



STANDARDS ACT, 1974

Cap 496

THE STANDARDS (SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL METROLOGY) REGULATIONS, 2026

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IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by Section 20 of the Standards Act, cap 496 the Cabinet Secretary for Investments, Trade and Industry makes the following Regulations—

**THE STANDARDS (SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL METROLOGY)
REGULATIONS, 2026**

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Citation. 1. These Regulations may be cited as the Standards (Scientific and Industrial Metrology) Regulations, 2026.

Interpretation. 2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Act” means the Standards Act, Cap 496 Laws of Kenya

“calibration” means a set of operations which establishes, by reference to measurement standards, the relationship which exists, under specified conditions, between an indication and a result of a measurement with associated uncertainties;

“Designated institute” means an entity recognized and authorised by the Bureau to perform specified metrology functions in areas not directly covered by the Bureau;

“Inter-laboratory comparison” means the process where multiple laboratories independently measure the same test item or parameter under predetermined conditions to assess the accuracy, consistency and reliability of their measurement methods;

“Measurement” means the process of experimentally obtaining one or more quantity values that can reasonably be attributed to a quantity;

“Measurement uncertainty” means a parameter that describes a degree of doubt or range around a measured value;

“Metrology” means the science of measurement and its application and includes scientific and industrial metrology;

“National measurement standard” means a measurement standard recognized by the Bureau to serve as the basis for assigning values to other measurement standards for the quantity concerned;

“Scientific Metrology” means a branch of metrology involving the realization, establishment and maintenance of measurement standards, development of new measurement methods and the transfer of traceability from these standards to users in society;

“Industrial Metrology” means a branch of metrology involving the application of measurement science to manufacturing and other processes to ensure that products meet specifications, regulatory standards, and customer requirements;

“Laboratory developed methods” means the calibration procedures that are developed and validated by calibration service providers for use in calibration where there is no applicable standard or specification;

“Metrological traceability” means the property of a measurement result whereby the result can be related to a reference through a documented unbroken chain of calibrations, each contributing to the measurement uncertainty;

“National Metrology Institute” means the body responsible for establishment, maintenance and dissemination of national measurement standards;

“primary measurement standard” means a measurement standard established using a primary method, or a primary reference procedure, or created as an artefact, chosen by convention;

“reference measurement standard” means a measurement standard designated for the calibration of other measurement standards for quantities of a given kind in a given organization or at a given location;

“secondary measurement standard” means a measurement standard established through calibration with respect to a primary standard for a quantity of the same kind;

“working measurement standard” means a calibrator measurement standard that is used routinely to calibrate or verify measuring instruments or measuring systems

Application **3.** These Regulations shall apply to scientific and industrial metrology.

Objects of the Regulations **4.** (1) The objects of these Regulations are to—

- (a) Ensure metrological traceability of measurements to the International System of Units through national measurement standards;
- (b) Ensure accuracy of precision instruments, gauges and scientific apparatus through calibration;
- (c) Regulate calibration service providers to enhance standardization; and
- (d) To designate a category of measuring instruments that are subject to mandatory calibration.

PART II-NATIONAL METROLOGY INSTITUTE

Designation of National Metrology Institute **5.** For the purposes of the Metre Convention and any other relevant treaty, the Bureau is designated as the National Metrology Institute

Functions of the National Metrology Institute **6.** The Bureau being the National Metrology Institute shall undertake the following functions:

- (a) be the custodian of the national measurement standards;
- (b) develop and maintain national measurement standards and disseminate their exactitude to industry and users;
- (c) provide metrological traceability of the national measurement standards to the International System of Units including physical, chemical, biological and medical fields of measurement;
- (d) exercise oversight authority over entities that offer medical and industrial metrology;
- (g) offer technical support to industry in matters related to metrology; and

(h) offer inter-laboratory comparisons for calibration service providers, and other National Metrology Institutes.

