APPENDIX BB
ADOPTION PROPOSAL FORM

**CPR183/F15**

**KENYA BUREAU OF STANDARDS**

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| **Document Type:** | **Adoption proposal** |
| **Dates:** | Circulation date | Closing date |
| 17/01/2025 | 18/02/2025 |
| **TC Secretary** | **This form shall be filled, signed and returned to Kenya Bureau of Standards for the attention of** **tonuiw@kebs.org** |

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

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(for each standard) (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**

1. **ISO 11721-1:2001**

**Tittle**: [Textiles — Determination of resistance of cellulose-containing textiles to micro-organisms — Soil burial test — Part 1: Assessment of rot-retardant finishing](http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/p/?LinkId=255141)

**Scope**: This standard specifies a method for determination of the resistance of chemically-pretreated textiles to the action of micro-organisms present in soil in comparison with untreated textiles.

This method is applicable to flat textiles made of cellulosic-containing yarns (tentage, tarpaulins, webbing and tapes) that will typically come into contact with soil during use.

Due to the inherent resistance of most synthetic fibres to attack by micro-organisms, fabrics containing a high proportion of synthetic fibres can only be judged by these methods for changes in structure and appearance.

Although this method allows good reproducibility of results, it is intended to show comparative performance rather than provide absolute values.

 **NOTE:** Heavy tarpaulin fabrics and webbing may be of such a structure that samples without finish are resistant within a 14 days soil burial period. Also, in such cases the decay rate of the untreated sample determines the length of the burial period.

1. **ISO 11721-2:2003**

Title: [Textiles — Determination of the resistance of cellulose-containing textiles to micro-organisms — Soil burial test — Part 2: Identification of long-term resistance of a rot retardant finish](https://www.iso.org/obp/ui#iso:std:iso:11721:-2:ed-1:v1:en)

**Scope:** This European Standard describes a test procedure for identification of the long-term resistance of a rot retardant finish against the attack of microorganisms in the soil.

It allows distinction to be made between rot retardant finishes with no long-term resistance, with *regular long-term resistance* and with *increased long-term resistance*, in order to assess the suitability for use in the tropics.

As the soil burial test is a biological process and the test soil not accurately defined, this European Standard only covers the comparison of finished and unfinished specimens.

1. **ISO 4484-2:2023**

**Tittle:** [**Textiles and textile products — Microplastics from textile sources — Part 2: Qualitative and quantitative analysis of microplastics**](https://www.iso.org/obp/ui#iso:std:iso:4484:-2:ed-1:v1:en)

**Scope**

This document establishes a qualitative-quantitative analytical evaluation (i.e. determination) of microplastics to be able to define their:

* — particle number.
* — morphology (morphological characteristics);
* — dimensional distribution.
* — the type, chemical origin or nature of polymers and their colour, if present.

This document is applicable to the determination of microplastics (from the textile sector) collected in various matrices (for example textile process wastewater, clothes washing water, textile process air emissions, textile process solid waste).

This document specifies the expression of results in terms of estimated surface area and mass of microplastics (MPs) per unit sample. It enables the expression of the results of the quantification of microplastics (MPs) from various sources, including samples related to the production, processing, treatment and use of textiles (raw material, manufacturing process, sample like wastewater from washing clothes, air, and industrial process water).

This document applies to textile sector samples of matrices of different physical states (solid, liquid or aeriform), for example:

* — solid samples from textile production processes.
* — water samples from the textile production process and/or from the washing of clothing (e.g. garments or other textiles, [ISO 4484-1](https://www.iso.org/obp/ui#iso:std:iso:4484:-1:en) or [ISO 4484-3](https://www.iso.org/obp/ui#iso:std:iso:4484:-3:en) can be applied in order to prepare a liquid to be tested);
* — air samples to test the air quality in the workplace of textile companies.

This document, being able to provide information such as size, shape, surface and mass (estimated), enables the transfer of useful information for ecotoxicological assessments to specialists.