,” says Eng. Lukorito.

Despite prevalent resourcing challenges faced by KEBS, the committee has made huge steps to sensitize relevant stakeholders around the country on this new standard. Having conducted over 7 workshops in various regions in Kenya, the committee remains confident that they will be able to make a tangible impact on road safety with this standard.

According to NTSA expert opinion, this standard has the potential to reduce fatalities on our roads by up to 70% once full compliance is achieved – this means up to 2,100 people per year from the annual average of 3,000 fatalities are saved.

We spoke directly to Director of Motor Vehicle Inspection at NTSA, Eng. Gerald Wangai to understand what their role has been in this process and to delve deeper into how this will impact Kenyans at large.

There is a standing technical committee on Road Vehicles, the Secretariat of which is a KEBS representative. Other agencies represented there are NTSA, Kenya Association of Bus Manufacturer (KABM), Kenya Vehicles Assemblers (KVA), Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure among others.

Please describe to us what your role as Director of Motor Vehicle Inspection at NTSA involves.

Well, we are the technical arm of the Authority. Our mandate is to ascertain the safety and roadworthiness of all vehicles operating on Kenyan roads in terms of construction, specifications and regulations in the Traffic Act Cap 403. We do this mainly through carrying out inspections – pre-registration inspections (PSV’s and Commercial Vehicles), annual inspections, accident inspections and special inspections (where one wants to change the vehicle particulars). Besides this, we also collaborate with organizations such as KEBS, KENAS, KenHA and others to ensure that we come up with and review vehicle standards that enhance safety on our roads.

Tell us about the motor vehicle standards that you have been involved in developing and/or implementing.

We have at least 100 standards for motor vehicles that have been developed by KEBS in collaboration with its partners. Out of these, the major ones that we work to enforce are KS 1515 which deals with motor vehicle inspection and includes numerous components. We also have KS 372 which deals with Passenger Vehicle body construction and KS 2295 which provides standards relating to speed limiters. These are the three main standards we have been working to develop and enforce in conjunction with KEBS. There are many other standards that deal with other things such as alarms, brakes, headlights, car oil etc.

So you only work on these three despite there being hundreds of standards that require enforcement?

Well, when NTSA came into being through an act of parliament in 2012 and became fully operational in 2014, we noticed that while KEBS does develop thousands of standards, they do not have the capacity to implement them all on their own. We therefore decided that we wanted to take

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some of the standards and own them. We asserted that all standards regarding motor vehicles would be implemented by NTSA in collaboration with other agencies. It is worth noting also that many standards are inter-related – for example, when doing inspection, we will need to reference standards relating to brakes, tyres etc. We therefore don't only strictly work with the three.

What/Who determines which standards you work on at a given time either in implementation and/or review?

There is a standing technical committee on Road Vehicles, the Secretariat of which is a KEBS representative. Other agencies represented there are NTSA, Kenya Association of Bus Manufacturer (KABM), Kenya Vehicles Assemblers (KVA), Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure among others. This committee came to a consensus that standards that have a direct impact on the safety of Kenyans should be the focus of review and implementation and these are the ones I mentioned we are focusing our energies on. When we implement these well, we will note a marked improvement in safety on our roads and that is ultimately what the mandate of this Authority is. If we had more resources however, we would implement all standards but that is not the case as of now.

What prompted the recent review/development of the KS 372 standard on Passenger Vehicle body construction?

We have had some very gruesome instances of bus accidents that have killed hundreds of Kenyans due to poor construction of the buses. Some of these accidents would not have been as fatal had they been constructed according to higher standards that would ensure safety of the passengers. Our committee therefore decided that it was crucial that we review and implement this standard

as soon as possible to reduce the avoidable fatalities on our roads.

So have you been working on this alone and will it be NTSA mandate to implement it?

For this one, we knew that we could not implement it on our own. Implementing this standard requires inspection from the point of manufacture to ensure that all the components are attached accordingly before the vehicle body is eventually put on – which we cannot do as we only do inspection once the bus/PSV has been constructed. KEBS, NTSA and KENAS have an MoU on how to implement standards which have already been developed. We however needed to rope in other agencies such as KABM and KVMA who came in to support this process and will be involved in the inspection process as well.

What have you done to sensitize the public and bus manufacturers/owners on this new standard?

We have already conducted several workshops in various cities and towns round the country to ensure that the public and relevant stakeholders are aware of the new standards and can give feedback on how we can improve it in the future. We always say that standards are dynamic – not fixed, they can always be made better. We have conducted these workshops in collaboration with KENAS and KEBS who are the main facilitators of standards in the country and together, we have been able to reach a large number of people. Besides this, we publish the standards (this and all others) on our website so it is easily accessible to all publics who require it.

Do ordinary Kenyans have a role to play in the implementation and adherence of such a standard?

Certainly they do! For example, when you enter a PSV, you know you are supposed to buckle your safety belt. If you enter a bus and there are no safety belts, you should

Since 2014, the relationship between NTSA and KEBS has been enhanced based on the MoU that we signed

complain because it is clear that that bus is not adhering to a certain standard. We recently launched a campaign called ZUSHA which seeks to empower Kenyans to take their safety into their own hands and refuse to be put at risk unnecessarily. Some may say that we are making people radicals but if you ask me, that is what must happen to ensure that all vehicles are compliant!

How would you describe the relationship between NTSA and KEBS?

Since 2014, the relationship between NTSA and KEBS has been enhanced based on the MoU that we signed. When KEBS wants to do anything touching on motor vehicles, they consult NTSA. When we see anything in the field that we feel requires the review or increased implementation of a standard, we consult them. This synergy has enabled us to accomplish much to ensure road safety for Kenyans. This Standard is just but one example of how we have worked together to improve lives in Kenya.

How are we doing in terms of vehicle adherence to the standards?

Well – we are improving! I can't say that we are where we want to be but we are certainly making progress and we are not where we were 5 or 10 years ago. With increased collaboration and sensitization of the public, we will be able to ensure that we eventually reach full compliance like our counterparts in the developed world.

What are the major challenges that make it difficult for you to accomplish your mandate?

The first is behaviour change. For so long, Kenyans have believed that they don't need to bring their cars for inspection and that all they need is to bribe some policemen and proceed on their way – we are struggling to change that perception. People need to bring their cars

in for inspection – there is no shortcut! The perception exists on both the part of the vehicle owners and the enforcement officers as well. We need to battle this as much as possible – it is our greatest challenge.

The second challenge is resourcing – as NTSA, we are a young agency. We are yet to fit our centres with modern technology which hinders our effectiveness and speed as an authority. Additionally, we simply do not have enough funds or capacity to fully execute our mandate in this country. The law is clear that we should inspect ALL vehicles that are older than 4 years old – but we do not have the capacity to do that.

How are you planning to deal with these challenges and particularly that on resourcing?

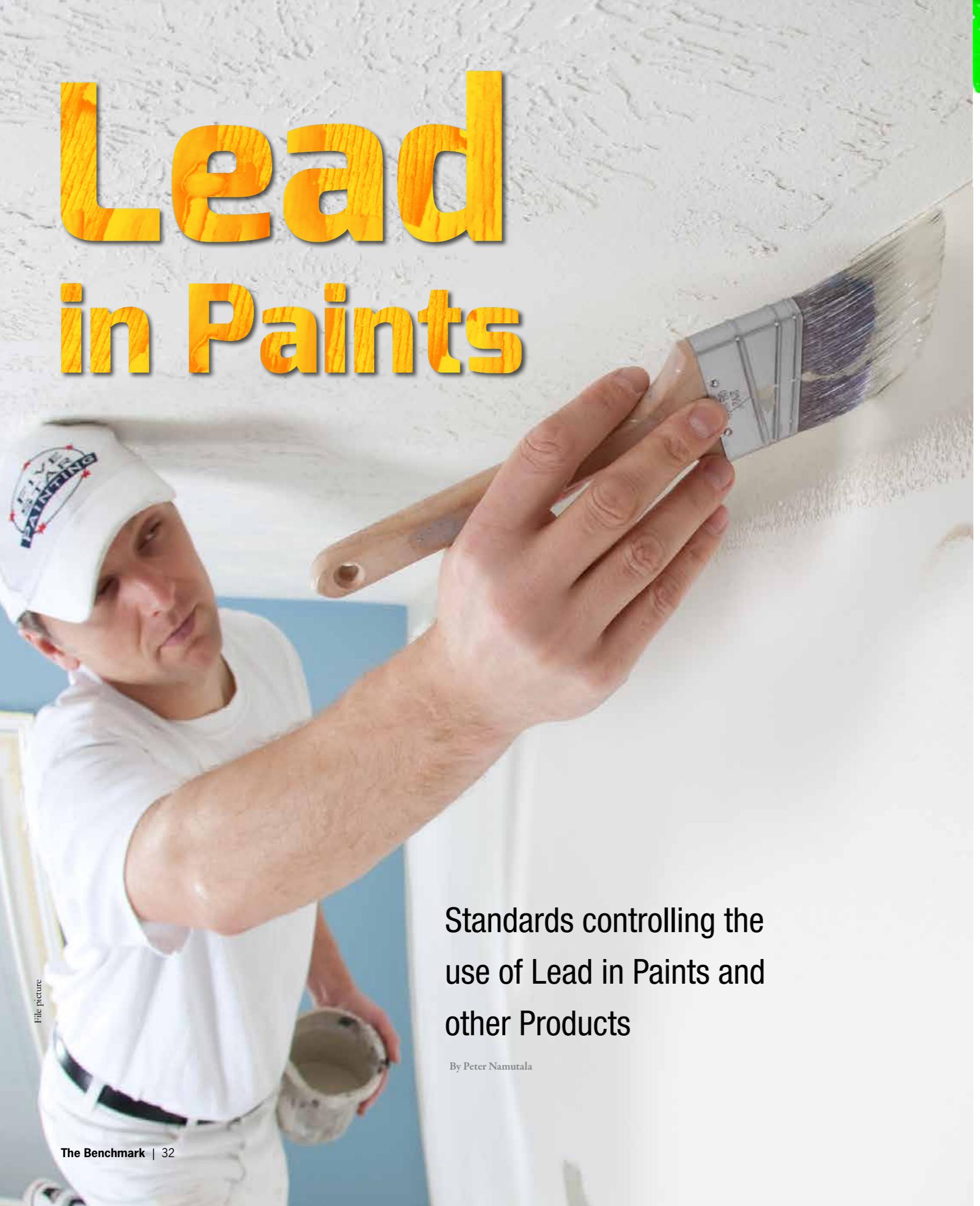
In the long run, we want to privatize motor-vehicle inspection services – this will make the process more efficient for Kenyans. This will undoubtedly increase safety on our roads because they will be able to reach more people. The law allowing this is already there although it has not been passed through parliament yet – so you can expect to see this as soon as the new parliament (post-elections) begins working.

Finally, in terms of benchmarking with other countries in the region – how are we doing in terms of motor vehicle standards adherence?

We are far ahead in the region! Most of our neighboring countries do not have as advanced review and implementation system as we do – so we are doing well and continue to lead in East Africa. We do however have a long way to go to get to where the developed countries are. We will continue to strive to ensure we continuously make improvements that ultimately ensure that Kenyans are safer on our roads.



Lead in Paints



Standards controlling the use of Lead in Paints and other Products

By Peter Namutala



Ever heard of a situation where a substance known to be hazardous above a certain level is deemed safe below that, only to discover years later that the so-called safe level was not safe at all?

Such has repeatedly been the case especially with children's exposure to lead, a substance known since 1923 to damage the brain.

Lead is a cumulative toxicant particularly hazardous to young children and pregnant women. Currently there is no safe level of lead established. Lead in paint is a major route of lead exposure, especially for children.

Indeed, lead paint is still widely available in developing countries and countries with economy in transition as drier but has now been phased out and its presence in paint is as a contaminant in the raw materials.

Reductions in the use of lead in petrol, paint, plumbing and solder for food cans has resulted in a substantial lowering of the levels of lead measured in populations in many countries; however, significant sources of lead exposure still remain.

Lead paint has been, and is still being, used for decorating the interiors and exteriors of homes and schools, public and commercial buildings and structures such as bridges, as well as on toys, furniture and playground equipment.

As lead paint ages and decays it releases lead-containing dust and flakes that contaminate the environment. In this form lead is easily ingested by young children who play on the floor and, as part of normal behaviour, mouth objects and frequently put their hands to their mouths.

Occupational exposure to lead can occur when lead paint is manufactured, applied and removed. Removal of lead paint can result in extensive environmental contamination if not carried out in a safe manner.

Reducing the adverse health effects from lead paints necessitates controlling exposures. National controls on the manufacture, import, sale, use, and export of lead paints are far more cost-effective in reducing exposure risks than any future remediation programs. Legislation and/or regulation is needed to stop current practices and protect human health and the environment.

The use of paint is increasing used in countries with growing personal income, and people are putting more of their income into their property and its maintenance. Unless the lead content of new paint is controlled during manufacturing, the exposure of children to high levels of lead will continue in millions of homes and schools, jeopardizing their present and future health.

As paints containing lead are still widely manufactured and sold for use in many developing countries, and even in countries that have banned lead paint, there may still be a legacy of lead-painted homes and structures, particularly in economically deprived areas. If all countries banned lead paint this would remove an important source of domestic and occupational exposure and would provide health, environmental and economic benefits.

Kenya through Kenya Bureau of Standard rose to the challenge to become the only country in Africa that has regulated lead in paints and a member of Global Alliance for eliminating lead in paints (been a member since 2015).

KEBS took the challenge of regulating the importation and manufacturing of paints by developing two Standards; **KS 2661-1:2016**- Paints, varnishes, coatings and related products — Determination of total lead—Part 1: Preliminary examination of samples and sampling procedure. This Kenya Standard prescribes sample collection, handling and preparation for laboratory analysis for total lead content on dry weight basis for paints, Varnishes, coatings and related products.

The second Standard is **KS 2661-2:2016** Paints, varnishes, coatings and related products — Determination of total lead—Part 2: Maximum permissible content of total lead based on dry weight. This Kenyan Standards prescribes the requirements and test method for total lead of 90 parts per million (ppm) based on dry weight of the Paint, Varnishes, coatings and related products. The two Kenya Standards are being harmonized to be East African Standards.



Kenya boosts textile industry through *export quality clothing sale*

By Evelyne Ongutu and Brian Jibo

....the Super Sale has seen over 200,000 Kenyans access export quality items in Nairobi and Mombasa for as little as Sh.100 shillings and maximum of Sh.600 for items that fetch Sh.6000 in international store Kenya has a relatively large industrial sector whose share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has barely expanded over the past two decades.

Dubbed 'Buy Kenyan, Build Kenya' the policy, spearheaded by the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investments pursued priority for local content requirements for public procurement

Despite its huge potential, the sector has not been adequately dynamic to function as "an engine for growth" for the Kenyan economy as has been the case of newly emerging economies.

Boasting of a middle income economy (lower) and fifth largest African economy; well educated labor force, developed financial service and ICT capabilities, advanced regional infrastructure, vast agricultural resources and innovative and entrepreneurial leaders, Kenya's economy sits in a privileged position in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Leveraging on these advantages, Kenya has been looking at increasing its manufacturing base, hugely critical to job creation, economic and export growth and domestic and foreign investment.

In that breathe, Kenya identified 10 opportunities that will double the current manufacturing sector jobs to approximately 1 million jobs and add USD 2-3billion to Kenya's GDP- among them is the Leveraging the Textile and Apparel Sector.

According to Adan Mohamed, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investments, the opportunities were necessary and in line with Kenya's 10-year industrialization roadmap to turn Kenya into an industrial hub.

"We developed Kenya's Industrialization Transformation Programme which we believe will fundamentally transform the Kenyan economic landscape in the next 5 years and allow Kenya to become a shining industrial hub in Africa," said Mohamed.

In 2013, the Jubilee administration, in a bid to spur a domestic industrial renaissance, formulated a policy aimed at promoting local industry through procurement of locally-made products - on the back of an increasing import bill detrimental to growth of local industries.

Dubbed 'Buy Kenyan, Build Kenya' the policy, spearheaded by the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investments pursued priority for local content requirements for public procurement (including infrastructure projects) while encouraging Kenyans to purchase and consume local products and /or services.

Categorically, the Government prioritized serving the local market with locally produced textile by enforcing through various initiatives that would spur the economy the in line with the policy

In the 2015/16 Budget Statement, in a revolutionary move to incentivize the textile and apparel value chain, the Government offered to exempt Value Added Tax to Export Promotion Zones eligible companies that manufacture export quality textile and leather footwear if they retailed 20 percent of their total export sales locally.

The provision would see the Government enter into an agreement with EPZ firms to create opportunities that would let Kenyans access export quality clothing affordably, helping in establishing a new supply-chain of export quality clothes with potential to create 100,000 new jobs from the current 179,000 the sector employs.

Super Sale: 'First Ever Export Quality Clothing Sale'

In partnership with Textile and Apparel firms under the Export Processing Zones programme, Export Processing Zones Authority, the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment created the countrywide Super Sale Clothing Initiative.

The 'Super Sale', an exhibition-styled initiative held in various Kenyan cities and towns is designed to give Kenyans an opportunity to access export-quality items for as little Sh.100 and not more than Sh.600 shillings for items that go for as much as Sh.6000 in overseas markets.