PART III – DESIGNATION

Designation of Institutes 7. (1) The Bureau may designate an institution to disseminate metrological traceability within a scope not covered by the Bureau.

(2) The Designated Institutes will provide calibration services and issues certificates in accordance with these regulations.

Eligibility for Designation 8. An institution shall be eligible for designation if it—

(a) is accredited in calibration to the applicable international standard on laboratory management systems within the relevant scope;

(b) possesses specialized laboratories, equipment, competent personnel and infrastructure capable of performing high-precision measurements;

(c) is capable of maintaining metrological traceability to the International System of Units (SI);

(d) demonstrates capability in that particular scope of metrology and the ability to offer calibration services.

(e) has successfully participated in an interlaboratory comparison within the relevant scope in the last two years.

Responsibilities of Designated Institutes 9. Designated Institutes are expected to meet any specific requirements for membership and participation laid down by regional and international metrology organizations including –

(a) participation in appropriate measurement comparisons;

(b) maintenance of a quality system complying with ISO/IEC 17025 and for those producing reference materials, ISO 17034

(c) declare calibration and measurement capabilities;

(d) participate and contribute to peer reviews within their scope of designation.

- Issuance of Designation Certificate **10.** Where an institution meets the designation requirements the Bureau shall —
- (a) Issue a certificate specifying the scope of designation and any conditions attached to the designation;
 - (b) Inform the relevant international and regional bodies of the designation.
- Peer Review Assessment **11.** (1) The Bureau shall monitor the performance of the Designated Institute with respect to requirements in sub-regulation 9 .
- (2) The Bureau shall conduct periodic peer review assessments of the Designated Institutes’ scope to verify continued compliance with these Regulations and the conditions for designation.
- Register of Designated Institutes **12.** The Bureau shall maintain a public register of Designated Institutes which shall include—
- (a) name, location and address of the institute; and
 - (b) scope of designation.
- Liability of the Designated Institute **13.** The Bureau shall not be liable for any errors, omissions or defects in measurements conducted by a Designated Institute or any violations of the law by a Designated Institute.
- Suspension and revocation of designation **14.** (1) The Bureau may suspend the designation of an institute, in whole or in part, if the institute —
- (a) fails to comply with any obligations or conditions of its designation; or
 - (b) misuses the designation beyond the authorised scope.
- (2) The Bureau may revoke a designation of an institute if the institute fails to remedy any conditions of a suspension within the specified timeline.
- (3) The Bureau shall communicate the revocation to the relevant regional and international bodies.

PART IV MEASUREMENT STANDARDS

National
measurement
standards

- 15.** (1) The Bureau shall realise, develop and maintain national measurement standards.
- (2) The Bureau shall maintain national measurement standards in length, mass, time, electrical current, thermodynamic temperature, amount of substance, luminous intensity and other derived units.
- (3) The Bureau shall be the custodian of all national measurement standards.
- (4) The national measurement standards shall be primary and secondary standards.
- (5) The Bureau shall declare national measurement standards by notice in the Gazette.

Primary standards

- 16.** (1) The Bureau shall be the custodian of all primary measurement standards.
- (2) Primary standards are established through a primary method or primary reference procedure
- (3) Primary standards shall be used to calibrate secondary standards.

Secondary standards

- 17.** (1) The Bureau shall maintain secondary standards that shall be used to provide traceability to working standards.
- (2) The secondary standards shall be traceable to primary measurement standards.

Working standards

- 18.** (1) The Bureau and calibration service providers shall maintain working standards for routine use in calibration of measuring instruments.
- (2) The working standards shall be traceable to the national measurement standards

Units of measurement

19. (1) The base units of measurement which are employed as part of the national measurement standards includes:

Base quantity	Base unit	symbol
Time	Second	s
Length	Metre	m
Mass	Kilogram	kg
Electric current	Ampere	A
Thermodynamic temperature	Kelvin	K
Amount of substance	Mole	mol
Luminous intensity	Candela	cd

(2) Any other unit of measurement may be derived from the base unit.

PART V- CALIBRATION

Metrological traceability

20. (1) The Bureau shall provide metrological traceability of the national measurement standards to the International System of Units, including physical, chemical, biological and medical fields of measurement.

(2) Every calibration service provider shall have each of its working standards traceable to the national measurement standards maintained by the Bureau.

(3) The Bureau may recognise traceability offered by other National Metrology Institutes, Designated Institutes, or other accredited calibration laboratories.

Responsibility to calibrate

21. (1) Every person operating a precision equipment used for industrial and medical measurement shall ensure the equipment is calibrated;

(2) Calibration services shall be offered by:

- (a) the Bureau
- (b) Designated Institutes; and
- (c) Calibration service providers licensed under these Regulations

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- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Calibration services by the Bureau | <p>22. (1) Pursuant to Section 4(1)(b) of the Act, the Bureau shall provide calibration of precision instruments, gauges and scientific apparatus for the determination of their degree of accuracy.</p> <p>(2) The Bureau may, where necessary, designate institutes to offer calibration services.</p> |
| Calibration procedures | <p>23. (1) Calibration shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant standard or specification.</p> <p>(2) Where there is no applicable standard or specification, calibration may be conducted using validated laboratory developed methods.</p> <p>(3) A designated calibration mark may be applied on each calibrated equipment.</p> |
| Mandatory calibration | <p>24. (1) All precision instruments, gauges and scientific apparatus used for health, safety and environmental measurements including medical and industrial equipment in the First Schedule shall be calibrated in accordance with these regulations.</p> <p>(2) Equipment requiring calibration under sub-regulation (1) shall be calibrated at least once every year or as provided for in the applicable standard or specification.</p> <p>(3) The Bureau shall conduct periodic surveillance to verify compliance with this regulation.</p> <p>(4) The Bureau may issue a public notice informing the public of non-calibrated equipment that affect health, safety or environment.</p> <p>(5) Any person who operates equipment in sub-regulation (1) shall within three months of the commencement of these regulations, have the equipment calibrated.</p> <p>(6) Any person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and shall be liable to the penalty set out under Section 15 of the Act.</p> |
| Calibration certificate for equipment | <p>25. (1) Where the calibrated equipment is found to conform to the applicable standard or specification, the Bureau, Designated Institutes or licensed</p> |

calibration service providers under these Regulations shall issue a calibration certificate.

- (2) A calibration certificate shall include the following information;
- (a) the name and address of the calibration service provider;
 - (b) the location of performance of the laboratory where the calibration was conducted;
 - (c) unique identification that all its components are recognized as a portion of a complete report and a clear identification of the end;
 - (d) the name and contact information of the customer;
 - (e) identification of the method used;
 - (f) a description, unambiguous identification, and, when necessary, the condition of the item;
 - (g) the date of receipt of the test or calibration item(s), and the date of sampling, where this is critical to the validity and application of the results;
 - (h) the date of calibration;
 - (i) a statement to the effect that the results relate only to the items calibrated;
 - (j) measurement results with, where appropriate, the units of measurement;
 - (k) identification of the person(s) authorizing the calibration certificate;
 - (l) the measurement uncertainty of the measurement result;
 - (m) the conditions (e.g. environmental) under which the calibrations were made that have an influence on the measurement results;
 - (n) a statement identifying how the measurements are metrologically traceable to national measurement standards;
 - (o) where relevant, a statement of conformity with requirements or specifications; and
 - (p) where appropriate, opinions and interpretations.
- (3) A calibration certificate shall remain valid for one year unless a different period is provided for in the applicable standard or specification.

Voiding of calibration validity

- 26.** (1) The calibration status of any precision equipment which has been calibrated and has been subjected to service, repair, overload, mishandling or any activity that may compromise the calibration validity shall be voided.

(2) The equipment in sub-regulation (1) shall be recalibrated.

