APPENDIX DD  
ADOPTION PROPOSAL FORM

**CPR183/F12**

**KENYA BUREAU OF STANDARDS**

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| **Document Type:** | **Adoption proposal** | |
| **Dates:** | Circulation date | Closing date |
| 30th January 2024 | 29th February 2024 |
| **TC Secretary** | **This form shall be filled, signed and returned to Kenya Bureau of Standards for the attention of Eng. Anthony Cheruiyot (**[ronoa**@kebs.org**](mailto:ronoa@kebs.org)**)** | |

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

**KEBS TC 113: WELDING AND ALLIED PROCESSES**

1. **Number:** ISO 3834-1:2021 to replace KS ISO 3834-1:2005

**Title:** Quality requirements for fusion welding of metallic materials

Part 1: Criteria for the selection of the appropriate level of quality requirements

**Scope:**

This document specifies a general outline of the ISO 3834 series and criteria to be taken into account for the selection of the appropriate level of quality requirements for fusion welding of metallic materials, among the three levels specified in ISO 3834-2, ISO 3834-3 and ISO 3834-4.

It is applicable to manufacturing, both in workshops and at field installation sites.

This document does not specify requirements for a total quality management system (QMS). However, Clause 6 identifies QMS elements where their inclusion complements the ISO 3834 series.l.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:3834:-1:ed-3:v1:en>

1. **Number:** ISO 5817:2023 to replace KS ISO 5817:2014

**Title:** Welding

Fusion-welded joints in steel, nickel, titanium and their alloys (beam welding excluded)

Quality levels for imperfections

**Scope:**

This document specifies quality levels of imperfections in fusion-welded joints (except for beam welding) in all types of steel, nickel, titanium and their alloys. It applies to material thickness ≥ 0,5 mm. It covers fully penetrated butt welds and all fillet welds. Its principles can also be applied to partial-penetration butt welds.

Quality levels for beam-welded joints in steel are presented in ISO 13919-1.

Three quality levels are given in order to permit application to a wide range of welded fabrication. They are designated by symbols B, C and D. Quality level B corresponds to the highest requirement on the finished weld.

Several types of loads are considered, e.g. static load, thermal load, corrosion load, pressure load. Additional guidance on fatigue loads is given in Annex B.

The quality levels refer to production and good workmanship.

This document is applicable to:

a) non-alloy and alloy steels;

b) nickel and nickel alloys;

c) titanium and titanium alloys;

d) manual, mechanized and automatic welding;

e) all welding positions;

f) all types of welds, e.g. butt welds, fillet welds and branch connections;

g) the following welding processes and their sub-processes, as defined in ISO 4063:

— 11 metal arc welding without gas protection;

— 12 submerged arc welding;

— 13 gas-shielded metal arc welding;

— 14 gas-shielded arc welding with non-consumable tungsten electrode;

— 15 plasma arc welding;

— 31 oxyfuel gas welding (for steel only).

Metallurgical aspects, such as grain size and hardness, are not covered by this document.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:5817:ed-4:v1:en>

1. **Number:** ISO 9606-1:2012/Cor 2:2013

**Title:** Qualification testing of welders

Fusion welding

Part 1: Steels

**Scope:**

This part of ISO 9606 specifies the requirements for qualification testing of welders for fusion welding of steels.

It provides a set of technical rules for a systematic qualification test of the welder, and enables such qualifications to be uniformly accepted independently of the type of product, location and examiner or examining body.

When qualifying welders, the emphasis is placed on the welder's ability manually to manipulate the electrode, welding torch or welding blowpipe, thereby producing a weld of acceptable quality.

The welding processes referred to in this part of ISO 9606 include those fusion-welding processes which are designated as manual or partly mechanized welding. It does not cover fully mechanized and automated welding processes.

NOTE For such processes, see ISO 14732[10].

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:9606:-1:ed-2:v1:en>

1. **Number:** ISO 21904-2:2020 to replace KS ISO 15012-1:2012

**Title:** Health and safety in welding and allied processes

Equipment for capture and separation of welding fume

Part 2: Requirements for testing and marking of separation efficiency

**Scope:**

This document specifies a method for testing equipment for the separation of welding fume in order to determine whether its separation efficiency meets specified requirements.

The method specified does not apply to testing of filter cartridges independent of the equipment in which they are intended to be used.

This document applies to equipment that is manufactured after its publication.

NOTE General ventilation systems are excluded from the Scope of ISO 21904-1.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:21904:-2:ed-1:v1:en>

1. **Number:** ISO 21904-1:2020 to replace KS ISO 15012-4:2016

**Title:** Health and safety in welding and allied processes

Equipment for capture and separation of welding fume

Part 1: General requirements

**Scope:**

This document defines the general requirements for ventilation equipment used to capture and separate fumes generated by welding and allied processes, e.g. arc welding and thermal cutting.

This document also specifies the test data to be marked on the capture devices.

It applies to the design and manufacture of parts of the equipment including hoods for welding, ducting, filter units, air movers, systems that inform of unsafe operation and workplace practices to ensure safe working with regard to exposure.

Significant hazards are listed in Clause 4. It does not cover electrical, mechanical and pneumatic hazards.

This document is applicable to:

— local exhaust ventilation systems (LEV) excluding draught tables;

— mobile and stationary equipment;

— separation equipment used for welding and allied processes;

This document is not applicable to:

— general ventilation, air make up or air movement systems;

— air conditioning systems;

— grinding dust.

This document applies to systems designed and manufactured after its publication.

NOTE Specific safety requirements for thermal cutting machines are defined in ISO 17916.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:21904:-1:ed-1:v1:en>

1. **Number:** ISO 21904-4:2020 to replace KS ISO 15012-2:2008

**Title:** Health and safety in welding and allied processes

Equipment for capture and separation of welding fume

Part 4: Determination of the minimum air volume flow rate of capture devices

**Scope:**

This document specifies two methods for establishing the minimum air volume flow rate. One method is dedicated for use with captor hoods, nozzles and slot nozzles with a ratio of slot length to hose diameter of 8:1 or less. The other method is dedicated for use with on-gun extraction devices.

These methods are not applicable to down draught tables

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:21904:-4:ed-1:v1:en>

1. **Number:** ISO 25980:2023 to replace KS ISO 25980:2014

**Title:** Health and safety in welding and allied processes

Transparent welding curtains, strips and screens for arc welding processes

**Scope:**

This document specifies safety requirements for transparent welding curtains, strips and screens to be used in workplaces where arc welding is taking place. They are intended to provide protection against harmful levels of optical radiation and spatter for workers who are in the vicinity of arc welding processes but not involved in the welding itself. They are intended to reduce the discomfort glare from the arc but also allow sufficient luminous transmittance to permit a view into the workspace behind.

The transparent welding curtains can also be used in other applications as long as the UV- and blue-light emissions are less than in arc welding and the transmitted infrared irradiance is below applicable exposure limits. They are designed to be used at a distance from the arc of at least 1 m.

Welding curtains, strips and screens specified in this document are not intended to replace welding filters. For intentional viewing of welding arcs, other means of protection are used, see ISO 16321-1 and ISO 16321-2.

This document is not applicable to protection against laser radiation, for which ISO 19818-1 applies.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:25980:ed-2:v2:en>

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).

Adoption acceptable as presented

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Adoption proposal not acceptable because of the reason(s) below

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Our Recommendations are as follows

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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**.