ADOPTION PROPOSAL FORM

**CPR183/F15**

**KENYA BUREAU OF STANDARDS**

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| **Document Type:** | **Adoption proposal** | |
| **Dates:** | Circulation date | Closing date |
| 2021-04-12 | 2021-05-11 |
| **TC Secretary** | **This form shall be filled, signed and returned to Kenya Bureau of Standards for the attention of Tania Monica (taniam@kebs.org)** | |

The Kenya Bureau of Standards intends to adopt the International Standards as detailed in the attached list.

We are therefore seeking views from potential users in respect of the same. The Standard is available at the Kenya Bureau of Standards Information Centre. Please tick and fill your preference of the listed option. (If the spaces provided are not enough, please attach a separate sheet of paper).

Name and Signature (of respondent): ................................................

Position (of respondent): .....................................

On behalf of ......................................................................................... (Name of organization)

Date .........................................................................

**NOTE:** Absence of any reply or comments shall be deemed to be an acceptance of the proposal for adoption and **shall constitute an approval vote**.

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| S/No. | KS NO. | TITLE AND SCOPE |
|  | KS ISO 5725-2:2019 | **Title**: Kenya Standard ― Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results — Part 2: Basic method for the determination of repeatability and reproducibility of a standard measurement method, First Edition  **Scope**: This document  — amplifies the general principles for designing experiments for the numerical estimation of the precision of measurement methods by means of a collaborative interlaboratory experiment;  — provides a detailed practical description of the basic method for routine use in estimating the precision of measurement methods;  — provides guidance to all personnel concerned with designing, performing or analysing the results of the tests for estimating precision.  NOTE Modifications to this basic method for particular purposes are given in other parts of ISO 5725.  **Description**:This document is concerned solely with estimating the repeatability standard deviation and reproducibility standard deviation based on an interlaboratory design in which each laboratory conducts a number of independent measurements of the same sample under repeatability conditions. |
|  | KS ISO 21748:2017 | **Title**: Kenya Standard ― Guidance for the use of repeatability, reproducibility and trueness estimates in measurement uncertainty evaluation, First edition  **Scope**:  This document gives guidance for  — evaluation of measurement uncertainties using data obtained from studies conducted in accordance with ISO 5725-2, and  — comparison of collaborative study results with measurement uncertainty (MU) obtained using formal principles of uncertainty propagation (see Clause 14).  ISO 5725-3 provides additional models for studies of intermediate precision. However, while the same general approach may be applied to the use of such extended models, uncertainty evaluation using these models is not incorporated in this document.  This document is applicable to all measurement and test fields where an uncertainty associated with a result has to be determined.  This document does not describe the application of repeatability data in the absence of reproducibility data.  This document assumes that recognized, non-negligible systematic effects are corrected, either by applying a numerical correction as part of the method of measurement, or by investigation and removal of the cause of the effect.  The recommendations in this document are primarily for guidance. It is recognized that while the recommendations presented do form a valid approach to the evaluation of uncertainty for many purposes, it is also possible to adopt other suitable approaches.  In general, references to measurement results, methods  **Description**: Laboratories operating under ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation and related systems are accordingly required to evaluate measurement uncertainty for measurement and test results and report the uncertainty where relevant. ISO/IEC Guide 98-3 is a widely adopted standard approach. However, it applies to situations where a model of the measurement process is available. A very wide range of standard test methods is, however, subjected to collaborative study in accordance with ISO 5725-2. This document provides an appropriate and economic methodology for estimating uncertainty associated with the results of these methods, which complies fully with the relevant principles of the GUM, while taking account of method performance data obtained by collaborative study. |
|  | KS ISO 91:2017 | **Title**: Kenya Standard ― Petroleum and related products — Temperature and pressure volume correction factors (petroleum measurement tables) and standard reference conditions, Second Edition  **Scope**:  This document refers to temperature volume correction factors, which allow users to convert volumes, measured at ambient conditions, to those at reference conditions for transactional purposes. This document also refers to compressibility factors required to correct hydrocarbon volumes measured under pressure to the corresponding volumes at the equilibrium pressure for the measured temperature.  **Description**: Custody transfer of crude petroleum and its products are generally transacted in volumetric quantities. Since crude oils and petroleum products have relatively high coefficients of thermal expansion and compressibility, volumes are corrected to standard conditions of temperature and pressure in order to provide a meaningful and consistent basis for measurement. The definition of standard reference conditions is therefore of fundamental importance in measurement, calculation and accounting of petroleum quantities.  This standard withdraws and replaces KS ISO 91:1982 |
|  | KS ISO 13528:2015 | **Title**: Kenya Standard ― Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results — Part 4: Basic methods for the determination of the trueness of a standard measurement method, First Edition  **Scope**:  This International Standard provides detailed descriptions of statistical methods for proficiency testing providers to use to design proficiency testing schemes and to analyse the data obtained from those schemes. This Standard provides recommendations on the interpretation of proficiency testing data by participants in such schemes and by accreditation bodies.  The procedures in this Standard can be applied to demonstrate that the measurement results obtained by laboratories, inspection bodies, and individuals meet specified criteria for acceptable performance.  This Standard is applicable to proficiency testing where the results reported are either quantitative measurements or qualitative observations on test items.  NOTE The procedures in this Standard may also be applicable to the assessment of expert opinion where the opinions or judgments are reported in a form which may be compared objectively with an independent reference value or a consensus statistic. For example, when classifying proficiency test items into known categories by inspection - or in determining by inspection whether proficiency test items arise, or do not arise, from the same original source - and the classification results are compared objectively, the provisions of this Standard that relate to nominal (qualitative) properties may apply.  **Description**: Proficiency testing involves the use of interlaboratory comparisons to determine the performance of participants (which may be laboratories, inspection bodies, or individuals) for specific tests or measurements, and to monitor their continuing performance. There are a number of typical purposes of proficiency testing, as described in the Introduction to ISO/IEC 17043:2010. These include the evaluation of laboratory performance, the identification of problems in laboratories, establishing effectiveness and comparability of test or measurement methods, the provision of additional confidence to laboratory customers, validation of uncertainty claims, and the education of participating laboratories. The statistical design and analytical techniques applied must be appropriate for the stated purpose(s). |
|  | KS ISO 5725-4:2020 | **Title**: Kenya Standard ― Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results — Part 4: Basic methods for the determination of the trueness of a standard measurement method, First Edition  **Scope**:  This document  — specifies basic methods for estimating the bias of a measurement method and the laboratory bias when a measurement method is applied;  — provides a practical approach of a basic method for routine use in estimating the bias of measurement methods and laboratory bias;  — provides a brief guidance to all personnel concerned with designing, performing or analysing the results of the measurements for estimating bias.  **Description**: The “trueness” of a measurement method is of interest when it is possible to conceive of a true value for the property being measured. Although the true value cannot be known exactly, it can be possible to have an accepted reference value for the property being measured; for example, if suitable reference materials or measurement standards are available, or if the accepted reference value can be established by reference to another measurement method or by preparation of a known sample. The trueness of the measurement method can be investigated by comparing the accepted reference value with the level of the results given by the measurement method. Trueness is normally expressed in terms of bias. Bias can arise, for example, in chemical analysis if the measurement method fails to extract all of an element, or if the presence of one element interferes with the determination of another. |

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| **S/No.** | **Standard Number** | **Our proposed action** | | **Reasons the adoption proposal is not acceptable** |
|  |  | Adoption acceptable as presented | Adoption proposal not acceptable because of the reason(s) | **Our Recommendations are as follows (cite specific clauses and wording preferred)** |
|  | KS ISO 5725-2:2019 |  |  |  |
|  | KS ISO 5725-4:2020 |  |  |  |
|  | KS ISO 13528:2015 |  |  |  |
|  | KS ISO 21748:2017 |  |  |  |
|  | KS ISO 91:2017 |  |  |  |