PART VI - LICENSING OF CALIBRATION SERVICE PROVIDERS

- Licensing of calibration service providers
27. (Every person offering calibration services in Kenya shall be licensed by the Bureau.
- Eligibility for licensing
28. A person is qualified to be licensed as a calibration service provider if the person-
- (a) Is accredited to the relevant standard for the scope applied for;
 - (b) Has a certificate of registration as a business entity in Kenya;
 - (c) Has a physical address in Kenya;
 - (d) Provides an inventory of working standards in applicable scope metrologically traceable to the national measurement standards; and
 - (e) Provides evidence of competent personnel for the scope applied.
- Application and grant of a calibration licence
29. (1) A person seeking to offer calibration services shall apply to the Bureau through the Form in the Second Schedule and payment of the amount set out in the Third Schedule.
- (2) The Bureau shall, upon receiving an application under this Regulation consider the application and —
- (a) if satisfied that the applicant meets all the requirements under these Regulations, issue a calibration licence in the Form set out in the Fourth Schedule to the applicant; or
 - (b) where the application does not meet the licensing requirements under these Regulations-
 - (i) Notify the applicant of the deficiency in the Application;
 - (ii) Require the Applicant to meet the requirements within a prescribed period;

(iii) Where the conditions in (i) and (ii) are not met, the Bureau may reject the application and notify the applicant of the rejection and give reasons thereof.

(2) A calibration licence under this regulation shall remain valid for two years from the date of issue and shall be capable of renewal by way of a fresh application.

(3) A licensed calibration service provider seeking to renew their licence shall be required to apply for renewal at least 3 months before expiry of the existing licence.

(4) The Bureau shall maintain a publicly available and up-to-date register of licensed calibration service providers.

(6) The Bureau may conduct periodic surveillance as may be necessary during the validity of the calibration licence.

Conditions for licensing

for

30. A licensed calibration service provider shall comply with the following conditions:

(a) Provide calibration services specified in the licence;

(b) Notify the Bureau if they cease to have capacity to provide calibration services within the licensed scope; and

(c) Adhere to any other condition as may be outlined in the licence.

Participation in inter-laboratory comparison

31. (1) The Bureau shall provide national inter-laboratory comparison measurements.

(2) any person offering calibration services shall:

(a) participate in relevant inter-laboratory comparisons offered by the Bureau in each scope licensed at least once within two years;

(1) if the inter-laboratory comparison results do not meet the limits set by the Bureau, the calibration service provider shall:

- (a) carry out corrective action to address identified deficiencies; and
- (b) participate in another inter-laboratory comparison.

Suspension and
Revocation of
calibration licence

32. (1) The Bureau may suspend any calibration licence if:

- (a) the calibration service provider fails to comply with any obligations of licensing under these regulations; and
- (b) If the licence is used beyond the scope for which it was issued.

(2) The Bureau may revoke a calibration licence if:

- (c) the calibration service provider fails to remedy a suspension condition within the specified timeline; and
- (d) the licence was obtained by any false, incorrect or misleading information given by the applicant.

(3) Before suspending or revoking a licence, the Bureau shall:

- (a) notify the calibration service provider in writing within seven (7) days of the decision;
- (b) Specify the reasons for the intended suspension or revocation;
- (c) Allow the calibration service provider fourteen (14) days from the date of the notice to respond, failure to which the suspension or revocation will take effect.
- (d) If the calibration service provider responds within the period set out in (c), the Bureau shall consider the response and communicate its decision within seven (7) days.

PART VII MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Disputes

- 33.** (1) Any person aggrieved by any decision under these Regulations may request for a review by the Director.
- (2) Despite sub-regulation 1, any person aggrieved by any decision under these Regulations may, within fourteen days of the decision, file an appeal to the Standards Tribunal.

Offence of operating
without valid licence

- 34.** Any person who offers calibration services without a valid calibration licence commits an offence and shall upon conviction be liable to a penalty set out under Section 15 of the Act.

Enforcement

- 35.** The Bureau shall be responsible for enforcing these Regulations and may:

- (a) Inspect and monitor activities of calibration service providers;
- (b) Seize any precision measuring instrument, gauges or apparatus used in violation of the provisions of these Regulations;
- (c) Issue public notices to inform the public of any violations of these regulations; and
- (d) Take any other appropriate action authorised under the Act.

Made on the, 2026.

HON. LEE KINYANJUI, EGH
Cabinet Secretary for Investments, Trade and Industry

FIRST SCHEDULE

Equipment requiring Mandatory Calibration

A. Health (Medical) Equipment

1. Patient Monitoring Equipment

- Blood Pressure Monitors
- Electrocardiographs (ECG/EKG Machines)
- Pulse Oximeters
- Capnographs (CO₂ Monitors)
- Thermometers
- Infusion Pumps

2. Diagnostic Imaging Equipment

- X-ray Machines
- MRI Scanners
- CT Scanners
- Ultrasound Machines
- Mammography Machines

3. Laboratory Equipment

- Centrifuges
- Spectrophotometers
- Blood Analyzers
- pH Meters
- Microscopes

4. Therapeutic Equipment

- Ventilators
- Defibrillators
- Anesthesia Machines
- Dialysis Machines
- Lasers for Surgery

5. Sterilization and Environmental Monitoring Equipment

- Autoclaves & Sterilizers
- Incubators
- Refrigerators & Freezers (for medical storage)
- Fume Hoods & Biosafety Cabinets

6. Weighing and Measuring Equipment

- Weighing Scales (Infant & Adult)
- Height Measuring Devices
- Flow Meters (for gases & liquids in medical applications)

7. Radiation Therapy and Nuclear Medicine Equipment

- Linear Accelerators
- Radiation Dosimeters
- Gamma Cameras

8. Surgical and Operating Room Equipment

- Electrosurgical Units (ESU)
- Endoscopes
- Laparoscopic Instruments

9. Dental Equipment

- Dental X-ray Machines
- Dental Autoclaves
- Air Compressors

10. Other Critical Devices

- Glucometers
- Audiometers
- Tonometers (for eye pressure measurement)

B. Safety (Industrial) Equipment

1. Process Control Instruments

- Pressure Gauges & Transmitters
- Flow Meters (Gas & Liquid)
- Temperature Sensors (RTDs, Thermocouples, Infrared Thermometers)
- Level Sensors
- pH Meters
- Humidity Sensors

2. Electrical & Electronic Testing Equipment

- Multimeters
- Oscilloscopes
- Clamp Meters
- Insulation Testers (Megohmmeters)
- Signal Generators
- Power Analyzers
- Frequency Counters

3. Dimensional Measurement Tools

- Calipers (Vernier, Digital, Dial)
- Micrometers
- Height Gauges
- Coordinate Measuring Machines (CMMs)
- Dial Indicators
- Gauge Blocks
- Optical Comparators

4. Weighing and Balancing Equipment

- Industrial Scales
- Load Cells
- Truck Weighbridges
- Batch Weighers
- Force Gauges

5. Gas Detection and Safety Monitoring Equipment

- Gas Analyzers (O₂, CO₂, CO, H₂S)
- Confined Space Gas Detectors
- Flammable Gas Detectors
- Breathalyzers
- Radiation Detectors (Geiger Counters, Dosimeters)

6. Environmental Monitoring Instruments

- Sound Level Meters (Noise Monitoring)
- Vibration Analyzers
- Air Quality Monitors
- Particulate Matter Sensors
- Weather Stations (Wind Speed, Rainfall, Temperature)

7. Torque and Force Measurement Equipment

- Torque Wrenches
- Torque Transducers
- Load Testers
- Crane Scales

8. HVAC and Refrigeration Equipment

- Manifold Gauges
- Temperature Sensors
- Airflow Meters (Anemometers)
- Pressure Sensors

9. Mechanical and Rotational Equipment

- Speed Sensors (Tachometers)
- Vibration Meters
- Alignment Tools (Laser Alignment)
- Proximity Sensors

10. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Testing Tools

- Respirator Fit Testers
- Eye Protection Light Transmittance Meters
- Hearing Protection Calibration Tools

11. Fire Safety Equipment

- Fire Alarm Systems (Smoke, Heat Detectors)
- Gas Suppression Systems
- Fire Extinguishers Pressure Gauges
- Sprinkler System Flow Meters

12. Industrial Automation and Robotics

- Robotic Position Sensors
- Programmable Logic Controllers (PLCs)
- Servo Motors and Drives
- Encoder Calibration

13. Oil and Gas Industry Instruments

- Pipeline Pressure Transmitters
- Flow Meters for Crude Oil & Gas
- Wellhead Pressure Gauges
- Hydrocarbon Analyzers

14. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Equipment

- Dissolved Oxygen Meters
- Conductivity Meters
- Titrators
- pH Meters

C. Environmental Health and Safety (EHS)

1. Air Quality Monitoring Equipment

- Gas Detectors (CO, CO₂, NO₂, SO₂, O₃, VOCs)
- Particulate Matter (PM) Monitors (PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀)
- Air Flow Meters & Anemometers
- Humidity & Temperature Sensors
- Barometers (Atmospheric Pressure Sensors)
- Smoke & Combustion Analyzers
- Radon Detectors

2. Water Quality Monitoring Equipment

- pH Meters
- Dissolved Oxygen (DO) Meters
- Turbidity Meters
- Conductivity & Salinity Meters
- Chlorine Analyzers
- Nutrient Analyzers (Nitrate, Phosphate, Ammonia, etc.)
- Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Analyzers
- Fluorometers (for detecting algae and organic matter in water)
- BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) and COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) Meters

3. Soil and Agricultural Monitoring Equipment

- Soil pH Meters
- Moisture Sensors
- Nutrient Analyzers (NPK Sensors)
- Soil Temperature Sensors
- Soil Compaction Testers
- EC (Electrical Conductivity) Meters

4. Meteorological and Climate Monitoring Equipment

- Weather Stations (Temperature, Humidity, Wind Speed, Rainfall)
- Pyranometers (Solar Radiation Meters)
- UV Radiation Sensors
- Ceilometers (Cloud Height & Visibility Sensors)
- Precipitation Gauges (Rain, Snow, Hail Meters)

5. Noise and Vibration Monitoring Equipment

- Sound Level Meters (Decibel Meters)
- Noise Dosimeters
- Vibration Analyzers
- Seismometers (for earthquake detection)

6. Laboratory and Analytical Instruments

- Mass Spectrometers (for air and water pollution analysis)
- Gas Chromatographs
- Liquid Chromatographs
- Atomic Absorption Spectrometers (AAS)
- X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) Analyzers
- Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometers (FTIR)

7. Industrial & Emissions Monitoring Equipment

- Stack Emission Gas Analyzers
- Dust and Particulate Monitors
- Combustion Efficiency Analyzers

- Flue Gas Monitors (NO_x, SO_x, CO₂, etc.)
- Odor and VOC Sensors

8. Remote Sensing & Satellite Monitoring Equipment

- Drones with Environmental Sensors
- Satellite Radiometers (for climate monitoring)
- LIDAR Systems (for air quality and forest mapping)
- Thermal Infrared Cameras (for detecting pollution plumes)

D. Chemical

1. Laboratory Measurement & Analytical Instruments

- Balances and Scales (Microbalances, Analytical Balances)
- pH Meters and Electrodes
- Conductivity Meters
- Turbidity Meters
- Viscometers
- Refractometers
- Densitometers
- Colorimeters & Spectrophotometers (UV-Vis, IR, Fluorescence, Atomic Absorption, XRF)

2. