ADOPTION PROPOSAL FORM

**CPR183/F15**

**KENYA BUREAU OF STANDARDS**

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| **Document Type:** | **Adoption proposal** | |
| **Dates:** | Circulation date | Closing date |
| 2022-01-12 | 2022-02-12 |
| **TC Secretary** | **This form shall be filled, signed and returned to Kenya Bureau of Standards for the attention of Mary Ngotho (ngothom@kebs.org)** | |

The Kenya Bureau of Standards intends to adopt the International Standards as detailed here below.

We are therefore seeking views from potential users in respect of the same. The Standards are available at the Kenya Bureau of Standards Information Resource Centre. Please tick and fill your preference of the listed option in the attached table against each of the standards.

Where the option is that the adoption is not acceptable, you MUST give a reason(s) and recommendation(s).

**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**.

1. **Number**: ISO 1170:2020 to replace KS ISO 1170:1977

**Title**: coal and coke — calculation of analyses to different bases

**Scope**: This document gives equations that allow analytical data relating to coal and coke to be expressed on the various different bases in common use. Consideration is given to corrections that can be applied to certain determined values for coal prior to their calculation to other bases.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:1170:ed-4:v1:en>

1. **Number**: ISO 556:2020 to replace KS ISO 556:1980

**Title**: ISO 556:2020 coke (greater than 20 mm in size) — determination of mechanical strength

**Scope** This document specifies a method for the determination of the mechanical strength of coke having a particle size greater than 20mm

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:556:ed-2:v1:en>

1. **Number**: ISO 622:2016 to replace KS ISO 622:1981

**Title**: Solid mineral fuels — Determination of phosphorus content — Reduced molybdophosphate photometric method.

**Scope**: This document specifies a reduced molybdophosphate photometric method for the determination of the total phosphorus content of hard coal, lignites and coke. Two methods for taking the phosphorus into solution are specified, namely extraction from the coal or coke ash with acid or by repeated oxidation of the coal or coke, by acid, to remove carbonaceous matter.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:622:ed-2:v1:en>

1. **Number**: ISO 1213-2:2016 to replace KS ISO 1213-2:1992

**Title**: Solid mineral fuels — Vocabulary — Part 2: Terms relating to sampling, testing and analysis

**Scope** This document defines terms commonly employed in the sampling, testing and analysis of solid mineral fuels.

Alternative names are given for several terms. In some cases, however, the use of the alternative name is deprecated (as indicated).

An alphabetical index, with numerical cross reference is provided.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:1213:-2:ed-2:v1:en>

1. **Number**: ISO 334:2020 to replace KS ISO 334:1992

**Title**: Coal and coke — Determination of total sulfur — Eschka method

**Scope**: This document specifies a reference method for determining the total sulfur content of hard coal, brown coals and lignites, and coke by the Eschka method.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:334:ed-4:v1:en>

1. **Number**: ISO 1013:2020 to replace KS ISO 1013:1995

**Title**: Coke — Determination of bulk density in a large container

**Scope** This document specifies a method for the determination of the coke bulk density in a large container such as a wagon or skip.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:1013:ed-3:v1:en>

1. **Number**: ISO 540:2008 to replace KS ISO 540:1995

**Title**: Hard coal and coke — Determination of ash fusibility

**Scope** This International Standard specifies a method of determining the characteristic fusion temperatures of ash from coal and coke..

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:540:ed-4:v1:en>

1. **Number :** ISO 587:2020 to replace ISO 587:1997

**Title:** Coal and coke **—** Determination of chlorine using Eschka mixture

**Scope:** This document specifies a method of determining the chlorine content of hard coal, brown coals and lignites, and coke using Eschka mixture.

[**https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:587:ed-3:v1:en**](https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:587:ed-3:v1:en)

1. **Number:** ISO 925:2019 to replace ISO 925:1997

**Title:** Solid mineral fuels — Determination of carbonate carbon content — Gravimetric method

**Scope:** This document specifies a gravimetric method of determining the carbon in the mineral carbonates associated with solid mineral fuels.

NOTE The result obtained will include any carbon from atmospheric carbon dioxide absorbed by the fuel.

[**https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:925:ed-4:v1:en**](https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:925:ed-4:v1:en)

1. **Number:** ISO 15590-1:2018 to replace KS ISO 15590-1:2001

**Title:** Petroleum and natural gas industries — Induction bends, fittings and flanges for pipeline transportation systems — Part 1: Induction bends

**Scope:** This document specifies the technical delivery conditions for bends made by the induction bending process for use in pipeline transportation systems for the petroleum and natural gas industries as defined in ISO 13623.

This document is applicable to induction bends made from seamless and welded pipe of unalloyed or low-alloy steel

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:15590:-1:ed-3:v1:en>

1. **Number:** ISO 15590-2:2021 to replace KS ISO 15590-2:2003

**Title:** Petroleum and natural gas industries — Factory bends, fittings and flanges for pipeline transportation systems — Part 2: Fittings

**Scope:** This document specifies the technical delivery conditions for unalloyed or low-alloy steel seamless and welded pipeline fittings for use in pipeline transportation systems for the petroleum and natural gas industries as defined in [ISO 13623](https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:13623:en)**.**

[**https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:15590:-2:ed-2:v1:en**](https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:15590:-2:ed-2:v1:en)

1. **Number**: ISO 5163:2014 to replace KS ISO 5163:2005

**Title:** Petroleum products — Determination of knock characteristics of motor and aviation fuels — Motor method

**Scope:** This International Standard establishes the rating of liquid spark-ignition engine fuel in terms of an arbitrary scale of octane numbers using a standard single-cylinder, four-stroke cycle, variable-compression ratio, carburetted, CFR engine operated at constant speed. Motor octane number (MON) provides a measure of the knock characteristics of motor fuels in automotive engines under severe conditions of operation. The motor octane number provides a measure of the knock characteristics of aviation fuels in aviation piston engines, by using an equation to correlate to aviation-method octane number or performance number (lean-mixture aviation rating).

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:5163:ed-4:v1:en>

1. **Number**: ISO 5164:2014 to replace KS ISO 5164:2005

**Title**: Petroleum products — Determination of knock characteristics of motor fuels — Research method

**Scope**: This International Standard establishes the rating of liquid spark-ignition engine fuel in terms of an arbitrary scale of octane numbers using a standard single-cylinder, four-stroke cycle, variable compression ratio, carburetted, CFR engine operated at constant speed. Research octane number (RON) provides a measure of the knock characteristics of motor fuels in automotive engines under mild conditions of operation.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:5164:ed-4:v1:en>

1. Number: ISO 5598:2020 to replace KS ISO 5598:2008

Title: Fluid power systems and components — Vocabulary

Scope: This document establishes the vocabulary, in English, French and German, for all fluid power systems and components, excluding aerospace applications and compressed air supply installations.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:5598:ed-3:v1:en>

1. **Number**: ISO 3016:2019 to replace KS ISO 3016:1994

**Title**: Petroleum and related products from natural or synthetic sources — Determination of pour point

**Scope**: This document specifies a method for the determination of the pour point of petroleum products. A separate procedure suitable for the determination of the lower pour point of fuel oils, heavy lubricant base stock, and products containing residual fuel components is also described.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:3016:ed-3:v1:en>

1. **Number**: ISO 8216-1:2017 to replace KS ISO 8216-1:2017

**Title**: Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) classification — Part 1: Categories of marine fuels

**Scope**: This document defines the detailed classification of marine fuels within class F (petroleum fuels). It is intended to be read in conjunction with [ISO 8216-99](https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:8216:-99:en).

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:8216:-1:ed-5:v1:en>

1. **Number:** ISO 8217:2017 to replace KS ISO 8217:2005

**Title**: Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) — Specifications of marine fuels

**Scope**: This document specifies the requirements for fuels for use in marine diesel engines and boilers, prior to conventional onboard treatment (settling, centrifuging, filtration) before use. The specifications for fuels in this document can also be applied to fuels used in stationary diesel engines of the same or similar type as those used for marine purposes.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:8217:ed-6:v1:en>

1. **Number**: ISO 12156-1:2018 to replace KS ISO 12156-1:2016

**Title:** Diesel fuel — Assessment of lubricity using the high-frequency reciprocating rig (HFRR) — Part 1: Test method

**Scope:** This document specifies a test method using the high-frequency reciprocating rig (HFRR), for assessing the lubricating property of diesel fuels, including those fuels which could contain a lubricity-enhancing additive. It defines two methods for measurement of the wear scar; Method “A” — Digital camera, and Method “B” — Visual observation.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:12156:-1:ed-4:v1:en>

1. **Numbe**r: ISO 12156-2:2017 to replace KS ISO 12156-2:2007

**Title:** Diesel fuel — Assessment of lubricity using the high-frequency reciprocating rig (HFRR) — Part 2: Limit

**Scope:** This document specifies the performance requirement (limit) necessary to ensure reliable operation of diesel fuel injection equipment with respect to lubrication by fuel of such equipment

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:12156:-2:ed-3:v1:en>

1. **Number:** ISO 12917-1:2017 to replace KS ISO 12917-1:2002

**Title**: Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of horizontal cylindrical tanks — Part 1: Manual methods

**Scope**: This document specifies manual methods for the calibration of nominally horizontal cylindrical tanks, installed at fixed locations.

The methods in this document are applicable to insulated and non-insulated tanks, either when they are above-ground or underground. The methods are applicable to pressurized tanks and to both knuckle-dish-end and flat-end cylindrical tanks as well as elliptical and spherical head tanks

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:12917:-1:ed-2:v1:en>

1. **Number:** ISO 13357-1:2017 to replace KS ISO 13357-1:2002

**Title:** Petroleum products — Determination of the filterability of lubricating oils — Part 1: Procedure for oils in the presence of water

**Scope:** This document specifies a procedure for the evaluation of the filterability of lubricating oils, particularly those designed for hydraulic applications, in the presence of water. The procedure only applies to mineral-based oils, since fluids manufactured from other materials (e.g. fire-resistant fluids) may not be compatible with the specified test membranes.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:13357:-1:ed-2:v1:en>

1. **Number**: ISO 13357-2:2017 to replace KS ISO 13357-2:2005

**Title**: Petroleum products — Determination of the filterability of lubricating oils — Part 2: Procedure for dry oils

**Scope**: This document specifies a procedure for the evaluation of the filterability of dry lubricating oils, particularly those designed for hydraulic applications. The procedure only applies to mineral-based oils, since fluids manufactured from other materials (e.g. fire-resistant fluids) might not be compatible with the specified test membranes

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:13357:-2:ed-3:v1:en>

1. **Number**: ISO 20846:2019 to replace KS ISO 20846:2004

**Title**: Petroleum products — Determination of sulfur content of automotive fuels — Ultraviolet fluorescence method

**Scope**: This document specifies an ultraviolet (UV) fluorescence test method for the determination of the sulfur content of the following products:

— having sulfur contents in the range 3 mg/kg to 500 mg/kg,

— motor gasolines containing up to 3,7 % (m/m) oxygen [including those blended with ethanol up to about 10 % (V/V)],

— diesel fuels, including those containing up to about 30 % (V/V) fatty acid methyl ester (FAME),

— having sulfur contents in the range of 3 mg/kg to 45 mg/kg,

— synthetic fuels, such as hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) and gas to liquid (GTL

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:20846:ed-3:v1:en>

1. **Number**: ISO 2137:2020 to replace KS ISO 2137:2020

**Title:** Petroleum products and lubricants — Determination of cone penetration of lubricating greases and petrolatum

**Scope:** This document specifies several methods for the empirical estimation of the consistency of lubricating greases and petrolatum by measuring the penetration of a standardized cone

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:2137:ed-4:v1:en>

1. **Number:** ISO 3015:2019 to replace KS ISO 3015:1992

**Title**: Petroleum and related products from natural or synthetic sources — Determination of cloud point

**Scope**: document specifies a method for the determination of the cloud point of petroleum products which are transparent in layers 40 mm in thickness and have a cloud point below 49 °C, amongst which are diesel fuels with up to 30 % (V/V) of fatty acid methyl ester (FAME)[2], paraffinic diesel fuels with up to 7 % (V/V) FAME[3], 100 % FAME[5] and lubricants.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:3015:ed-3:v1:en>

1. **Number**: ISO 3104:2020 to replace KS ISO 3104:1994

**Title**: Petroleum products — Transparent and opaque liquids — Determination of kinematic viscosity and calculation of dynamic viscosity

**Scope:** This document specifies Procedure A, using manual glass viscometers, and Procedure B, using glass capillary viscometers in an automated assembly, for the determination of the kinematic viscosity, ν, of liquid petroleum products, both transparent and opaque, by measuring the time for a volume of liquid to flow under gravity through a calibrated glass capillary viscometer. The dynamic viscosity, η, is obtained by multiplying the measured kinematic viscosity by the density, ρ, of the liquid. The range of kinematic viscosities covered in this test method is from 0,2 mm2/s to 300 000 mm2/s over the temperature range –20 °C to +150 °C.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:3104:ed-3:v1:en>

1. **Number:** ISO 3405:2019 to replace KS ISO 3405:2011

**Title:** Petroleum and related products from natural or synthetic sources — Determination of distillation characteristics at atmospheric pressure

**Scope:** This document specifies a laboratory method for the determination of the distillation characteristics of light and middle distillates derived from petroleum and related products of synthetic or biological origin with initial boiling points above 0 °C and end-points below approximately 400 °C, utilizing either manual or automated equipment. Light distillates are typically automotive engine petrol, automotive engine ethanol fuel blends with up to 85 % (*V/V*) ethanol, and aviation petrol. Middle distillates are typically aviation turbine fuel, kerosene, diesel, diesel with up to 30 % (*V/V*) FAME, burner fuel, and marine fuels that have no appreciable quantities of residua

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:3405:ed-5:v1:en>

1. **Number**: ISO 3924:2019 to replace KS ISO 3924:2016

**Title**: Petroleum products — Determination of boiling range distribution — Gas chromatography method

**Scope**: This document specifies a method for the determination of the boiling range distribution of petroleum products. The method is applicable to petroleum products and fractions with a final boiling point of 538 °C or lower at atmospheric pressure as determined by this document. This document does not apply to gasoline samples or gasoline components. The method is limited to products having a boiling range greater than 55 °C and having a vapour pressure sufficiently low to permit sampling at ambient temperature.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:3924:ed-5:v1:en>

1. **Number:** ISO 4264:2018 to replace KS ISO 4264:2007

**Title:** Petroleum products — Calculation of cetane index of middle-distillate fuels by the four variable equation

**Scope:** This document specifies a procedure for the calculation of the cetane index of middle-distillate fuels from petroleum-derived sources. The calculated value is termed the “cetane index by four-variable equation”. Throughout the remaining text of this document, the term “cetane index” implies cetane index by four-variable equation**.**

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:4264:ed-3:v1:en>

1. **Number:** ISO 5165:2020 to replace KS ISO 5165:1998

**Title:** Petroleum products — Determination of the ignition quality of diesel fuels — Cetane engine method

**Scope:** This document establishes the rating of diesel fuel oil in terms of an arbitrary scale of cetane numbers (CNs) using a standard single cylinder, four-stroke cycle, variable compression ratio, indirect injected diesel engine. The CN provides a measure of the ignition characteristics of diesel fuel oil in compression ignition engines. The CN is determined at constant speed in a pre-combustion chamber-type compression ignition test engine. However, the relationship of test engine performance to full scale, variable speed and variable load engines is not completely understood**.**

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:5165:ed-5:v1:en>

1. **Number**: ISO 6246:2017 to replace KS ISO 6246:1995

**Title:** Petroleum products — Gum content of fuels — Jet evaporation method

**Scope:** This document specifies a method for determining the existent gum content of aviation fuels and the gum content of motor gasoline or other volatile distillates. It includes the determination of products containing ethanol (up to a volume fraction of 85 %) and ether-type oxygenates and deposit control additives.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:6246:ed-3:v1:en>

1. **Number:** KS ISO 91-2 :1991 withdrawn replaced with KS ISO 91:2017( already adopted**)**

**Title:** Petroleum and related products — Temperature and pressure volume correction factors (petroleum measurement tables) and standard reference conditions

**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.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:91:ed-1:v1:en>

**ADOPTION PROPOSAL**

| **S/No.** | **Standard Number** | **Adoption acceptable as presented** | **Adoption proposal not acceptable** | **Reason why adoption proposal not acceptable** | **Proposed Change/recommendation(s)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ISO 1170:2020 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 556:2020 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 622:2016 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 1213-2:2016 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 334:2020 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 1013:2020 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 540:2008 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 587:2020 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 925:2019 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 15590-1:2018 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 15590-2:2021 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 5163:2014 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 5164:2014 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 5598:2020 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 3016:2019 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 8216-1:2017 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 8217:2017 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 12156-1:2018 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 12156-2:2017 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 12917-1:2017 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 13357-1:2017 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 13357-2:2017 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 20846:2019 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 2137:2020 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 3015:2019 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 3104:2020 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 3405:2019 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 3924:2019 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 4264:2018 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 5165:2020 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 6246:2017 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 91-2:1991  Withdrawn and replaced with ISO 91:2017(already adopted) |  |  |  |  |