Speaking when launching the event the Cabinet Secretary said that the government was putting in place policy reforms to boost local textile production, in line with 'Buy Kenya, Build Kenya' Policy.

"We have allowed the textile and apparel firms in the Export Promotion Zones to sell up to 20 percent of what is produced in these EPZ's to be availed to the Kenyan consumer tax-free. We want to make sure our citizens have access to the high quality export products that are sold to overseas market," said Mohamed.

The pilot exhibition graced by H.E the President Uhuru Kenyatta and Cabinet Secretary Adan Mohamed was held at Nairobi's Kenyatta International Conference Center in March 2017, attracting a record 200,000 Kenyans over a four-day period.

Some of the exhibitors included Hela Clothing, the first intimate clothing production facility in Kenya. Hela Clothing exports for Calvin Klein, Victoria Secrets, Tommy Hilfiger and other licensed brands owned by US clothing conglomerate Phillips-Van Heusen Corporation (PVH Corp).

According to Mohamed, the initiative has allowed textile firms to take advantage of growing demand for apparel products by the growing middle class and hence boost the sector while helping Kenya reduce her clothing import bill that stands at over USD 815 million.

"There's a growing class of Kenyan that desire for export quality clothes that are far too expensive. The Expo is a first of many interventions to assure this access," said Mohamed.

Mohamed announced that Noel & Noella, an exporter of sportswear to some of the most popular sports brands in the world has completed plans to set up an outlet store in Kenya this year.

The second phase, at the county level kicked off in Mombasa on May 5th-7th at the Oshwal Center, which attracted an impressive total of 30,000 Kenyans.

The county edition phase of the 'Super Sale' will now head to Eldoret followed by Meru and back to Nairobi in June 2017.

"We have allowed the textile and apparel firms in the Export Promotion Zones to sell up to 20 percent of what is produced in these EPZ's..."



Kenya Railways has received additional 17 freight locomotives, six (6) shunting locomotives, 50 flat wagons for containers and 4 unit cranes for use in the SGR operations.

The consignment was offloaded under the supervision of the Principal Secretary, Transport, Prof. Paul. M. Maringa, Kenya Railways engineers, China Road and Bridge Corporation, the EPC contractor for Kenya's Standard Gauge Railway project, and the project supervisor, TSDI-APEC-EDON Consortium (TAEC).

The locomotives and rolling stock are a key deliverable under SGR as they are the means by which the high capacity Standard Gauge Railway will deliver Kenya's promise to her customers, including the cargo owners.

The locomotives will provide a vital service to the Nation and help address the growing congestion on the roads in the country, with operations on the line expected to stimulate economic activity especially in the areas traversed by the Standard Gauge Railway line.

The 25 tonne axle flat wagons on the other hand, can carry a payload of 70 tonnes and are designed to run at 120 km/h. So far, the country has received 25 freight locomotives out of the 43 on order; the full order of five (5) passenger and eight (8) shunting locomotives; the full order of 40 Passenger coaches, as well as 763 Wagons out of the 1,620 on order.

Speaking on site at the Mombasa Port during the offloading

of the locomotives and wagons, Prof. Maringa said the government was keen on optimizing the SGR for freight transport; destined locally and to the region - Uganda, Rwanda Burundi, South Sudan and DRC.

"The SGR is the backbone of Kenya's multi modal infrastructure development and thus it will play a key role in spurring economic growth. It is expected that freight uptake via SGR will considerably increase rail transport capacity from the port once the operations commence in December 2017, and in accordance with the commitment made in the Mombasa Port Community Charter, signed in June 2014," he explained.

Operation of freight services is scheduled to begin once the expansion and modernisation of the Nairobi Inland Container Depot (ICD) is completed and handling equipment provided and installed. General freight will be offloaded at Nairobi Terminus, whose construction is generally complete. Kenya Railways will operate the freight trains between Mombasa Port and Nairobi as per the traffic volumes available. The freight tariffs are being determined and will be published in time for the commencement of the operations. The customers are guaranteed high capacity trains with trailing loads of up to 4,000 tonnes, and high quality freight service with a transit time of 10 hours on average between Mombasa and Nairobi.



Role of **Standardisation** *In Facilitating* **Trade**

Historically, Kenya's exports have been largely dominated by agriculture. Still today, a higher percentage of Kenya's total exports are food and agricultural materials.

By Yvonne Nkirote and Hellen Wahu

Kenya's exports of traditional agricultural products have in the past experienced some severe challenges over time and been submitted to the instability of international prices.

If this remains the case, the reputation of Kenya's food and agriculture exports to the European Union remains under threat as long as our local dealers do not conform to the required European Market requirements. The quality, standards and conformity assessment system should follow a medium term strategy to support diversification into new export markets, both regionally and globally.

With regard to trade, a particular concern for Kenya is, the quality of produce from our local traders and manufacturers not meeting the required standards and other related measures on their ability to access export markets.

According to KEBS Trade Affairs Manager, Ms Lucy Ikonya Kenya is well on its way in ensuring that the exports have the capacity to meet these requirements, both in the public and the private sector, and its undertaking the necessary conformity checks in order to ensure compliance. This has been made possible through the Standards and Market Access Programme.

“When standards and technical regulations are properly developed, put into operation, and enforced, they help to overcome market failures in a variety of ways” notes Ms. Ikonya-Trade Affairs Manager.

The Standards and Market Access Programme (SMAP), is one of the flagship programmes financed by the European Development Fund (EDF-10) resources under the Private Sector Development component of the Country Strategy Paper and National Indicative Programme seeks to address this problem. The programme's main objective is to enhance market access and competitiveness of Kenya's animal and plant based products, through greater adoption of relevant international standards and improved regulation and enforcement in the country.

Kenya Bureau of Standards has so far played a critical role in the programme by strengthening the legal framework, in food standards and codes of practice, and institutional infrastructures for testing and certification of plant and animal-based products of Kenya.

The KEBS standardisation development process is a system, that determines, controls, and guarantees that the goods and services domestically produced or traded in a country are safe, compatible, and fit for local consumption or export.

“When standards and technical regulations are properly developed, put into operation, and enforced, they help to overcome market failures in a variety of ways” notes Ms. Ikonya-Trade Affairs Manager.

Results Achieved

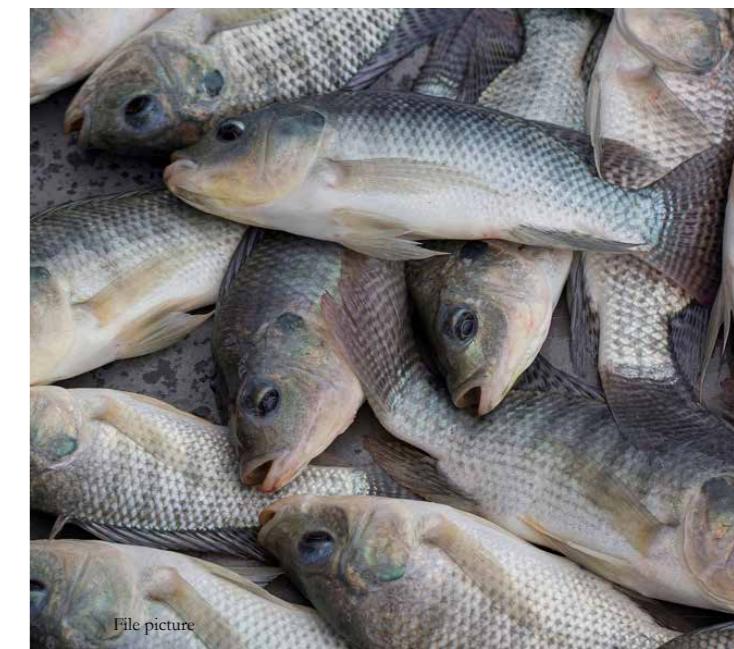
To this end and through the programme, KEBS has been able to train its staff on risk analysis and food security safety certification a process that boosts KEBS efficiency, monitoring and planning for risk based projects, laboratory management business plan as well as offered specialised training on residue contaminant analysis. The programme

has also offered an opportunity to key members of staff to attend workshops on the TBT Agreement and PVOC program.

In efforts to enhance our testing capacity, KEBS received two state of the art analytical instruments, namely Gas Chromatograph Triple Quadrupole Mass Spectrometer (GC-MS QQQ) and Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometer (ICP-MS) from European Union (EU) as well as testing kits for Aflatoxin Screening Kits. The programme has also made deliberate efforts to reach out to Small Medium Enterprises through stakeholder awareness workshops that were aimed at sensitizing the stakeholders on the requirements contained in standards and Conformity Assessment procedures. Finally the programme saw the launch of Kenyaweb.com has a webstore purposely intended for buying standards online.

Of significance importance to this programme, KEBS has identified eight priority sectors that it is currently developing standards for. These sectors include;

1. Wheat/Maize/Rice flour
2. Fresh fruits and vegetables
3. Processed fruits and vegetables
4. Fruit flavoured drinks
5. Fish and fishery products
6. Nuts
7. Alcoholic beverages
8. Coffee
9. Dairy products



can provide opportunities for developing countries to benefit from trade. Consequently, the ability to cope with these requirements in industrialized countries becomes vital for Kenya.

For example, importing countries frequently require guarantees that exports are derived from pest or disease-free areas, that minimum hygiene standards have been followed during the process of manufacturing, or that products are free of contaminants or residues.

The success story of Kenya's export industry illustrates how adopting standards on all our produce can serve as a catalyst for trade and an opportunity to redefine the industry's comparative advantage.

In efforts to enhance our testing capacity, KEBS received two state of the art analytical instruments, namely Gas Chromatograph Triple Quadrupole Mass Spectrometer (GC-MS QQQ) and Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometer (ICP-MS) from European Union (EU)





Quality Feeds Paramount to **DAIRY PRODUCTIVITY**

With 80 percent of Kenya being Arid and Semi-Arid (ASALs) where livestock production and especially dairy farming is the main economic activity, there is need to ensure the animals are fed on quality feeds.

According to the National Dairy Development Policy, proper feeding is paramount for dairy productivity with feeding alone accounting for about 70 percent of the production costs. "On farm milk production has remained low due to poor animal husbandry, low quality feeds, inadequate feeding," states the new dairy policy.

With such a picture, there is need to ensure the feeds being sold to farmers are of high quality and do not compromise the animals' health or even the milk consumers.

Dairy sector players recently converged in Nairobi to discuss quality and safety standards on animal feed. The players who were drawn from public and private sector were taken through standards and conformity requirements for different animal feeds.

Kenyan Animal Feed and Dairy Industry

The Kenyan dairy sector has recently attracted a lot of interest with many investors queuing to pump money and grow the industry. Kenya's dairy industry, is expected to more than double in the next 10 years.

The industry has played a significant role in supporting the Kenyan economy as it accounts for about 14 per cent of the agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) and 3.5 per cent of the total GDP.

However, the dairy sector has performed poorly over the years due to bad policies that left it vulnerable to vagaries of weather. For instance, the industry is today caught in vicious cycle in which production fluctuates sharply during certain seasons of the year depending on the prevailing weather.

In the last ten years, animal feeds and dairy companies in Kenya have continued to expand in volume and value in response to the increase in demand for animal feeds and dairy products. With the industry having so much potential, it continues to faces a myriad of bottlenecks which include:

- Poor quality raw materials often sold at high prices relative to nutrient composition,
- Inadequate data on the nutritional composition of locally available food stuffs
- Inability for the industry to self-regulate and high variability of laboratory results of feeds and feed ingredients analysis.
- Poor quality feeds impacts on the quality of milk and milk products

According to the National Dairy Development Policy, proper feeding is paramount for dairy productivity with feeding alone accounting for about 70 percent of the production costs.

Aflatoxin Contamination

Aflatoxins are naturally occurring mycotoxins that are produced by certain fungi in/on foods and feeds. They can be found in different raw materials, intended for dairy rations.

So the question remains, how can we ensure these toxins are not carried over in the milk?

Aflatoxins contamination is and continues to be a major concern in the feed and dairy industries. There is therefore an imperative need to address it exclusively. The economic losses caused by Aflatoxins are many and multi-component - mycotoxin contamination reduces animal productivity due to health problems.

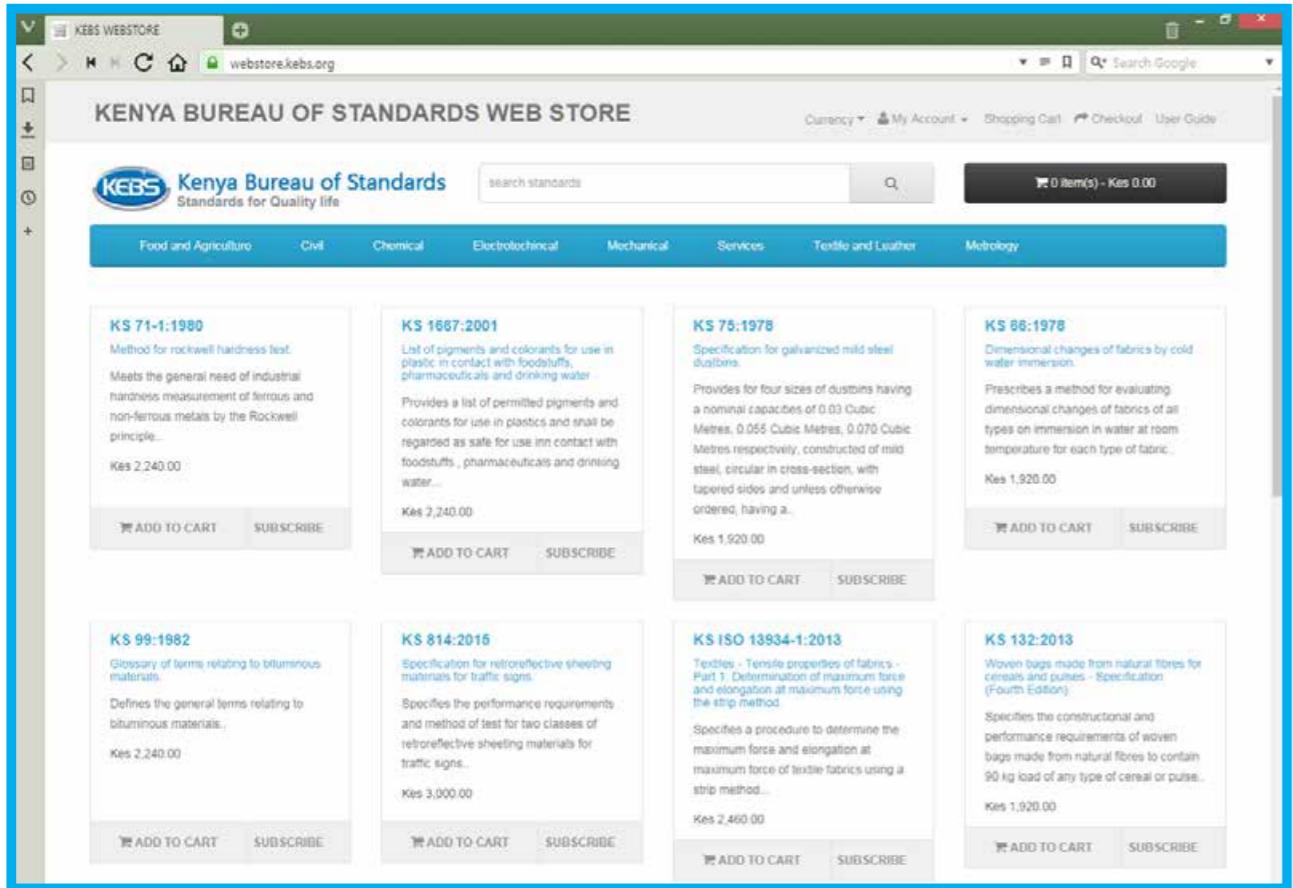
According a research conducted to determine the effects of an aflatoxin-deactivating agent on primary measures of milk quality, the carry over rate of aflatoxins from contaminated feed into milk in dairy cows is considered to average 1-2%. However, in high yielding cows, which consume significant amounts of concentrated feeds, the carry over rate of aflatoxins into milk can reach up to 6.2%.

KEBS has employed field market surveillance officers to ensure contaminated feed is replaced with aflatoxin-free feed. "An aflatoxin-deactivating agent which shall be added in the existing feed, is being developed and this will help us solve this challenge," said Charles Ongwae, KEBS MD.



News Roundup

Stakeholders, customers and Kenyans can now buy and download Kenya standards online



The screenshot shows the KEBS Web Store interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Currency', 'My Account', 'Shopping Cart', 'Checkout', and 'User Guide'. Below the header, there's a search bar with the placeholder 'Search standards' and a button. A shopping cart icon shows '0 item(s) - Kes 0.00'. The main content area displays six standard documents in a grid:

- KS 71-1:1980**: Method for Rockwell hardness test. Price: Kes 2,240.00. Buttons: ADD TO CART, SUBSCRIBE.
- KS 1667:2001**: List of pigments and colorants for use in plastic in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking water. Price: Kes 2,240.00. Buttons: ADD TO CART, SUBSCRIBE.
- KS 75:1978**: Specification for galvanized mild steel bushings. Price: Kes 1,920.00. Buttons: ADD TO CART, SUBSCRIBE.
- KS 86:1978**: Dimensional changes of fabrics by cold water immersion. Price: Kes 1,920.00. Buttons: ADD TO CART, SUBSCRIBE.
- KS 99:1982**: Glossary of terms relating to bituminous materials. Price: Kes 2,240.00. Buttons: ADD TO CART, SUBSCRIBE.
- KS 814:2015**: Specification for retroreflective sheeting materials for traffic signs. Price: Kes 3,000.00. Buttons: ADD TO CART, SUBSCRIBE.
- KS ISO 13934-1:2013**: Textiles - Tensile properties of fabrics - Part 1: Determination of maximum force and elongation at maximum force using the strip method. Price: Kes 2,460.00. Buttons: ADD TO CART, SUBSCRIBE.
- KS 132:2013**: Woven bags made from natural fibres for cereals and pulses - Specification (Fourth Edition). Price: Kes 1,920.00. Buttons: ADD TO CART, SUBSCRIBE.

The Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) has unveiled a Standards' Webstore - <https://webstore.kebs.org>, that will enable customers (industrialists, stakeholders and Kenyans), perform a database search, pay and download standards online, directly from standards Webstore. This has also enabled customers located beyond Kenyan borders, to easily purchase Kenya Standards from the inventory.

The Webstore gives Kenyans an opportunity to obtain Kenya standards, adopted international standards and also the harmonized East African standards unlike in the past where they had to physically buy printed copies from the Bureau's offices.

The Kenya Standards can now be accessed via all electronic devices such as desktop computers, laptops, tablet computers and mobile devices. All what is required is for the customer to register for the system to capture the details of the purchaser.

Commenting on this innovation KEBS Managing Director, Mr. Charles Ongwae said, "our aim was to avail Kenya Standards to Kenyans at their convenience. We are now providing and engaging an informative experience for our customers. The new web store provides increased

flexibility for future growth for our institution" said Mr. Ongwae.

Mr. Ongwae added that customers do not need to come physically to KEBS' offices anymore to purchase the standards. "At just a click of a button, one can purchase the standard using a Credit Card (visa), or via mobile money i.e. Mpesa or airtel.

In addition, to paying using mobile money or Visa Credit Card, the online channel also provides the following features to the consumers; searching for standards by standard (document) number or keyword, an option to subscribe to full, partial or selected category of standards collection as well as an option to download purchased standards.

KEBS expects an increase in website visitors, which will ultimately lead to an increase of standards consumption /usage and increased understanding on the solution it provides for their businesses.

The KEBS web store was developed through funding from Trade Mark East Africa (TMEA).

News Roundup

Standards to Drive Industrialization

New Principal Secretary (PS) for Industrialisation and Enterprise Development, Patrick Nduati has singled out Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) as a key agency to drive industrialisation in the country.

Speaking during a tour of the KEBS offices, Nduati noted that the agency is not only an enabler of trade but also key in aiding the country achieve its vision of industrialising by 2030.

"Industrialization as envisaged by the economic blue print - Vision 2030 is yet to be achieved and KEBS plays a key role and I call upon you to relook into new areas of expansion and growth in terms of product development," said the PS.

The PS also urged government agencies and private sectors to tap into KEBS expertise in regards to leadership and management services.

"KEBS should think about

providing advisory services to other state agencies on leadership and management systems," added the PS.

The PS said the government intends to roll out a project on the use of gas in motor vehicles and called on KEBS to develop standards for this sector.

KEBS Managing Director, Charles Ongwae, who led the team of KEBS directors, thanked the Principal Secretary and the ministry for their continuous support in driving the industrialisation agenda in the country. The MD also congratulated him on his recent appointment, while assuring him on KEBS' full support to the realization of the government industrialization agenda.

Mr. Nduati was received by the Managing Director and members of the Senior Management. During his visit, Mr. Nduati was taken through some of KEBS milestones and



Patrick Nduati
Principal Secretary (PS) for Industrialisation and Enterprise Development

achievements in the recent past. The PS also toured KEBS offices and laboratories.

The PS lauded KEBS for its good management and called upon the senior management team to continue supporting the MD in order to deliver on the KEBS mandate.

KEBS Nets Prohibited Cosmetics

Market surveillance has netted banned cosmetics in Nairobi Central Business District area valued at Ksh 1.3 million.

Officers drawn from the market surveillance department from Kenya Bureau of Standards carried out an operation along river

road (NCBD) and netted banned body care products, which includes Lotions, Creams and Gel.

According to KEBS' Head of Market Surveillance department, Raymond Michuki, the products were banned because they contain substances which



KEBS officials at a shop in Nairobi CBD, where they seized banned cosmetics and beauty products

conditions. They are therefore classified as drugs and should be applied only upon the advice and direction of a medical doctor.

All skin care preparations like creams, lotions, gels and soaps containing hydroquinone, steroids and hormonal preparations should be registered by the Pharmacy and Poisons Board of the Ministry of Health for medical use.

The prohibition/ban is aimed at protecting unsuspecting consumers and discourage dumping of these products in the Kenyan Market. Hydroquinone, oxidizing agents and hormonal preparations are used for treating various medical

According to Michuki, most of the products are transported via public service vehicles from Uganda and Congo.

Pictorial



From left KEBS managing director Charles Ongwae , PS of Trade Industry and Cooperatives Patrick N. Mwangi being shown at the exhibition a phoenix fuelling dispensing pump during the World Metrology Day at the Weights and Measures Complex grounds in South C



L-R, Mr. Vimal Mahendru (Conference Chair & iec Ambassador), Mr. Charles Ongwae (MD KEBS), Dr. Joseph Njoroge (PS - Min of Energy and Petroleum) during Low Voltage Direct Current (LVDC) Conference held on 22 & 23rd May 2017. The International Conference for Electricity Access was aimed at promoting the deployment of the LVDC technology across Africa



KEBS commissions a multi-calibration laboratory at Kenyatta National Hospital



KEBS officials sensitizes traders in Nakuru on national foods standards and conformity



KEBS MD, Mr. Charles Ongwae, Ms. P. Kimathi and Mr. Mureithi, CEO Polucon Services Kenya Ltd during Mombasa Business Forum.



From left Director General of Weights and Measurements Department Michael Onyanya, KEBS Managing Director Charles Ongwae receiving PS of Ministry of Trade Industry and cooperatives Patrick N Mwangi during the World Metrology Day that was held at the Weights and Measures Complex grounds at South C

Pictorial

Recently KEBS engaged various stakeholders from variuos sectors in efforts to sensitize them on KEBS role and mandate



KEBS MD and a business trader from Mombasa



Traders from Kilifi town being sensitized on standards and conformity during the Kilifi Business Forum



KEBS communication Manager Patricia Kimathi moderating the KEBS Media Forum with journalists from the coast region.



KEBS Director of Metrology Dr. Henry Rotich engaging Mombasa Traders during Mombasa Business Forum. 5344- KEBS MD and a business trader from Mombasa



KEBS official engaging various stakeholders on standards and conformity during the Customer Communication Day.



Traders from Kilifi town being sensitized on standards and conformity during the Kilifi Business Forum

CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT

1. KS ISO 11223:2004 Kenya Standard — Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Direct static measurements — Measurement of content of vertical storage tanks by hydrostatic tank gauging, **First Edition**
2. KS ISO 11563:2003 Kenya Standard — Crude petroleum and petroleum products — Bulk cargo transfer — Guidelines for achieving the fullness of pipelines, **First Edition**
3. KS ISO 12156-1:2006 Kenya Standard — Diesel fuel — Assessment of lubricity using the high-frequency reciprocating rig (HFRR) Part 1: Test method, **First Edition**
4. KS ISO 12156-2:2007 Kenya Standard — Diesel fuel — Assessment of lubricity using the high-frequency reciprocating rig (HFRR) Part 2: Limit, **First Edition**
5. KS ISO 12185:1996 Kenya Standard — Crude petroleum and petroleum products — Determination of density — Oscillating U-tube method, **First Edition**
6. KS ISO 12205:1995 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of the oxidation stability of middle-distillate fuels, **First Edition**
7. KS ISO 12917-2:2002 Kenya Standard — Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of horizontal cylindrical tanks Part 2: Internal electro-optical distance-ranging method, **First Edition**
8. KS ISO 12937:2000 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of water — Coulometric Karl Fisher titration method, **First Edition**
9. KS ISO 1998-6:2000 Kenya Standard — Petroleum industry — Terminology Part 6: Measurement, **First Edition**
10. KS ISO 1998-7:1998 Kenya Standard — Petroleum industry — Terminology Part 7: Miscellaneous terms, **First Edition**
11. KS ISO 1998-99:2000 Kenya Standard — Petroleum industry — Terminology Part 99: General and index, **First Edition**
12. KS ISO 2049:1996 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of colour (ASTM scale), **First Edition**
13. KS ISO 20764:2003 Kenya Standard — Petroleum and related products — Preparation of a test portion of high-boiling liquids for the determination of water content — Nitrogen purge method, **First Edition**
14. KS ISO 20846:2004 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products and bituminous



- Petroleum products — Determination of sulfur content of automotive fuels — Ultraviolet fluorescence method, **First Edition**
15. KS ISO 20847:2004 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of sulfur content of automotive fuels — Energy-dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry, **First Edition**
16. KS ISO 2719:2016 Kenya Standard — Determination of flash point — Pensky-Martens closed cup method, **First Edition**
17. KS ISO 2909:2002 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Calculation of viscosity index from kinematic viscosity, **First Edition**
18. KS ISO 3007:1999 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products and crude petroleum — Determination of vapour pressure — Reid method, **First Edition**
19. KS ISO 3012:1999 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of boiling range distribution — Gas chromatography method, **First Edition**
20. KS ISO 3104:1994 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Transparent and opaque liquids — Determination of kinematic viscosity and calculation of dynamic viscosity, **First Edition**
21. KS ISO 3015:1992 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of cloud point, **First Edition**
- KS ISO 3405:2011 Petroleum products — Determination of distillation characteristics at atmospheric pressure, **First Edition**
22. KS ISO 3733:1999 Kenya Standard — Petroleum and liquid petroleum products
- materials — Determination of water — Distillation method, **First Edition**
23. KS ISO 3735:1999 Kenya Standard — Crude petroleum and fuel oils — Determination of sediment — Extraction method, **First Edition**
24. KS ISO 3771:2011 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of base number — Perchloric acid potentiometric titration method, **First Edition**, **First Edition**
25. KS ISO 3830:1993 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of lead content of gasoline — Iodine monochloride method, **First Edition**
26. KS ISO 3837:1993 Kenya Standard — Liquid petroleum products — Determination of hydrocarbon types — Fluorescent indicator adsorption method, **First Edition**
27. KS ISO 3924:2016 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of boiling range distribution — Gas chromatography method, **First Edition**
28. KS ISO 4559:1978 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination and application of precision data in relation to methods of test, **First Edition**
29. KS ISO 4262:1993 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of carbon residue — Ramsbottom method, **First Edition**
30. KS ISO 4264:2007 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Calculation of cetane index of middle-distillate fuels by the four-variable equation, **First Edition**
31. KS ISO 4269:2001 Kenya Standard — Petroleum and liquid petroleum products

- Tank calibration by liquid measurement — Incremental method using volumetric meters, **First Edition**
32. KS ISO 4512:2000 Kenya Standard — Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Equipment for measurement of liquid levels in storage tanks — Manual methods, **First Edition**
33. KS ISO 5165:1998 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of the ignition quality of diesel fuels — Cetane engine method, **First Edition**
34. KS ISO 6245:2001 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of ash, **First Edition**
35. KS ISO 6246:1995 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Gum content of light and middle distillate fuels — Jet evaporation method, **First Edition**
36. KS ISO 6247:1998 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of foaming characteristics of lubricating oils, **First Edition**
37. KS ISO 6293-1:1996 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of saponification number Part 1: Colour-indicator titration method, **First Edition**
38. KS ISO 6293-2:1998 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of saponification number Part 2: Potentiometric titration method, **First Edition**
39. KS ISO 6296:2000 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of water — Potentiometric Karl Fischer titration method, **First Edition**
40. KS ISO 7507-1:2003 Kenya Standard — Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks Part 1: Strapping method, **First Edition**
41. KS ISO 7507-2:2005 Kenya Standard — Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks Part 2: Optical-reference-line method, **First Edition**
42. KS ISO 7507-3:2006 Kenya Standard — Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks Part 3: Optical-triangulation method, **First Edition**
43. KS ISO 7507-4:2010 Kenya Standard — Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks Part 4: Internal electro-optical distance-ranging method, **First Edition**
44. KS ISO 7507-5:2000 Kenya Standard — Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks Part 5: External electro-optical distance-ranging method, **First Edition**
45. KS ISO 7536:1994 Kenya Standard — Gasoline — Determination of oxidation stability of gasoline — Induction period method, **First Edition**
46. KS ISO 7537:1997 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of acid number — Semi-micro colour-indicator titration method, **First Edition**
47. KS ISO 8754:2003 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of sulfur content — Energy-dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry, **First Edition**
48. KS ISO 10478:1994 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of aluminium and silicon in fuel oils — Inductively coupled plasma emission and atomic absorption spectroscopy methods, **First Edition**
49. KS ISO 10370:2014 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of carbon residue — Micro method, **First Edition**
50. KS ISO 13357-1:2002 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of the filterability of lubricating oils Part 1: Procedure for oils in the presence of water, **First Edition**
51. KS ISO 13357-2:2005 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of the filterability of lubricating oils Part 2: Procedure for dry oils, **First Edition**
52. KS ISO 14596:2007 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of sulfur content — Wavelength-dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry, **First Edition**
53. KS ISO 15167:1999 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of particulate content of middle distillate fuels — Laboratory filtration method, **First Edition**
54. KS ISO 15169:2003 Kenya Standard — Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Determination of volume, density and mass of the hydrocarbon content of vertical cylindrical tanks by hybrid tank measurement systems, **First Edition**
55. KS ISO 6614:1994 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of water separability of petroleum oils and synthetic fluids, **First Edition**
56. KS ISO 6615:1993 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products — Determination of carbon residue — Conradson method, **First Edition**
57. KS ISO 6619:1998 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products and lubricants — Neutralization number — Potentiometric titration method, **First Edition**
58. KS ISO 9200:1993 Kenya Standard — Crude petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Volumetric metering of viscous hydrocarbons, **First Edition**
59. KS ISO 2137:2007 Kenya Standard — Petroleum products and lubricants — Determination of cone penetration of lubricating greases and petrolatum, **First Edition**
60. KS 2663-1:2017 Kenya Standard — Paper Kitchen towel — Specification, **First Edition**
61. KS 2664:2017 Kenya Standard — Toilet paper in sheet form (Interfolded toilet paper) — Specification, **First Edition**
62. KS 2665:2017 Kenya Standard — Medical tissue paper towel — Specification, **First Edition**
63. KS 2669:2017 Kenya Standard — Paper hand towel sheets (folded hand towels) — Specification, **First Edition**
64. KS 653:2017 Kenya Standard — Household insecticidal aerosols — Specification, **Third Edition**
65. KS 2671:2017 Kenya Standard — Cockroach pesticide — Specification Part 1: Gels, **First Edition**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

- 66. **KS CAC/GL 9:2015** Kenya Standard — General principles for the addition of essential nutrients to foods, **Second Edition**
- 67. **KS CAC/GL 10:2015** Kenya Standard — Advisory lists of nutrient compounds for use in foods for special dietary uses intended for infants and young children, **Second Edition**
- 68. **KS CODEX STAN 118:2015** Kenya Standard — Standard for foods for special dietary use for persons intolerant to gluten, **Second Edition**
- 69. **KS CAC/MISC 6:2016** Kenya Standard — List of codex specifications for food additives, **First Edition**
- 70. **KS CODEX STAN 192:2016** Kenya Standard — General Standard for food additive, **First Edition**
- 71. **KS ISO/TS 22002-1:2009** Kenya Standard — Preliminary programs on food safety, food manufacturing
- 72. **KS ISO/TS 22002-3:2011** Kenya Standard — Preliminary programs on food safety, farming, **First Edition**
- 73. **KS ISO/TS 22002-4:2013** Kenya Standard — Preliminary programs on food safety, food packaging manufacturers, **First Edition**
- 74. **KS 2710:2017** Kenya Standard — Prosopis meal for compounding animal feeds — Specification, **First Edition**
- 75. **KS 2711:2017** Kenya Standard — Dried insect products for compounding animal feeds — Specification, **First Edition**
- 76. **KS 2289-1:2017** Kenya Standard — Compounded tilapia feeds — Specification Part 1 : Complete feeds, **Second Edition**
- 77. **KS 1756:2017** Kenya Standard — Flavoured milk — Specification, **Second Edition**
- 78. **KS 2147:2017** Kenya Standard — Raw whole goat milk — Specification, , **Second Edition**
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- 127. **KS ISO 3536:2016** Kenya Standard — Road vehicles — Safety glazing materials — Vocabulary
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- 132. **KS ISO 6460-2:2014** Kenya Standard — Motorcycles — Measurement method for gaseous exhaust emissions and fuel consumption Part 2: Test cycles and specific test conditions
- 133. **KS ISO 6460-3:2007** Kenya Standard — Motorcycles — Measurement method for gaseous exhaust emissions and fuel consumption Part 3: Fuel consumption measurement at a constant speed
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- 137. **KS ISO/TR 10603:1992** Kenya Standard — Road vehicles — Legal situation concerning lighting and light-signalling devices
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- 139. **KS ISO 11157:2005** Kenya Standard — Road vehicles — Brake lining assemblies



- Inertia dynamometer test method
- 149. **KS ISO 11406:2001** Kenya Standard — Commercial road vehicles — Mechanical coupling between towing vehicles with rear-mounted coupling and drawbar trailers — Interchangeability
- 150. **KS ISO 11406:2001/Cor.1:2005** Kenya Standard — Commercial road vehicles — Mechanical coupling between towing vehicles with rear-mounted coupling and drawbar trailers — Interchangeability
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- 151. **KS ISO 11407:2004** Kenya Standard — Commercial road vehicles — Mechanical coupling between towing vehicles, with coupling mounted forward and below, and centre-axle trailers — Interchangeability
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- of tyre rolling circumference — Loaded new tyres
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- 169. **KS ISO 14816:2005** Kenya Standard — Road transport and traffic telematics — Automatic vehicle and equipment identification — Numbering and data structure
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- 174. **KS ISO 15007-1:2014** Kenya Standard —



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- 181. **KS ISO 15031-5:2015** Kenya Standard — Road vehicles — Communication between vehicle and external equipment for emissions-related diagnostics Part 5: Emissions-related diagnostic services
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- 187. **KS 2675-2:2017** Kenya Standard — Partitions (including matching linings) Part 2: Specification for performance requirements for strength and robustness including methods of test
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- 189. **KS 2706-2:2017** Kenya Standard — Fibreboards — Specifications Part 2: Re-



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- quirements for dry process boards (MDF)
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- 267. **KS ISO 11640:2012** Kenya Standard — Leather — Tests for Colour Fastness — Colour Fastness to Cycles of to -and-fro

PREPARED BY

NAME: SAMSON OMBOK

DATE: 30TH MARCH 2017

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**HOD – STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT
AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT

CONFIRMATIONS

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3. **KS 161-11:1985 Kenya Standard** — Methods of test for paints, varnishes, lacquers and enamels Part 11: Determination of the effect of heat
4. **KS 161-13:1988 Kenya Standard** — Methods of test for paints, varnishes, lacquers and enamels Part 13: Falling weight test (Impact test)
5. **KS 161-14:1989 Kenya Standard** — Methods of test for paints, varnishes, lacquers and enamels Part 14: Specification for pull-off test for adhesion
6. **KS 161-15:1989 Kenya Standard** — Methods of test for paints, varnishes, lacquers and enamels Part 15: Determination of resistance to neutral salt spray (corrosion test)
7. **KS 161-6:1985 Kenya Standard** — Methods of test for paints, varnishes, lacquers and enamels Part 6: Measurement of specular gloss for non-metallic paint films
8. **KS 161-7:1985 Kenya Standard** — Methods of test for paints, varnishes, lacquers and enamels Part 7: Determination of fineness of grind
9. **KS 161-9:1985 Kenya Standard** — Methods of test for paints, varnishes, lacquers and enamels Part 9: Determination of contrast ratio of light coloured paints at a fixed spreading rate (using black and white charts)
10. **KS 162:1997 Kenya Standard** — Specification for road marking paints
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12. **KS 1667:2001 Kenya Standard** — List of pigments and colorants for use in plastic in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking water
13. **KS 1717:2003 Kenya Standard** — Specification for thinner for synthetic resin based auto refinishing paints
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17. **KS 1823:2007 Kenya Standard** — Water-based universal undercoat - Specification
18. **KS 1831:2007 Kenya Standard** — Solvent-based paint remover — Specification
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20. **KS EAS 85-15:2000 Kenya Standard** — Methods of test for paints, varnishes, lacquers and enamels Part 15: Determination of resistance to neutral salt spray (Corrosion test)
21. **KS EAS 85-16:2000 Kenya Standard** — Methods of test for paints, varnishes, lacquers and enamels Part 16: Flexibility test
22. **KS EAS 85-17:2000 Kenya Standard** — Methods of test for paints, varnishes, lacquers and enamels Part 17: Determination of flashpoint - Closed cup equilibrium method
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26. **KS EAS 289:2007 Kenya Standard** — Aluminium pigments for paints — Specification
27. **KS 161-11:1985 Kenya Standard** — Methods of test for paints, varnishes, lacquers and enamels Part 11: Determination of the effects of heat
28. **KS 161-6:1985 Lacquers and enamels Part 11: Determination of the effects of heat**
29. **KS EAS 85-13:2000 Kenya Standard** — Methods of test for paints, varnishes, lacquers and enamels Part 13: Falling weight test (Impact test)

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41. **KS 622:1987 Kenya Standard** — Specification for aluminium priming paints for woodwork
42. **KS EAS 85-4:2000 Kenya Standard** — Methods of test for paints, varnishes, lacquers and enamels Part 4: Determination of density
43. **KS ISO 3231:1993 Kenya Standard** — Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to humid atmospheres containing sulfur dioxide
44. **KS ISO 2808:1997 Kenya Standard** — Paints and varnishes — Determination of film thickness
45. **KS ISO 2810:2004 Kenya Standard** — Paints and varnishes — Natural weathering of coatings - Exposure and assessment
46. **KS ISO 2813:1994 Kenya Standard** — Paints and varnishes — Determination of specular gloss of non-metallic paint film at 20, 60 and 85
47. **KS ISO 2815:2003 Kenya Standard** — Paints and varnishes — Buchholz indentation test
48. **KS ISO 1516:2002 Kenya Standard** — Determination of flash/no flash — Closed cup equilibrium method
49. **KS ISO 1518:1992 Kenya Standard** — Paints and varnishes — Scratch test
50. **KS ISO 6745:1990 Kenya Standard** — Specifications and methods for zinc phosphate pigments for paints
51. **KS ISO 1519:2002 Kenya Standard** — Paints and varnishes — Bend test (cylindrical mandrel)
52. **KS ISO 1520:1999 Kenya Standard** — Paints and varnishes — Cupping test
53. **KS ISO 1522:1998 Kenya Standard** — Paints and varnishes — pendulum damping test
54. **KS ISO 1523:2002 Kenya Standard** — Determination of flash point — Closed cup equilibrium method
55. **KS ISO 3262-1:1997 Kenya Standard** — Extenders for paints — Specifications and methods of test Part 1: Introduction and general test method
56. **KS ISO 3262-2:1998 Kenya Standard** — Extenders for paints — Specifications and methods of test Part 2: Barites (Natural Barium Sulphate)
57. **KS ISO 3262-3:1998 Kenya Standard** — Extenders for paints — Specifications and methods of test Part 3: Blanc fixe
58. **KS ISO 3262-4:1998 Kenya Standard** — Extenders for paints — Specifications and methods of test Part 4: Whiting
59. **KS ISO 3262-5:1998 Kenya Standard** — Extender for paints — Specifications and methods of test Part 5: Natural crystalline calcium carbonate
60. **KS ISO 3262-6:1998 Kenya Standard** — Extenders for paints — Specifications and methods of test Part 6: Precipitated calcium carbonate
61. **KS ISO 3262-7:1998 Kenya Standard** — Extenders for paints — Specifications and methods of test Part 7: Dolomite
62. **KS ISO 3262-9:1997 Kenya Standard** — Extenders for paints — Specifications and methods of test Part 9: Calcined clay
63. **KS ISO 3856-1:1984 Kenya Standard** — Paints and varnishes — Determination of "soluble" metal content Part 1: Determination of lead content — Flame atomic absorption spectrometric method and dithizone spectrophotometric method
64. **KS ISO 4619:1998 Kenya Standard** — Specification for driers for paints and varnishes.
65. **KS ISO 4622:1992 Kenya Standard** — Paints and varnishes — Pressure test for stackability
66. **KS ISO 4624:2002 Kenya Standard** — Paints and varnishes — Pull-off test for adhesion
67. **KS ISO 4626:1980 Kenya Standard** — Volatile organic liquids — Determination of boiling range of organic solvents used as raw materials
68. **KS ISO 6272-1:2002 Kenya Standard** — Paints and varnishes — Rapid-deformation (impact resistance) tests Part 1: Falling-weight test, large-area indenter
69. **KS ISO 788:1974 Kenya Standard** — Specification for ultramarine pigments for paints
70. **KS ISO 6272-2:2002 Kenya Standard** — Paints and varnishes — Rapid-deformation (impact resistance) tests Part 2: Falling-weight test, small-area indenter
71. **KS ISO 6441-1:1999 Kenya Standard** — Paints and varnishes — Determination of micro-indentation hardness Part 1: Knoop hardness by measurement of indentation length
72. **KS ISO 6441-2:1999 Kenya Standard** — Paints and varnishes — Determination of micro-indentation hardness Part 2: Knoop hardness by measurement of indentation depth under load
73. **KS ISO 6504-3:2006 Kenya Standard** — Paints and varnishes — Determination of hiding power Part 3 : Determination of contrast ratio of light-coloured paints at a fixed spreading rate
74. **KS ISO 3678:1996 Kenya Standard** — Paints and varnishes — Print-free test
75. **KS ISO 8503-2:2000 Kenya Standard** — Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Surface roughness characteristics of blast-cleaned steel substrates Part 2: Abrasive blast-cleaning
76. **KS ISO 8503-3:1988 Kenya Standard** — Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Surface roughness characteristics of blast-cleaned steel substrates Part 3: Method for the calibration of ISO surf
77. **KS ISO 8504-1:2000 Kenya Standard** — Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Surface preparation methods Part 1: General principles
78. **KS ISO 8501-1:1994 Kenya Standard** — Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Visual assessment of surface cleanliness Part 1: Rust grades and preparation grades of uncoated steel substrates



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- 79. **KS ISO 8501-2:1994 Kenya Standard**
— Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Visual assessment of surface cleanliness Part 2: Preparation grades of previously coated steel substrates after localized removal of previous coatings
- 80. **KS ISO 8502-2:1992 Kenya Standard**
— Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness Part 2: Laboratory determination of chlorine on cleaned surfaces
- 81. **KS ISO 8502-3:1992 Kenya Standard**
— Steel surfaces prepared for painting application of paints and related products — Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness Part 3: Assessment of dust on
- 82. **KS ISO 8502-4:1999 Kenya Standard**
— Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness Part 4: Guidance on the estimation of the probability of condensation
- 83. **KS ISO 8502-5:1998 Kenya Standard**
— Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness Part 5: Measurement of chlorine on steel surfaces prepared for painting
- 84. **KS ISO 8502-6:1995 Kenya Standard**
— Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness Part 6: Extraction of soluble contaminants for analysis — The Bres method
- 85. **KS ISO 8502-9:1998 Kenya Standard**
— Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness - Part 9: Field method for the conductometric determination of water
- 86. **KS ISO 7253:1999 Kenya Standard** — Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to neutral salt spray
- 87. **KS ISO 6860:1984 Kenya Standard**
— Paints and varnishes — Bend test (conical mandrel)
- 88. **KS ISO 787-10:1993 Kenya Standard**
General methods of test for pigments and extenders Part 10: Determination of density — Pyknometer method
- 89. **KS ISO 787-11:1981 Kenya Standard**
— General methods of test for pigments and extenders Part 11: Determination of tamped volume and apparent density tamping
- 90. **KS ISO 787-15:1986 Kenya Standard**
— General methods of test for pigments and extenders Part 15: Comparison of resistance to light of coloured pigments of similar types
- 91. **KS ISO 787-18:1983 Kenya Standard**
— General methods of test for pigments and extenders Part 18: Determination of residue on sieve-mechanical flushing procedure
- 92. **KS ISO 787-19:1995 Kenya Standard**
— General methods of test for pigments and extenders Part 19: Determination of water-soluble nitrates (Salicylic Acid Method).
- 93. **KS ISO 787-2:1981 Kenya Standard**
— General methods of test for pigments and extenders Part 2: Determination of matter volatile at 105 °C
- 94. **KS ISO 787-21:1979 Kenya Standard**
— General methods of test for pigments and extenders Part 21: Comparison of heat stability of pigments using a stoving medium
- 95. **KS ISO 787-22:1980 Kenya Standard**
— General methods of test for pigments and extenders Part 22: Comparison of resistance to bleeding of pigments
- 96. **KS ISO 787-23:1979 Kenya Standard**
General methods of test for pigments and extenders Part 23: Determination of density (using a centrifuge to remove entrained air)
- 97. **KS ISO 787-24:1985 Kenya Standard**
General methods of test for pigments and extenders Part 24: Determination of relative tinting strength of coloured pigments and relative scattering power of white pigments — Photometric methods
- 98. **KS ISO 787-25:1993 Kenya Standard**
General methods of test for pigments and extenders Part 25: Comparison of colour shade system of white, black and coloured pigment - Colorimetric method
- 99. **KS ISO 787-3:2000 Kenya Standard**
General methods of test for pigments and extenders Part 3: Determination of matter soluble in water — Hot extraction method
- 100. **KS ISO 787-4:1981 Kenya Standard**
General methods of test for pigments and extenders Part 4: Determination of acidity or alkalinity of the aqueous extract
- 101. **KS ISO 787-5:1980 Kenya Standard**
— General methods of test for pigments and extenders Part 5: Determination of oil absorption value
- 102. **KS ISO 787-7:1981 Kenya Standard**
— General methods of test for pigments and extenders Part 7: Determination of residue on sieve-water method — Manual procedure
- 103. **KS ISO 787-8:2000 Kenya Standard**
— General methods of test for pigments and extenders Part 8: Determination of matter soluble in water — Cold extraction method
- 104. **KS ISO 787-9:1981 Kenya Standard**
— General methods of test for pigments and extenders Part 9: Determination of pH value of an aqueous suspension
- 105. **KS ISO 8130-10:1998 Kenya Standard**
— Coating powders Part 10: Determination of deposition efficiency
- 106. **KS ISO 8130-11:1997 Kenya Standard**
— Coating powders Part 11: Inclined-plane flow test
- 107. **KS ISO 8130-12:1998 Kenya Standard**
— Coating powders Part 12: Determination of compatibility
- 108. **KS ISO 8130-2:1992 Kenya Standard**
— Coating powders Part 2: Determination of density by gas comparison pyknometer (reference method)
- 109. **KS ISO 8130-3:1992 Kenya Standard**
— Coating powders Part 3: Determination of density by liquid displacement pyknometer
- 110. **KS ISO 8130-4:1992 Kenya Standard**
— Coating powders Part 4: Calculation of lower explosion limit
- 111. **KS ISO 8130-5:1992 Kenya Standard**
— Coating powders Part 5: Determination of flow properties of a powder/air mixture
- 112. **KS ISO 8130-6:1992 Kenya Standard**
— Coating powders Part 6: Determination of gel time of the thermosetting coating powders at a given temperature
- 113. **KS ISO 8130-7:1992 Kenya Standard**
— Coating powders Part 7: Determination of loss of mass on stoving
- 114. **KS ISO 8130-8:1994 Kenya Standard**
— Coating powders Part 8: Assessment of the storage stability of thermosetting powders
- 115. **KS ISO 8130-9:1993 Kenya Standard**
— Coating powders Part 9: Sampling
- 116. **KS ISO 1524:2000 Kenya Standard**
— Paints, varnishes and printing inks - Determination of fineness of grind
- 117. **KS ISO 8130-10:1998 Kenya Standard**
— Coating powders Part 10: Determination of deposition efficiency
- 118. **KS ISO 8130-11:1997 Kenya Standard**
— Coating powders Part 11: Inclined-plane flow test
- 119. **KS ISO 8130-12:1998 Kenya Standard**
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- 120. **KS ISO 8130-2:1992 Kenya Standard**
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- 121. **KS ISO 8130-3:1992 Kenya Standard**
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- 122. **KS ISO 8130-4:1992 Kenya Standard**
— Coating powders Part 4: Calculation of lower explosion limit
- 123. **KS ISO 787-25:1993 Kenya Standard**
— General methods of test for pigments and extenders Part 25: Comparison of colour shade system of white, black and coloured pigment — Colorimetric method
- 124. **KS ISO 787-3:2000 Kenya Standard**
— General methods of test for pigments and extenders Part 3: Determination of matter soluble in water — Hot extraction method
- 125. **KS ISO 8130-5:1992 Kenya Standard**
— Coating powders Part 5: Determination of flow properties of a powder/air mixture
- 126. **KS ISO 8130-6:1992 Kenya Standard**
— Coating powders - Part 6: Determination of gel time of the thermosetting coating powders at a given temperature
- 127. **KS ISO 8503-1:1988 Kenya Standard**
— Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Surface roughness characteristics of blast-cleaned steel substrates Part 1: Specifications and definitions for ISO
- 128. **KS ISO 787-4:1981 Kenya Standard**
— General methods of test for pigments and extenders Part 4: Determination of acidity or alkalinity of the aqueous extract
- 129. **KS ISO 787-5:1980 Kenya Standard**
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- 130. **KS ISO 787-7:1981 Kenya Standard**
— General methods of test for pigments and extenders Part 7: Determination of residue on sieve - water method — Manual procedure
- 131. **KS ISO 787-8:2000 Kenya Standard**
— General methods of test for pigments and extenders Part 8: Determination of matter soluble in water — Cold extraction method
- 132. **KS ISO 8130-7:1992 Kenya Standard**
— Coating powders Part 7: Determination of loss of mass on stoving
- 133. **KS ISO 787-9:1981 Kenya Standard**
— General methods of test for pigments and extenders Part 9: Determination of pH value of an aqueous suspension
- 134. **KS ISO 788:1974 Kenya Standard**
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- 135. **KS ISO 8130-8:1994 Kenya Standard**
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- 136. **KS ISO 8130-9:1993 Kenya Standard**
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- 137. **KS ISO 8501-1:1994 Kenya Standard**
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- 138. **KS ISO 8501-2:1994 Kenya Standard**
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- 139. **KS ISO 8502-2:1992 Kenya Standard**
— Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness Part 2: Laboratory determination of chlorine on cleaned surfaces.
- 140. **KS ISO 8502-3:1992 Kenya Standard**
— Steel surfaces prepared for painting re-application of paints and related products
- 141. **KS ISO 8502-4:1999 Kenya Standard**
— Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness Part 4: Guidance on the estimation of the probability of condensation
- 142. **KS ISO 8502-5:1998 Kenya Standard**
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- 143. **KS ISO 8502-6:1995 Kenya Standard**
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- 144. **KS ISO 8502-9:1998 Kenya Standard**
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- 145. **KS ISO 8503-1:1988 Kenya Standard**
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- 146. **KS ISO 8503-2:2000 Kenya Standard**
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- 147. **KS ISO 8503-3:1988 Kenya Standard**
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- 148. **KS ISO 8504-1:2000 Kenya Standard**
— Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Surface preparation methods Part 1: General principles
- 149. **KS 1708:2001 Kenya Standard** — Paper and board intended to come into contact with foodstuffs — Determination of the fastness of fluorescent whitened paper and board

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- 150. **KS 1999:2007 Kenya Standard** — Facial tissue paper — Specification
- 151. **KS 2000:2007 Kenya Standard** — Paper serviettes / napkins — Specification
- 152. **KS 23:1976 Kenya Standard** — Specification for mailing envelopes
- 153. **KS 388:1984 Kenya Standard** — Specification for base paper for waxed bread wrap
- 154. **KS 389:1984 Kenya Standard** — Specification for waxed paper for bread wrap
- 155. **KS 484:1984 Kenya Standard** — Specification for carbon paper
- 156. **KS 5:1976 Kenya Standard** — Glossary of terms used in paper industry and trade
- 157. **KS 582:1987 Kenya Standard** — Specification for paperboards for packaging
- 158. **KS 603:2002 Kenya Standard** — Specification for files and folders
- 159. **KS 605:1987 Kenya Standard** — Specification for duplicating papers
- 160. **KS 802-1:1989 Kenya Standard** — Specification for cut-size office papers Part 1: General purpose paper
- 161. **KS 802-2:2001 Kenya Standard** — Specification for cut-size office papers Part 2: Photocopy paper
- 162. **KS 945-1:2001 Kenya Standard** — Specification for sack Kraft paper Part 1: Natural and extensible sack Kraft paper
- 163. **KS 948:1999 Kenya Standard** — Specification for corrugated fiberboard boxes for export of horticultural produce
- 164. **KS EAS 483:1984 Kenya Standard** — Specification for base paper for carbon paper
- 165. **KS ISO 10775:1995 Kenya Standard** — Paper, board and pulps — Determination of cadmium content — Atomic absorption spectrometric method
- 166. **KS ISO 11093-1:1994 Kenya Standard** — Specification for paper and board - Testing of cores Part 1: Sampling
- 167. **KS ISO 11093-2:1994 Kenya Standard** — Specification for paper and board — Testing of cores Part 2: Conditioning of test samples
- 168. **KS ISO 11093-3:1994 Kenya Standard** — Specification for paper and board — Testing of cores Part 3: Determination of moisture content using the oven drying method
- 169. **KS ISO 11093-4:1997 Kenya Standard** — Specification for paper and board — Testing of cores Part 4: Measurement of dimensions
- 170. **KS ISO 11093-5:1994 Kenya Standard** — Specification for paper and board — Testing of cores Part 5: Determination of characteristics of concentric rotation
- 171. **KS ISO 11093-6:2005 Kenya Standard** — Paper and board — Testing of cores — Part 6: Determination of bending strength by the three-point method
- 172. **KS ISO 11093-7:1997 Kenya Standard** — Specification for paper and board — Testing of cores Part 7: Determination of flexural modulus by the three-point method
- 173. **KS ISO 11093-8:1997 Kenya Standard** — Specification for paper and board — Testing of cores Part 8: Determination of natural frequency and flexural modulus by experimental modal analysis
- 174. **KS ISO 11093-9:2006 Kenya Standard** — Paper and board — Test of cores Part 9: Determination of flat crush resistance
- 175. **KS ISO 11475:2004 Kenya Standard** — Paper and board — Determination of CIE whiteness, D65 by 10outdoor daylight
- 176. **KS ISO 11480:1997 Kenya Standard** — Pulp, paper and board — Determination of total chlorine and organically bound chlorine
- 177. **KS ISO 11897:1999 Kenya Standard** — Packaging — Sacks made from thermoplastic flexible film — Tear propagation on edge folds
- 178. **KS ISO 12625-1:2005 Kenya Standard** — Tissue paper and tissue products Part 1: General guidance on terms
- 179. **KS ISO 12625-6:2005 Kenya Standard** — Tissue paper and tissue products Part 6: Determination of grammage
- 180. **KS ISO 13542:2006 Kenya Standard** — Paper and boards — Specification for internal diameters of core for reels
- 181. **KS ISO 14453:1997 Kenya Standard** — Pulps — Determination of acetone-soluble matter
- 182. **KS ISO 14487:1997 Kenya Standard**
- 183. **KS ISO 15755:1999 Kenya Standard** — Paper and boards — Estimation of contraries
- 184. **KS ISO 1924-2:1994 Kenya Standard** — Paper and board — Determination of tensile properties Part 2: Constant rate of elongation method
- 185. **KS ISO 2470:1999 Kenya Standard** — Paper, board and pulps — Measurement of diffuse blue reflectance factor (ISO brightness)
- 186. **KS ISO 2758:2001 Kenya Standard** — Paper — Determination of bursting strength
- 187. **KS ISO 3260:1982 Kenya Standard** — Pulps — Determination of chlorine consumption (Degree of delignification)
- 188. **KS ISO 3688:1999 Kenya Standard** — Pulps — Preparation of laboratory sheets for the measurement of diffuse blue reflectance factor (ISO brightness)
- 189. **KS ISO 5651:1989 Kenya Standard** — Paper, board and pulps — Units for expressing properties
- 190. **KS ISO 638:1978 Kenya Standard** — Pulps — Determination of dry matter content
- 191. **KS ISO 6587:1992 Kenya Standard** — Paper, board and pulp — Determination of conductivity of aqueous extracts
- 192. **KS ISO 4046-2:2002 Kenya Standard** — Paper, board, pulps and related terms
- 193. **KS ISO 4046-3:2002 Kenya Standard** — Vocabulary Part 2: Pulping terminology
- 194. **KS ISO 4046-5:2002 Kenya Standard** — Paper, board, pulps and related terms
- 195. **KS ISO 4094:2005 Kenya Standard**



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- 196. **KS ISO 4119:1995 Kenya Standard** — Pulps — Determination of stock concentration
- 197. **KS 1455-1:1999 Kenya Standard** — Specification for glass cleaner Part 1: Liquid glass cleaner
- 198. **KS 1795: 2003 Kenya Standard** — Neem herbal soap — Specification
- 199. **KS 655: 1987 Kenya Standard** — Specification for scouring powders
- 200. **KS 803-1:1988 Kenya Standard** — Specification for liquid soaps Part 1: Toilet soap
- 201. **KS 803-3:1988 Kenya Standard** — Specification for liquid soaps Part 3: Lotion soap
- 202. **KS 805:1988 Kenya Standard** — Specification for a waterless hand cleaner
- 203. **KS 1443: 1997 Kenya Standard** — Specification for washing bars
- 204. **KS 386:1982 Kenya Standard** — Specification for carbolic toilet soap
- 205. **KS 44-2: 2005 Kenya Standard** — Toilet soaps — Specification Part 2: Baby soaps
- 206. **KS 1921 Kenya Standard — Gel soap — Specification**
- 207. **KS 1941-1:2005 Kenya Standard** — Scouring compounds Part 1: Dishwashing paste — Specification
- 208. **KS 1941-2:2005 Kenya Standard** — Scouring compounds Part 2: Antibacterial dishwashing paste — Specification
- 209. **KS 2115:2007 Kenya Standard** — Soap powder or chips — Specification
- 210. **KS 803-2:1988 Kenya Standard** — Specification for liquid soaps Part 2: Liquid floor soap
- 211. **KS 809-1:1988 Kenya Standard** — Specification for toilet cleansers Part 1: Powder toilet bowl cleanser
- 212. **KS EAS 294:2001 Kenya Standard** — Scouring powder — Specification
- 213. **KS EAS 296:2002 Kenya Standard** — Liquid household hand dishwashing and light duty detergent — Specification
- 214. **KS EAS 384:2005 Kenya Standard** — Disinfectants — Glossary of terms
- 215. **KS EAS 484:2008 Kenya Standard** — Analysis of soaps — Determination of unsaponifiable, unsaponified and unsaponified saponifiable matter
- 216. **KS EAS 487:2008 Kenya Standard** — Soaps — Determination of moisture and volatile matter content — Oven method
- 217. **KS ISO 1063:1974 Kenya Standard** — Surface active agents — Determination of stability in hard water
- 218. **KS ISO 1066:1975 Kenya Standard** — Analysis of soaps — Determination of glycerol content — Titrimetric method
- 219. **KS ISO 1104:1977 Kenya Standard** — Surface active agents — Technical sodium alkylarylsulphonates (excluding benzene derivatives) — Method of analysis
- 220. **KS ISO 2267:1986 Kenya Standard** — Surface active agents — Evaluation of certain effects of laundering — Methods of analysis and test for unsoiled cotton control cloth
- 221. **KS ISO 2268:1972 Kenya Standard** — Surface active agents (non-ionic) — Determination of polyethylene glycols and non-ionic active matter (adducts) — Weibull method
- 222. **KS ISO 2270:1989 Kenya Standard** — Non-ionic surface active agents — Polyethoxylated derivatives — Iodometric determination of oxyethylene groups
- 223. **KS ISO 2271:1989 Kenya Standard** — Surface active agents — Detergents — Determination of anionic-active matter by manual or mechanical direct two-Phase titration procedure
- 224. **KS ISO 2272:1989 Kenya Standard** — Surface active agents — Soaps — Determination of low contents of free glycerol by molecular absorption spectrometry
- 225. **KS ISO 2456:1986 Kenya Standard** — Surface active agents — Water used as a solvent for tests — Specification and test methods
- 226. **KS ISO 2869:1973 Kenya Standard** — Surface active agents — Detergents — Anionic-active matter hydrolyzable under alkaline conditions — Determination of hydrolyzable and non-hydrolyzable anionic
- 227. **KS ISO 2870:1986 Kenya Standard** — Surface active agents — Detergents — Determination of anionic-active matter hydrolyzable and non-hydrolyzable under acid conditions
- 228. **KS ISO 2871-1:1988 Kenya Standard** — Surface active agents — Detergents — Determination of cationic-active matter content Part 1: High-molecular-mass cationic-active matter
- 229. **KS ISO 2871-2:1990 Kenya Standard** — Surface active agents — Detergents — Determination of cationic-active matter content Part 2: Cationic-active matter of low molecular mass (between 200 and 500)
- 230. **KS ISO 4312:1989 Kenya Standard** — Surface active agents — Evaluation of certain effects of laundering — Methods of analysis and test for unsoiled cotton control cloth
- 231. **KS ISO 4314:1977 Kenya Standard** — Surface active agents - Determination of free alkalinity or free acidity — Titrimetric method
- 232. **KS ISO 4315:1977 Kenya Standard** — Surface active agents — Determination of alkalinity - Titrimetric method
- 233. **KS ISO 4316:1977 Kenya Standard** — Surface active agents — Determination of pH of aqueous solution — Potentiometric method
- 234. **KS ISO 4317:1991 Kenya Standard** — Surface active agents and detergents — Determination of water content — Karl Fischer method
- 235. **KS ISO 4318:1989 Kenya Standard** — Surface active agents and soaps — Determination of water content — Azeotropic distillation method
- 236. **KS ISO 4320:1997 Kenya Standard** — Non-ionic surface active agents — Determination of cloud point index — Volumetric method
- 237. **KS ISO 4323:1977 Kenya Standard** — Soaps — Determination of chloride content — Potentiometric method
- 238. **KS ISO 4324:1977 Kenya Standard** — Surface active agents — Powder and granules — Measurement of the angle of repose
- 239. **KS ISO 4325:1990 Kenya Standard** — Soaps and detergents — Determination of chelating agent content — Titrimetric method
- 240. **KS ISO 456:1973 Kenya Standard** — Surface active agents — Analysis of soaps — Determination of free caustic alkali

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- 241. **KS ISO 457:1983 Kenya Standard**
— Soaps — Determination of chloride content — Titrimetric method
- 242. **KS ISO 4311:1979 Kenya Standard**
— Anionic and non-ionic surface active agents — Determination of the critical micellization concentration — Method by measuring surface tension with a plate, stirrup or ring
- 243. **KS ISO 607:1980 Kenya Standard**
— Surface active agents and detergents — Methods of sample division
- 244. **KS ISO 6122:1978 Kenya Standard**
— Surface active agents — Technical alkane sulphonates — Determination of total alkane sulphonates content
- 245. **KS ISO 673:1981 Kenya Standard**
— Soaps — Determination of content of ethanol-insoluble matter
- 246. **KS ISO 684:1974 Kenya Standard**
— Analysis of soaps — Determination of total free alkali
- 247. **KS ISO 6841:1988 Kenya Standard**
— Surface active agents — Technical straight-chain sodium alkylbenzenesulfonates — Determination of mean relative molecular mass by gas-liquid chromatography
- 248. **KS ISO 685:1975 Kenya Standard**
— Analysis of soaps — Determination of total alkali content and total fatty matter content
- 249. **KS ISO 696:1975 Kenya Standard**
— Surface active agents — Measurement of foaming power — Modified Ross-Miles method
- 250. **KS ISO 697:1981 Kenya Standard**
— Surface active agents — Washing powders — Determination of apparent density — Method by measuring the mass of a given volume
- 251. **KS ISO 893:1989 Kenya Standard**
— Surface active agents — Technical alkane sulfonates — Methods of analysis
- 252. **KS ISO 894:1977 Kenya Standard**
— Surface active agents — Technical sodium primary alkylsulphates — Methods of analysis
- 253. **KS ISO 895:1977 Kenya Standard**
— Surface active agents — Technical sodium secondary alkylsulphates — Methods of analysis
- 254. **KS ISO 10381-1:2002 Kenya Standard**
— Soil quality — Sampling Part 1: Guidance on the design of sampling programmes
- 255. **KS ISO 10381-3:2001 Kenya Standard**
— Soil quality — Sampling Part 3: Guidance on safety

- 256. **KS ISO 10390:1994 Kenya Standard** — Soil quality — Determination of pH
- 257. **KS ISO 10693:1995 Kenya Standard** — Soil quality — Determination of carbonate content - Volumetric method
- 258. **KS ISO 10694:1995 Kenya Standard** — Soil quality — Determination of organic and total carbon after dry combustion (elementary analysis)
- 259. **KS ISO 11047:1998 Kenya Standard** — Soil quality — Determination of cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, nickel and zinc in aqua regia extracts of soil — Flame and electrothermal atomic absorption spectrometric methods
- 260. **KS ISO 11048:1995 Kenya Standard** — Soil quality — Determination of water-soluble sulfate
- 261. **KS ISO 11074-1:1996 Kenya Standard** — Soil quality — Vocabulary Part 1: Terms and definitions relating to the protection and pollution of the soil
- 262. **KS ISO 11074-2:1998 Kenya Standard** — Soil quality — Vocabulary Part 2: Terms and definitions relating to sampling
- 263. **KS ISO 11259:1998 Kenya Standard** — Soil quality — Simplified soil description
- 264. **KS ISO 11262:2003 Kenya Standard** — Soil quality — Determination of cyanide
- 265. **KS ISO 11271:2002 Kenya Standard** — Soil quality — Determination of redox potential - Field method
- 266. **KS ISO 11464:1994 Kenya Standard** — Soil quality — Pretreatment of samples for physico-chemical analysis
- 267. **KS ISO 14154:2005 Kenya Standard** — Soil quality — Determination of some selected chlorophenols — Gas-chromatographic method with electron-capture detection
- 268. **KS ISO 14869-1:2001 Kenya Standard** — Soil quality — Dissolution for the determination of total element content Part 1: Dissolution with hydrofluoric and perchloric acids
- 269. **KS ISO 14869-2:2002 Kenya Standard** — Soil quality — Dissolution for the determination of total element content Part 2: Dissolution by alkaline fusion
- 270. **KS ISO 15009:2002 Kenya Standard** — Soil quality — Gas chromatographic determination of the content of volatile aromatic hydrocarbons, naphthalene and volatile halogenated hydrocarbons — Purge-and-trap method with thermal desorption
- 271. **KS ISO 15800:2003 Kenya Standard** — Soil quality — Characterization of soil with respect to human exposure

List for confirmations and withdrawals approved by the
114th Standards Approval Committee Meeting on 30th March 2017

- 272. **KS ISO 1919:2005 Kenya Standard** — Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption — Poly (diallyldimethylammonium chloride) {polyDADMAC} — Specification
- 273. **KS ISO 1918:2005 Kenya Standard** — Kenya Standard — Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption — Anionic and non-ionic polyacrylamides — Specification
- 274. **KS ISO 1920:2005 Kenya Standard** — Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption — Cationic polyacrylamides — Specification
- 275. **KS 1940:2005 Kenya Standard** — Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption (Polyamines) — Specification
- 276. **KS 88:1979 Kenya Standard** — Specification for distilled water
- 277. **KS EAS 123:1999 Distilled water** — Specification
- 278. **KS ISO 10229:1994 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Determination of the prolonged toxicity of substances to freshwater fish — Method for evaluating the effects of the growth rate of rainbow trout [*Oncorhynchus mykiss* walbaum (Teleostei)]
- 279. **KS ISO 10301:1999 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Determination of high volatile halogenated hydrocarbons — Gas-chromatographic methods
- 280. **KS ISO 10304-2:1995 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Determination of dissolved anions by liquid chromatography of ions Part 2: Determination of bromide, chloride, nitrate, nitrite, orthophosphate and sulfate in waste water
- 281. **KS ISO 10523:1994 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Determination of pH
- 282. **KS ISO 10703:1997 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Determination of the activity concentration of radionuclides by high resolution gamma-ray spectrometry
- 283. **KS ISO 1104:1977 Kenya Standard** — Surface active agents — Technical sodium alkylarylsulphonates (excluding benzene derivatives) — Method of analysis
- 284. **KS ISO 11083:1994 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Determination of chromium (VI) — Spectrometric method using 1,5-diphenylcarbazide
- 285. **KS ISO 11423-1:1999 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Determination of benzene and some derivative Part 1: Head — Space gas chromatographic method
- 286. **KS ISO 11423-2:1999 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Determination of benzene and some derivative Part 2: Method using extraction and gas chromatography
- 287. **KS ISO 11885:1996 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Determination of 33 elements by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy
- 288. **KS ISO 11905-1:1997 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Determination of nitrogen Part 1: Method using oxidative digestion with peroxodisulfate
- 289. **KS ISO 14402:1999 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Determination of phenol index by flow analysis (FIA and CFA)
- 290. **KS ISO 14592-1:2002 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Evaluation of the aerobic biodegradability of organic compounds at low concentrations Part 1: Shake-flask batch test with surface water or surface water/sediment suspensions
- 291. **KS ISO 14592-2:2002 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Evaluation of the aerobic biodegradability of organic compounds at low concentrations Part 2: Continuous flow river model with attached biomass
- 292. **KS ISO 15089:2000 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Guidelines for selective immunoassays for the determination of plant treatment and pesticide agents
- 293. **KS ISO 15913:2000 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Determination of selected phenoxyalkanoic herbicides, including bentazones and hydroxybenzonitriles by gas chromatography and mass spectrometry after solid phase extraction and derivatives
- 294. **KS ISO 5666:1999 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Determination of mercury
- 295. **KS ISO 5667-1:1980 Water quality** — Sampling Part 1 : Guidance on the design of sampling programmes
- 296. **KS ISO 5667-10:1992 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Sampling Part 10: Guidance on sampling of waste waters
- 297. **KS ISO 5667-11:1993 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Sampling Part 11: Guidance on sampling of groundwaters
- 298. **KS ISO 5667-12:1995 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Sampling Part 12: Guidance on sampling of bottom Sediments
- 299. **KS ISO 5667-13:1997 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Sampling Part 13: Guidance on sampling of sludges from sewage and water treatment works
- 300. **KS ISO 5667-14:1998 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Sampling Part 14: Guidance on quality assurance of environmental water sampling and handling
- 301. **KS ISO 5667-15:1999 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Sampling Part 15: Guidance on preservation and handling of sludge and sediment samples
- 302. **KS ISO 5667-16:1998 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Sampling Part 16: Guidance on biotesting of samples
- 303. **KS ISO 5667-17:2000 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Sampling Part 17: Guidance on sampling of suspended sediments
- 304. **KS ISO 5667-18:2001 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Sampling Part 18: Guidance on sampling of groundwater at contaminated sites
- 305. **KS ISO 5667-19:2004 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Sampling Part 19: Guidance on sampling of marine sediments
- 306. **KS ISO 5667-2:1991 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Sampling Part 2: Guidance on sampling techniques
- 307. **KS ISO 5667-3:2003 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Sampling Part 3: Guidance on the preservation and handling of water samples
- 308. **KS ISO 5667-4:1987 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Sampling Part 4: Guidance on sampling from lakes, natural and man-made
- 309. **KS ISO 5667-5:1999 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Sampling Part 5: Guidance on the sampling of drinking water and water used for food and beverage processing
- 310. **KS ISO 5667-6:2005 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Sampling Part 6: Guidance on sampling of rivers and streams
- 311. **KS ISO 5667-7:1993 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Sampling Part 7: Guidance on sampling of water and steam in boiler plants
- 312. **KS ISO 5667-8:1993 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Sampling Part 8: Guidance on the sampling of wet deposition
- 313. **KS ISO 5667-9:1992 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Sampling Part 9: Guidance on sampling from marine waters
- 314. **KS ISO 5815-1:2003 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Determination of biochemical oxygen demand after n days (BOD_n) Part 1: Dilution and seeding method with allylthiourea addition
- 315. **KS ISO 5815-2:2003 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Determination of biochemical oxygen demand after n days (BOD_n) Part 2: Method for undiluted samples
- 316. **KS ISO 5961:1994 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Determination of cadmium by atomic absorption spectrometry
- 317. **KS ISO 6060:1989 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Determination of the chemical oxygen demand
- 318. **KS ISO 6332:1988 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Determination of iron — Spectrometric method using 1,10-phenanthroline
- 319. **KS ISO 6340:1995 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Detection of *Salmonella* species
- 320. **KS ISO 6439:1990 Kenya Standard** — Water quality — Determination of phenol index — 4-Aminoantipyrine spectrometric methods after distillation
- 321. **KS ISO 6461-1:1999 Kenya Standard** — Specification for water quality — Detection and enumeration of the spores of sulfite — Reducing anaerobes (*Clostridia*) Part 1: Method by enrichment in a liquid medium
- 322. **KS ISO 6461-2:1999 Kenya Standard** — Specification for water quality — detection and enumeration of the spores of sulfite reducing anaerobes (*Clostridia*) Part 2: Method by membrane filtration



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- 323. KS ISO 6468:1999 Kenya Standard — Water quality — Determination of certain organochlorine insecticides, polychlorinated biphenyl and chlorobenzenes — Gas chromatographic method after liquid — Liquid extraction
- 324. KS ISO 6703-1:1984 Kenya Standard — Water quality — Determination of cyanide Part 1: Determination of total cyanide
- 325. KS ISO 6703-2:1984 Kenya Standard — Water quality — Determination of cyanide Part 2: Determination of easily liberatable cyanide
- 326. KS ISO 6703-3:1984 Kenya Standard — Water quality — Determination of cyanide Part 3: Determination of cyanogen chloride
- 327. KS ISO 7393-1:1985 Kenya Standard — Water quality — Detection of free chlorine and total chlorine Part 1: Titrametric method using N,N-diethyl-1,4-phenylenediamine
- 328. KS ISO 7393-2:1985 Kenya Standard — Water quality — Detection of free chlorine and total chlorine Part 2: Colorimetric method using N,N-diethyl-1,4-phenylenediamine for routine control purposes
- 329. KS ISO 7393-3:1990 Kenya Standard — Water quality — Detection of free chlorine and total chlorine Part 3: Iodometric titrametric method for the determination of total chlorine
- 330. KS ISO 7899-1:1999 Kenya Standard — Specification for water quality — Detection and enumeration of faecal streptococci Part 1: Method by enrichment in a liquid medium
- 331. KS ISO 7899-2:1999 Kenya Standard — Specification for water quality — Detection and enumeration of faecal streptococci Part 2: Method by membrane filtration
- 332. KS ISO 7980:1986 Kenya Standard — Water quality — Determination of calcium and magnesium — Atomic absorption spectrometric method
- 333. KS ISO 8265:1988 Kenya Standard — Water quality — Design and use of quantitative samplers for benthic macroinvertebrates on stony substrata in shallow freshwaters
- 334. KS ISO 8288:1986 Kenya Standard — Water quality — Determination of cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc, cadmium and lead — Flame atomic absorption spectrometric methods
- 335. KS ISO 8689-1:2000 Kenya Standard — Water quality — Biological classification of rivers Part 1: Guidance on the interpretation of biological quality data from surveys of benthic macroinvertebrates
- 336. KS ISO 8689-2:2000 Kenya Standard — Water quality — Biological classification of rivers Part 2: Guidance on presentation of biological quality data from surveys of benthic macroinvertebrates
- 337. KS ISO 9174:1998 Kenya Standard — Water quality — Determination of chromium - Atomic absorption spectrometric methods
- 338. KS ISO 9297:1989 Kenya Standard — Water quality — Determination of chloride - Silver nitrate titration with chromate indicator (Mohr's method)
- 339. KS ISO 9377-2:2000 Kenya Standard — Water quality — Determination of hydrocarbon oil index Part 2: Method using solvent extraction and gas chromatography
- 340. KS ISO 9509:1989 Kenya Standard — Water quality — Method for assessing the inhibition of nitrification of activated sludge micro-organisms by chemicals and waste waters
- 341. KS ISO 9562:1998 Kenya Standard — Water quality — Determination of adsorbable organically bound halogens (AOX)
- 342. KS ISO 9964-2:1993 Kenya Standard — Water quality — Determination of sodium and potassium Part 2: Determination of potassium by atomic absorption spectrometry
- 343. KS 1222:1992 Kenya Standard — Specification for ink paste — Black (stencil, duplicating-machine)
- 344. KS 1807:2005 Kenya Standard — Numbering ink — Specification
- 345. KS 518:2005 Kenya Standard — Fountain pen inks — Specification
- 346. KS 1936-1:2005 Kenya Standard — Black letterpress ink — Specification Part 1: Black letterpress ink for general purposes
- 347. KS 1934:2006 Kenya Standard — Specification for black web offset ink
- 348. KS 1830:2005 Kenya Standard — Black metal stamp ink — Specification
- 349. KS 2324-1:2011 Kenya Standard — Identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport Part 1: Introduction, classification system
- 350. KS 2324-4:2011 Kenya Standard — Identification and transport of dangerous goods for transport part 4:alphabetical list of dangerous goods
- 351. KS 2324-8:2011 Kenya Standard — Identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport Part 8: Glossary of terms for explosives
- 352. KS 2324-7:2011 Kenya Standard — Identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport Part 7: List of generic or N.O.S proper shipping names
- 353. KS 2324-6:2011 Kenya Standard — Identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport Part 6: Alphabetical list of pesticides(technical) toxicity
- 354. KS 2324-5:2011 Kenya Standard — Identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport Part 5: Alphabetical list of basic radionuclide values for individual radionuclides
- 355. KS 2324-3:2011 Kenya Standard — Identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport Part 3: Special provisions relating to articles or substances and numerical list of dangerous goods
- 356. KS 2324-2:2011 Kenya Standard — Identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport Part 2: Test method for the classification of dangerous goods
- 357. KS 653:1998 Kenya Standard — Specification for household insecticidal aerosols To be replaced by KS 653:2017

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

CONFIRMATIONS

- 358. KS EAS 741:2010 Kenya Standard — Cassava wheat composite flour — Specification
- 359. KS 2077:2007 Kenya Standard — Seed potato — Specification
- 360. KS ISO 2165:1974 Kenya Standard — Ware potatoes — Guide to storage
- 361. KS EAS 775:2012 Kenya Standard — Production and handling of fresh ware potatoes — Code of practice
- 362. KS ISO 6658:2005 Kenya Standard — Sensory analysis methodology — General guidance
- 363. KS ISO 5497:1982 Kenya Standard — Sensory analysis methodology — Guidelines for the preparation of samples for which direct analysis is not feasible
- 364. KS ISO 5496:2006 Kenya Standard — Sensory analysis methodology — Initiation and training of assessors in the detection and recognition of odours
- 365. KS ISO 13302:2003 Kenya Standard — Sensory analysis — Methodology for the assessment of modification of flavours due to packaging



- 393. KS 343:1981 Kenya Standard — Canned mushrooms — Specification To be replaced by KS 343:2017

- 394. KS 2147:2007 Kenya Standard — Raw whole goat milk — specification To be replaced by KS 2147:2017

- 395. KS 1756:2003 Kenya Standard — Flavoured milk — Specification To be replaced by KS 1756:2017

- 396. KS 2061:2007 Kenya Standard — Raw whole camel milk — Specification To be replaced by KS 2061:2017

- 397. KS 2062:2007 Kenya Standard — Pasteurized camel milk — Specification To be replaced by KS 2062:2017

- 398. KS 1311:1996 Kenya Standard — Canned beans in tomato sauce (baked beans) To be replaced by KS 1311:2017

- 399. KS 65:2013 Kenya Standard — Black tea — Specification To be replaced by KS 65:2017

- 400. KS 175:2011 Kenya Standard — Pure instant coffee — Specification To be replaced by KS 175:2017

- 401. KS 1313:1997 Kenya Standard — Desiccated Coconut Specification To be replaced by KS Codex Stan 177:1991, 2011 Revision Codex standard for desiccated coconut

- 402. KS ISO 2451:1973 Kenya Standard — Cocoa beans — Specification To be replaced by KS Codex Stan 141:1983, Revision 2001, Amended 2014 Cocoa (cacao) mass or cocoa/chocolate liquor and cocoa cake

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT

CONFIRMATIONS

- 403. KS IEC 60670-21:2004 Kenya Standard — 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
- 404. KS IEC 60670-22:2003 Kenya Standard — Boxes and enclosures for electrical accessories for household and similar fixed electrical installations Part 22: Particular requirements for connecting boxes and enclosures
- 405. KS IEC 60670-23:2006 Kenya Standard — Boxes and enclosures for electrical accessories for household and similar fixed electrical installations Part 23: Particular requirements for floor boxes and enclosures

- 406. KS IEC TR 62051-1:2004 Kenya Standard**
— Electricity metering — Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control — Glossary of terms Part 1: Terms related to data exchange with metering equipment using DLMS/COSEM
- 407. KS IEC 62056-21:2002 Kenya Standard**
— Electricity metering — Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control Part 21: Direct local data exchange
- 408. KS IEC TS 62056-41:1998 Kenya Standard**
— Electricity metering
— Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control Part 41: Data exchange using wide area networks - Public switched telephone network (PSTN) with LINK+ protocol
- 409. KS IEC 62056-42:2002 Kenya Standard**
— Electricity metering — Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control - Part 42: Physical layer services and procedures for connection-oriented asynchronous data exchange
- 410. KS IEC 62056-46:2002 Kenya Standard**
— Electricity metering — Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control Part 46: Datalink layer using HDLC protocol
- 411. KS IEC/TS 62056-51:1998 Kenya Standard**
— Electricity metering — Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control Part 51: Application layer protocol
- 412. KS IEC/TS 62056-52:1998 Kenya Standard**
— Electricity metering — Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control Part 51: Communication protocols management distribution line message specification (DLMS) server
- 413. KS IEC 62052-21:2004 Kenya Standard**
— Electricity metering equipment (a.c.)
— General requirements, tests and test conditions Part 21: Tariff and load control equipment
- 414. KS IEC 62053-11:2003 Kenya Standard**
— Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) — Particular requirements Part 11: Electromechanical meters for active energy (classes 0, 5, 1 and 2)
- 415. KS IEC 62053-21:2000 Kenya Standard**
— Electricity metering equipment (a.c.)
— Particular requirements Part 21: Static meters for active energy (classes 1 and 2)
- 416. KS IEC 62053-22:2003 Kenya Standard**
— Electricity metering equipment (a.c.)
— Particular requirements Part 22: Static meters for active energy (classes 0,2 S and 0,5 S)
- 417. KS IEC 62053-23:2003 Kenya Standard**
— Electricity metering equipment (a.c.)
— Particular requirements Part 23: Static meters for reactive energy (classes 2 and 3)
- 418. KS IEC 62053-31:1998 Kenya Standard**
— Electricity metering equipment (a.c.)
— Particular requirements Part 31: Pulse output devices for electromechanical and electronic meters (two wires only)
- 419. KS IEC 62053-61:1998 Kenya Standard**
— Electricity metering equipment (a.c.)
— Particular requirements Part 61: Power consumption and voltage requirements.
- 420. KS IEC 62054-11:2004 Kenya Standard**
— Electricity metering equipment (a.c.)
— Tariff and load control Part 11: Particular requirements for electronic ripple control receivers.
- 421. KS IEC 62054-21:2004 Kenya Standard**
— Electricity metering equipment (a.c.)
— Tariff and load control Part 21: Particular requirements for time switches
- 422. KS IEC 62052-11:2003 Kenya Standard**
— Kenya Standard — Electricity metering equipment (AC) — General requirements, tests and test conditions Part 11: Metering equipment
- 423. KS IEC TR 62059-11:2002 Kenya Standard**
— Leather — Physical and mechanical tests
— Determination of resistance to grain cracking and grain crack index. Replaced with KS ISO 3378: 2002
- 424. KS IEC TR 62059-21:2002 Kenya Standard**
— Leather — Physical and mechanical tests
— Determination of shrinkage temperature up to 100 °C. Replaced with KS ISO 3380:2015
- 425. KS EAS 168:2007 Kenya Standard**
— Junction boxes for use in electrical installations — Specification
- WITHDRAWALS**
- 426. KS ISO 9986:1990 Kenya Standard**
— Composition cork for shoe soles. Replaced with KS ISO 9986:2014
- 427. KS ISO 2418: 1972 Kenya Standard**
— Leather — Chemical, physical and mechanical and fastness tests — Sampling location. Replaced with KS ISO 2418: 2017
- 428. KS ISO 2419:1972 Kenya Standard**
— Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Sample preparation and conditioning. Replaced with KS ISO 2419:2012
- 429. KS ISO 2420:1972 Kenya Standard**
— Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of apparent density. Replaced with KS ISO 2420:2017
- 430. KS ISO 3379:1976 Kenya Standard**
— Leather — Determination of distension and strength of surface (Ball burst method). Replaced with KS ISO 3379:2015
- 431. KS ISO 3378:1975 Kenya Standard**
— Safety, protective and occupational



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- footwear for professional use Part 1: Requirements and test methods. Replaced with KS ISO 20344: 2011
- 441. KS ISO 8782-2:1998 Kenya Standard**
— Safety, protective and occupational footwear for professional use Part 2: Specifications for safety footwear. Replaced with KS ISO 20345: 2011
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- 442. KS ISO 8782-3:1998 Kenya Standard**
— Safety, protective and occupational footwear for professional use Part 3: Specification for protective footwear. Replaced with KS ISO 20346:2014
- 443. KS ISO 8782-4: 1998 Kenya Standard**
— Safety, protective and occupational footwear for professional use Part 4: Specification for occupational footwear. Replaced with KS ISO 20347: 2012
- 444. KS ISO 8782-5:2000 Kenya Standard**
— Safety, protective and occupational footwear for professional use Part 5: Additional requirements and test methods. Replaced with KS ISO 20344:2011
- 445. KS ISO 8782-6: 2000 Kenya Standard**
— Safety, protective and occupational footwear for professional use Part 6: Additional specifications for safety footwear. Replaced with KS ISO 20345: 2011
- 446. KS ISO 8782-7:2000 Kenya Standard**
— Safety, protective and occupational footwear for professional use Part 7: Additional specifications for protective footwear. Replaced with KS ISO 20346: 2014
- 447. KS ISO 8782-8:2000 Kenya Standard**
— Safety, protective and occupational footwear for professional use Part 8: Additional specifications for occupational footwear. Replaced with KS ISO 20347:2012
- ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT**
- CONFIRMATIONS**
- 448. KS 334:2012 Kenya Standard** — Road vehicles-fuel filters — Specification
- 449. KS EAS 53:2000 Kenya Standard** — Retreaded car and commercial vehicle tyres — Specification
- 450. KS ISO 3173:1974 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles — Apparatus for measurement of the opacity of exhaust gas from diesel engines operating under steady state conditions
- 451. KS ISO 3996:1995 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles — Braking hose assemblies for hydraulic braking systems used with non-petroleum-base brake fluid
- 452. KS ISO TR 4114:1979 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles — Caravans and light trailers — Static load on ball couplings.
- 453. KS ISO 7309:1985 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles — Hydraulic braking systems — ISO reference petroleum base fluid
- 454. KS ISO 13486-1:1999 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles — Hydraulic braking systems Part 1: Double-flare pipes, tapped holes, male fittings and tube seats
- 455. KS ISO 4038:1996 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles — Hydraulic braking systems — Simple flare pipes, tapped holes, male fittings and hose end fittings
- 456. KS ISO 3803:1984 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles — Hydraulic pressure test connection for braking equipment
- 457. KS ISO 6518-2:1998 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles — Ignition systems Part 2: Electrical performance and function test methods.
- 458. KS ISO 3929:2003 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles — Measurement methods for exhaust gas emissions during inspection or maintenance
- 459. KS ISO 7644:1987 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles — Measurement of capacity of exhaust gas from compression ignition (diesel) engines — Lug-down test
- 460. KS ISO 4151:1987 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles — Mopeds — Type, location and functions of controls
- 461. KS ISO 1728:2006 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles — Pneumatic braking connections between motor vehicles and towed vehicles — Interchangeability
- 462. KS ISO 4039-1:1998 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles — Pneumatic braking systems Part 1: Pipes, male fittings and tapped holes with facial sealing surface
- 463. KS ISO 4039-2:1998 Kenya Standard**
— Kenya Standard — Road vehicles — Pneumatic braking systems Part 2: Pipes, male fittings and tapped holes with conical sealing surface
- 464. KS ISO 3583:1984 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles — Pressure test connection for compressed-air pneumatic braking equipment
- 465. KS ISO 11555-1:2003 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles — Stabilizing devices for caravans and light trailers Part 1: Integrated stabilizers
- 466. KS ISO 3853:1994 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles — Towing vehicle coupling device to tow caravans or light trailers — Mechanical strength test
- 467. KS ISO 3833:1998 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles — Types — Terms and definitions
- 468. KS ISO 3780:2009 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles — World Manufactures Identifier (WMI) code
- 469. KS ISO 11841-1:2000 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles and internal combustion engines — Filter vocabulary Part 1: Definitions of filters and filter components
- 470. KS ISO 11841-2:2000 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles and internal combustion engines — Filter vocabulary Part 2: Definitions of characteristics of filters and their components
- 471. KS ISO 4020:2001 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles-fuel filters for diesel engines — Test methods
- 472. KS 1017-2:1995 Kenya Standard**
— Specification for approval testing of welders working to approved welding procedures Part 2: Arc welding of tube to tube-plate joints in metallic materials
- 473. KS 322:1983 Kenya Standard**
— Specification for covered electrodes for manual metal arc welding of mild steel and low alloy steel
- 474. KS 1017-1:1995 Kenya Standard**
— Specification for approval testing of welders working to approved welding procedures Part 1: TIG and MIG welding of aluminium and its alloys.
- 475. KS 1016-4:1995 Kenya Standard**
— Specification for approval testing of welding procedures Part 4: Fusion welds in aluminium and aluminium alloys
- 476. KS 202:1981 Kenya Standard**
— Method of approval of welding procedures of steel in fusion welding
- 477. KS 203:1980 Kenya Standard**
— Method for radiographic X-ray examination of fusion butt welded steel
- 478. KS 817:1987 Kenya Standard**
— Specification for commercial grades of solder
- 479. KS 1016-3:1995 Kenya Standard** —

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- Specification for approval testing of welding procedures Part 3: Glossary of terms used in radiological flaw detection
- 480. KS 1016-2:1995 Kenya Standard** — Specification for approval testing of welding procedures Part 2: Arc welding of tube to tube-plate joints in metallic material
- 481. KS 1016-1:1995 Kenya Standard** — Specification for approval testing of welding procedures Part 1: TIG or MIG welding of aluminium and its alloys
- 482. KS ISO 2503:2009 Kenya Standard** — Gas welding equipment - pressure regulators and pressure regulators with flow-metering devices for gas cylinders used in welding, cutting and allied processes up to 300 bar (30 MPa)
- 483. KS 1017-2:1995 Kenya Standard** — Specification for approval testing of welders working to approved welding procedures Part 2: Arc welding of tube to tube-plate joints in metallic materials
- 484. KS 322:1983 Kenya Standard** — Specification for covered electrodes for manual metal arc welding of mild steel and low alloy steel
- 485. KS 1017-1:1995 Kenya Standard** — Specification for approval testing of welders working to approved welding procedures Part 1: TIG and MIG welding of aluminium and its alloys
- 486. KS 1016-4:1995 Kenya Standard** — Specification for approval testing of welding procedures Part 4: Fusion welds in aluminium and aluminium alloys
- 487. KS 202:1981 Kenya Standard** — Method of approval of welding procedures of steel in fusion welding
- 488. KS 203:1980 Kenya Standard** — Method for radiographic X-ray examination of fusion butt welded steel
- 489. KS 817:1987 Kenya Standard** — Specification for commercial grades of solder
- 490. KS 1016-3:1995 Kenya Standard** — Specification for approval testing of welding procedures Part 3: Glossary of terms used in radiological flaw detection
- 491. KS 1016-2:1995 Kenya Standard** — Specification for approval testing of welding procedures Part 2: Arc welding of tube to tube-plate joints in metallic material
- 492. KS 1016-1:1995 Kenya Standard** — Specification for approval testing of welding procedures Part 1: TIG or MIG welding of aluminium and its alloys
- 493. KS ISO 2503:2009 Kenya Standard** — Gas welding equipment - pressure regulators and pressure regulators with flow-metering devices for gas cylinders
- used in welding, cutting and allied processes up to 300 bar (30 MPa)
- 494. KS 1539:2000 Kenya Standard** — Glossary of terms relating to railway engineering
- 495. KS 1733:2003 Kenya Standard** — Specification for mathematical sets
- 496. KS 1735:2003 Kenya Standard** — Specification for rotating compasses for mathematical sets
- 497. KS 325:1986 Kenya Standard** — Engineering drawing practice
- 498. KS ISO 3002-1:1982 Kenya Standard** — Breakers, nitties in cutting and grinding Part 1: Geometry of the active part of cutting tools — General terms, reference systems, tool and working angles, chip
- 499. KS ISO 3002-2:1982 Kenya Standard** — Basic quantities in cutting and grinding Part 2: Geometry of the active part of cutting tools — General conversion formulae to relate tool and working angles
- 500. KS ISO 3002-4:1984 Kenya Standard** — Basic quantities in cutting and grinding Part 4: Forces, energy, power
- 501. KS ISO 3002-5:1989 Kenya Standard** — Basic quantities in cutting and grinding Part 5: Basic terminology for grinding processes using grinding wheels
- 502. KS 1512:2005 Kenya Standard** — Steel, carbon and high-strength, low-alloy hot-rolled sheet and cold-rolled sheet — General requirements
- 503. KS 1513:2005 Kenya Standard** — Steel sheet and strip, heavy thickness coils, carbon, hot-rolled — Specification
- 504. KS 2:2003 Kenya Standard** — Specification for galvanized plain and corrugated steel sheets
- 505. KS 355:1982 Kenya Standard** — Specification for hot dip galvanized coating on iron and steel articles
- 506. KS 373:1987 Kenya Standard** — Specification for liquid penetrant method of test for crack detection in metal surfaces
- 507. KS 4:1987 Kenya Standard** — Specification for hot rolled steel sheets for the manufacture of low pressure gas cylinders
- 508. KS 452:1998 Kenya Standard** — Specification for stainless steel sinks for domestic purposes
- 509. KS 462:1992 Kenya Standard** — Specification for steel filing cabinets for general purposes
- 510. KS 1557:2005 Kenya Standard** — Pre-painted metal coated steel sheets and coils — Specification
511. **KS 71-1:1980 Kenya Standard** — Method for rockwell hardness test
512. **KS 71-2:1989 Kenya Standard** — Method for rockwell hardness test (Scales M, L, R)
513. **KS 75:1978 Kenya Standard** — Specification for galvanized mild steel dustbins
514. **KS 841:1987 Kenya Standard** — Glossary of terms relating to springs
515. **KS 873:1988 Kenya Standard** — Method for brinell hardness test
516. **KS 874:1989 Kenya Standard** — Method of test for vulcanized rubber — Determination of adhesion to textile fabric
517. **KS 902-1:1990 Kenya Standard** — Specification for steel castings for general engineering purposes Part 1: General requirements
518. **KS 902-2:1990 Kenya Standard** — Specification for steel castings for general engineering purposes Part 2: General technical delivery requirements
519. **KS 902-3:1990 Kenya Standard** — Specification for steel castings for general engineering purposes Part 3: Charpy impact test (V-Notch) for steel
520. **KS 903:1990 Kenya Standard** — Specification for aluminium alloy ingots and castings
521. **KS EAS 11:2008 Kenya Standard** — Galvanized plain and corrugated steel sheets — Specification
522. **KS EAS 189:2007 Kenya Standard** — Metallic materials — Tensile testing
523. **KS EAS 192-2:2007 Kenya Standard** — Metallic materials — Verification of static uniaxial testing machines - Part 2: Tension creep testing machines — Verification of the applied load
524. **KS EAS 193:2008 Kenya Standard** — Metallic materials — Tensile testing at elevated temperature
525. **KS EAS 194-1:2008 Kenya Standard** — Steel and steel products — Location and preparation of samples and test pieces for mechanical testing
526. **KS EAS 198:2001 Kenya Standard** — General requirements for the supply of metallurgical materials
527. **KS EAS 201-1:2001 Kenya Standard** — Metallic materials — Rockwell hardness test Part 1: Test method (scales A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, N, T)
528. **KS EAS 201-2:2001 Kenya Standard** — Metallic materials - Rockwell hardness test Part 2: Verification and calibration of testing machines (scales A, B, C, D, E, F,

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- File picture
- G, H, K, N, T)
- condensation test
529. **KS EAS 202-1:2001 Kenya Standard** — Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy sheets, strips and plates Part 1: Technical conditions for inspection and delivery
530. **KS EAS 202-2:2001 Kenya Standard** — Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy sheets, strips and plates Part 2: Mechanical properties
531. **KS EAS 202-3:2001 Kenya Standard** — Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy sheets, strips and plates Part 3: Strips — Tolerances on shape and dimensions
532. **KS EAS 202-4:2001 Kenya Standard** — Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy sheets, strips and plates Part 4: Sheets and plates — Tolerances on shapes and dimensions
533. **KS EAS 206:2001 Kenya Standard** — Hot rolled steel sheets for the manufacture of low pressure gas cylinders — Specification
534. **KS ISO 11949:1995 Kenya Standard** — Cold-reduced electrolytic tinplate
535. **KS ISO 14713:1999 Kenya Standard** — Protection against corrosion of iron and steel in structures — Zinc and aluminium coating — Guidelines
536. **KS ISO 1992-1:1974 Kenya Standard** — Commercial refrigerated cabinets — Methods of test Part 1: Calculation of linear dimensions, areas and volumes
537. **KS ISO 1992-2:1973 Kenya Standard** — Commercial refrigerated cabinets — Methods of test Part 2: General test conditions
538. **KS ISO 1992-3:1973 Kenya Standard** — Commercial refrigerated cabinets — Methods of test Part 3: Temperature test
539. **KS ISO 1992-4:1974 Kenya Standard** — Commercial refrigerated cabinets — Methods of test Part 4: Defrosting test
540. **KS ISO 1992-5:1974 Kenya Standard** — Commercial refrigerated cabinets — Methods of test Part 5: Water vapour
547. **KS 1020-3:1993 Kenya Standard** — Specification for light gauge metal containers Part 3: Capacities and related cross section for cans for meat and meat products
548. **KS 1020-4:1993 Kenya Standard** — Specification for light gauge metal containers Part 4: Capacities and related cross sections for open top cans for drinks
549. **KS 1020-5:1993 Kenya Standard** — Specification for light gauge metal containers Part 5: Capacities and related cross sections for open top cans for edible oil
550. **KS 1020-6:1993 Kenya Standard** — Specification for light gauge metal containers Part 6: Capacities and related cross section for open top cans for fish and fish products
551. **KS 1020-7:1993 Kenya Standard** — Specification for light gauge metal containers Part 7: Capacities and related cross sections for open top cans for milk
552. **KS 1020-8:1993 Kenya Standard** — Specification for light gauge metal containers Part 8: Internal diameters for round open -top cans
553. **KS ISO 1496-2:1996 Kenya Standard** — Series 1 freight containers — Specification and testing Part 2: Thermal containers
554. **KS ISO 1496-3:1995 Kenya Standard** — Series 1 freight containers — Specification and testing Part 3: Tank containers for liquids, gases and pressurized dry bulk
555. **KS ISO 1496-4:1991 Kenya Standard** — Series 1 freight containers — Specification and testing Part 4: Non-
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- pressurized containers for dry bulk
- 556. KS ISO 1496-5:1991 Kenya Standard** — Series 1 freight containers — Specification and testing Part 5: Platform and platform-based containers
- 557. KS ISO 15069:1997 Kenya Standard** — Series 1 freight containers — Handling and securing - Rationale for KS ISO 3874 Annex A.
- 558. KS ISO 15070:1996 Kenya Standard** — Series 1 freight containers — Rationale for structural test criteria
- 559. KS ISO 9669:1990 Kenya Standard** — Series 1 freight containers — Interface connections for tank containers
- 560. KS ISO 9711-1:1990 Kenya Standard** — Freight containers — Information related to containers on board vessels Part 1: Bay plan system
- 561. KS ISO 9711-2:1990 Kenya Standard** — Freight containers — Information related to containers on board vessels Part 2: Telex data transmission
- 562. KS 1086:1992 Kenya Standard** — Specification for hacksaw blades
- 563. KS 1347:1997 Kenya Standard** — Specification for metric steel tape measures (winding types)
- 564. KS 1348:1998 Kenya Standard** — Specification for parallel action flat nose pliers
- 565. KS 1384:1998 Kenya Standard** — Specification for hand tools for live working up to 1 000 V a.c and 1500 V d.c.
- 566. KS 151:2006 Kenya Standard** — Panga — Specification
- 567. KS 152:2003 Kenya Standard** — Specification for garden rakes
- 568. KS 154:2000 Kenya Standard** — Specification for both plain and fork hoes
- 569. KS 1957:2006 Kenya Standard** — Steel paper clips — Specification
- 570. KS 1339:1998 Kenya Standard** — Specification for hand hammers
- 571. KS 1958:2006 Kenya Standard** — Staples - Specification
- 572. KS 204-1:1992 Kenya Standard** — Specification for shovels Part 1: Mild steel shovels
- 573. KS 204-2:1992 Kenya Standard** — Specification for shovels Part 2: Medium steel shovels
- 574. KS 219:1981 Kenya Standard** — Specification for hexagonal and square bolts, screws, nuts and locknuts (Metric and inch threads)
- 575. KS 258-1:1982 Kenya Standard** — Specification for screwdrivers Part 1: Screwdrivers for slotted head screws.
- 576. KS 258-2:1982 Kenya Standard** — Specification for screwdrivers Part 2: Screwdrivers for recessed head screws
- 577. KS 295:1982 Kenya Standard** — Specification for axes and hatchets
- 578. KS 354-1:1982 Kenya Standard** — Specification for countersunk head wood screws Part 1: Metric series
- 579. KS 356:2007 Kenya Standard** — Mild steel pad bolts — Specification
- 580. KS 357:1990 Kenya Standard** — Specification for tower bolts
- 581. KS 477-1:1987 Kenya Standard** — Specification for safety razor blades and razors Part 1: Safety razor blades
- 582. KS 477-2:1987 Kenya Standard** — Specification for safety razor blades and razors Part 2: Razors
- 583. KS 537:1987 Kenya Standard** — Specification for paper and garment pins
- 584. KS 626:1987 Kenya Standard** — Specification for open jawed spanners for hexagon sizes
- 585. KS 842:1989 Kenya Standard** — Glossary of terms relating to parts of machine tools and operation
- 586. KS 844:1989 Kenya Standard** — Specification for hole sizes before threading in relation to machine parts
- 587. KS 845:1989 Kenya Standard** — Specification for grooved pulleys for classical and narrow V belts
- 588. KS 846:1990 Kenya Standard** — Glossary of terms for drills
- 589. KS 886-1:1989 Kenya Standard** — Specification for dimensions of widths across flats and mechanical properties of fasteners Part 1: Dimensions of width across flats
- 590. KS 886-2:1989 Kenya Standard** — Specification for width across flats and mechanical properties of fasteners Part 2: Mechanical properties of fasteners
- 591. KS 73:1980 Kenya Standard** — Specification for picks and mattocks
- 592. KS 886-3:1989 Kenya Standard** — Specification for dimensions across flats and mechanical properties of fasteners Part 3: Tolerance system for threaded fasteners
- 593. KS 992:2005 Kenya Standard** — Manually operated chaff cutter — Specification
- 594. KS 1066-1:1998 Kenya Standard** — Specification for agricultural tractors — Test procedures Part 1: Power tests
- 595. KS 2001:2006 Kenya Standard** — Tractors - training of operators — General requirements
- 596. KS 2002:2006 Kenya Standard** — Tractors — Tractor competency requirements for tractor operators
- 597. KS 489:1990 Kenya Standard** — Specification for power take off for agricultural tractors
- 598. KS 490:1985 Kenya Standard** — Specification for discs for agricultural tractors
- 599. KS 1066-2:1998 Kenya Standard** — Specification for agricultural tractors — Test procedures Part 2: Hydraulic power and lifting capacity
- 600. KS 1066-3:1998 Kenya Standard** — Specification for agricultural tractors — Test procedures Part 3: Turning and clearance diameters
- 601. KS 1066-4:1998 Kenya Standard** — Specification for agricultural tractors — Test procedures Part 4: Measurement of exhaust smoke
- 602. KS 1540:1999 Kenya Standard** — Specification for knapsack sprayers
- 603. KS 1066-5:1998 Kenya Standard** — Specification for agricultural tractors —
- 604. KS 1066-6:1990 Kenya Standard** — Specification for agricultural tractors —
- 605. KS 1498:1999 Kenya Standard** —



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- Specification for rollers and shafts for sugarcane crushers
- 606. KS 252:1982 Kenya Standard** — Specification for animal drawn mouldboard plough, fixed type
- 607. KS ISO 17612:2004 Kenya Standard** — Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Auxiliary-powertransmission connector for the operator station
- 608. KS ISO 23205:2006 Kenya Standard** — Agricultural tractors — Instructional seat
- 609. KS ISO 23206:2005 Kenya Standard** — Agricultural wheeled tractors and attachments — Front loaders — Carriages for attachments
- 610. KS ISO 3339-0:1986 Kenya Standard** — Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Classification and terminology Part 0: Classification system and classification
- 611. KS ISO 3463:1989 Kenya Standard** — Wheeled tractors for agriculture and forestry — Protective structures — Dynamic test method and acceptance conditions
- 612. KS ISO 3471:1994 Kenya Standard** — Earth-moving machinery - Roll-over protective structures — Laboratory tests and performance requirements
- 613. KS ISO 3600:1996 Kenya Standard** — Tractors, machinery for agriculture and forestry, powered lawn and garden equipment - Operator's manuals — Content and presentation
- 614. KS ISO 3767-1:1991 Kenya Standard** — Tractors, machinery for agriculture and forestry, powered lawn and garden equipment - Operator's manuals — Symbols for operator controls and other displays Part 1: Common symbols
- 615. KS ISO 5682-2:1997 Kenya Standard** — Equipment for crop protection — Spraying equipment Part 2: Test methods for hydraulic sprayers
- 616. KS ISO 5682-3:1996 Kenya Standard** — Equipment for crop protection — Spraying equipment Part 3: Test method for volume/hectare adjustment systems of agricultural hydraulic pressure sprayers
- 617. KS ISO 5687:1999 Kenya Standard** — Equipment for harvesting - Combine harvesters - Determination and designation of grain tank capacity and unloading device performance
- 618. KS ISO 5700:1989 Kenya Standard** — Wheeled tractors for agriculture and forestry — Protective structures - Static test method and acceptance conditions
- 619. KS ISO 5703:1979 Kenya Standard** — Equipment for vine cultivation and wine
- 620. KS 757:1987 Kenya Standard** — Specification for metal aerosol containers
- 621. KS 1020-8:1993 Kenya Standard** — Specification for light gauge metal containers Part 8: Internal diameters for round open -top cans
- 622. KS 1020-7:1993 Kenya Standard** — Specification for light gauge metal containers Part 7: Capacities and related cross sections for open top cans for milk
- 623. KS 1020-6:1993 Kenya Standard** — Specification for light gauge metal containers Part 6: Capacities and related cross section for open top cans for fish and fish products
- 624. KS 1020-5:1993 Kenya Standard** — Specification for light gauge metal containers Part 5: Capacities and related cross sections for open top cans for edible oil
- 625. KS ISO 5708:1983 Kenya Standard** — Refrigerated bulk milk tanks
- 626. KS 1020-3:1993 Kenya Standard** — Specification for light gauge metal containers - Part 3: Capacities and related cross section for cans for meat and meat products
- 627. KS 896:1990 Kenya Standard** — Specification for periodic inspection, testing and maintenance of transportable gas containers (excluding dissolved acetylene containers)
- 628. KS 897:1990 Kenya Standard** — Specification for periodic inspection and maintenance of transportable gas containers for dissolved acetylene
- 629. KS 1020-2:1993 Kenya Standard** — Specification for light gauge metal containers Part 2: Capacities and related cross section for open top cans for general foods
- 630. KS 1020-1:1993 Kenya Standard**

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— Specification for light gauge metal containers Part 1: Definitions and Determination methods for dimensions and capacities and open-top cans

631. KS 536:1985 Kenya Standard — Specification for milk cans

632. KS 1318:1997 Kenya Standard — Specification for portable poultry feeders

633. KS 1324:1997 Kenya Standard — Specification for watering cans

634. KS 1959:2006 Kenya Standard — Gas lamp — Specification

635. KS 840:1987 Kenya Standard — Specification for transportable acetylene containers

636. KSEAS 354:2007 Kenya Standard — Plastic containers for up to 5 litres capacity — Specification

WITHDRAWALS

637. KS 908:1988 Kenya Standard — Method of test for road vehicles — Trucks-wheels/rims — Test methods, To be replaced by KS ISO 3894:2015

638. KS ISO/PAS 3930:2003 Kenya Standard — Instruments for measuring vehicle exhaust emissions — Metrological and technical requirements; Metrological control and performance tests. No replacement

639. KS ISO 611:1994 Kenya Standard — Road vehicles — Braking of automotive vehicles and their trailers — Vocabulary. To be replaced by KS ISO 611:2003

640. KS ISO 7641-1:1983 Kenya Standard — Road vehicles — Caravans and light trailers — Calculation of the mechanical strength of the drawbar Part 1: Steel drawbars. To be replaced by KS ISO 7641:2012

641. KS ISO 15500-8:2001 Kenya Standard — Road vehicles — Compressed natural gas (CNG) fuel system components Part 8: Pressure indicator. To be replaced by KS ISO 15500-8:2015



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- 642. KS ISO 1103:1996 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles — Coupling balls for caravans and light trailers — Dimensions. To be replaced by KS ISO 1103:2007
- 643. KS ISO 6597:2002 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles — Hydraulic braking systems — measurement of performance. To be replaced by KS ISO 6597:2005
- 644. KS ISO 3930:1993 Kenya Standard**
Road vehicles - Measurement equipment for exhaust gas emissions during inspection or maintenance — Technical specifications. No replacement
- 645. KS ISO 6460:1981 Kenya Standard**
Road vehicles — Measurement method of gaseous pollutants emitted by motorcycle equipped with a controlled ignition. To be replaced by KS ISO 6460-1:2007
- 646. KS ISO 6518-1:1998 Kenya Standard**
Road vehicles Part 1: Ignition system. To be replaced by KS ISO 6518-1:2002
- 647. KS ISO 3537:1975 Kenya Standard**
Road vehicles — Safety glasses — Test methods for mechanical properties. To be replaced by KS ISO 3537:2015
- 648. KS ISO 3538:1978 Kenya Standard**
Road vehicles - Safety glasses — Test methods for optical properties. To be replaced by KS ISO 3538:1997
- 649. KS ISO 3536-1:1975 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles — Safety glasses Part 1. Vocabulary. To be replaced by KS ISO 3536:2016
- 650. KS ISO 12353-1:2001 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles — Traffic accident analysis Part 1: Terminology. To be replaced by KS ISO 12353-1:2002
- 651. KS ISO 3779:2006 Kenya Standard**
Road vehicles — Vehicle identification number (VIN) — Content and structure. To be replaced by KS ISO 3779:2009
- 652. KS ISO 15500-7:2002 Kenya Standard**
— Road vehicles — Compressed natural natural gas (CNG) fuel system components Part 7: Gas injector. To be replaced by KS ISO 15500-7:2015
- 653. KS ISO 6855:1981 Kenya Standard**
Road vehicles — Measurement methods
- Essential oils — Quantitative evaluation of residue on evaporation
- 664. KS ISO 592:1998 Kenya Standard**
— Essential oils — Determination of optical rotation
- 665. KS ISO 709:2001 Kenya Standard**
— Essential oils — Determination of ester value
- 666. KS ISO 7359:1985 Kenya Standard**
— Essential oils — Analysis by gas chromatography on packed columns — General method
- 667. KS ISO 7609:1985 Kenya Standard**
— Essential oils — Analysis by gas chromatography on capillary columns — General method
- 668. KS ISO 7660:1983 Kenya Standard**
— Essential oils — Determination of ester value of oils containing difficult-to-saponify esters
- 669. KS ISO 8432:1987 Kenya Standard**
— Essential oils — Analysis by high performance liquid chromatography — General method
- 670. KS ISO 875:1999 Kenya Standard**
— Essential oils — Evaluation of miscibility in ethanol

SERVICES DEPARTMENT

CONFIRMATIONS

- 656. KS 2277-1:2011 Kenya Standard**
Schools and colleges — Safety for design and technology Part 1: Health and safety management — Guidelines
- 657. KS 2277-2:2011 Kenya Standard**
Schools and colleges — Safety for design and technology Part 2: Planning and services — Guidelines
- 658. KS 22KS 2278:2011 Kenya Standard**
School meal programmes — School kitchens establishment and maintenance — Code of hygienic practice
- 659. KS 2279:2011 Kenya Standard**
Fire safety in educational institutions — Code of practice

TRADE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

CONFIRMATIONS

- 660. KS ISO 3218:1998 Kenya Standard**
— Essential oils — Principles of nomenclature
- 661. KS ISO 356:1996 Kenya Standard**
— Essential oils — Preparation of test samples
- 662. KS ISO 3794:1976 Kenya Standard**
— Essential oils (containing tertiary-alcohols) — Estimation of free alcohols content by determination of ester value after acetylation
- 663. KS ISO 4715:1978 Kenya Standard**



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PUBLIC NOTICE

TO ALL IMPORTERS OF MEDICAL DEVICES, FOOD SUPPLEMENTS, MEDICAL COSMETICS, HERBAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER ALLIED HEALTHCARE BORDERLINE PRODUCTS

Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) is a statutory body established under the Standards Act, CAP 496 Laws of Kenya mandated to offer, among other services, quality inspection of imports based on Kenya Standards or approved specifications.

The Pharmacy and Poisons Board [PPB] is the National Drug Regulatory Authority established under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, Chapter 244, the Laws of Kenya. PPB is mandated to regulate the Practice of Pharmacy and the Trade in Drugs, Poisons, Medical Products and Health Technologies.

In an effort to protect the public against imported products that do not comply with local quality standards and technical regulations, **ALL Imported Medical Devices, Food Supplements, Medical Cosmetics, Herbal Products and Other Allied Healthcare Borderline Products** falling under the regulated mandate of Pharmacy and Poisons Board **MUST** comply with Pre-Export Verification of Conformity [PVOC] to Standards programme implemented by KEBS.

The importers of Medical Devices, Food Supplements, Medical Cosmetics, Herbal Products and other Allied Healthcare Borderline Products are therefore required to obtain Certificates of Conformity [CoC] for their cargo before applying for Import Permits from Pharmacy and Poisons Board through the Kenya National Single Window Electronic

[Kentrade] System.

All importers of the above commodities are requested to download the **Guidelines on Inspection of Imported Medical Devices, Food Supplements, Medical Cosmetics, Herbal Products and Other Borderline Products** from www.pharmacyboardkenya.org or www.kebs.org for further guidance.

Enquiries on the PVOC requirements on Imported Medical Devices, Food Supplements, Medical Cosmetics, Herbal Products and other Allied Healthcare Borderline Products should be addressed through; **Pharmacy and Poisons Board:** tradeaffairs@pharmacyboardkenya.org

Note:

1. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers licenced by the Pharmacy and Poisons Board importing **Raw Materials, Machinery and Spares** for own use are exempted from the above requirements as outlined in PVOC manual available on KEBS website [www.kebs.org]. Licenced Pharmaceutical Manufacturers are encouraged to obtain **PVOC Exemption Certificate** from KEBS in order to facilitate clearance of their cargo.
2. All imported goods referred to, in this public notice arriving at the port of entry without a CoC as from **1st September, 2017** will be subjected to destination inspection by KEBS after payment of destination inspection fees as provided for under Legal Notice No 78

MANAGING DIRECTOR
KENYA BUREAU OF STANDARD

THE REGISTRAR
PHARMACY AND POISONS BOARD

KEBS - Standards for Quality Life

PPB - Safeguarding the Health of the Public

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NQI is the leading trainer on quality related courses in the East African Region. The most popular courses offered by NQI are ISO Management Systems outlined below.

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- ◆ ISO 9001 INTERNAL QUALITY AUDIT
- ◆ ISO/IEC 27000 INFORMATION SECURITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
- ◆ ISO/IEC 27001 INTERNAL ISMS AUDIT
- ◆ ISO/IEC 17025 LABORATORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
- ◆ IMPLEMENTATION OF ISO 22000 & HACCP
- ◆ HYGIENE PRACTICE FOR FOOD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS AND CATERING SERVICE
- ◆ ISO 14001 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
- ◆ LEAD AUDITOR BASED ON ISO 14001 EMS
- ◆ ISO 9004 MANAGEMENT FOR THE SUSTAINED SUCCESS OF AN ORGANISATION - A QMS APPROACH
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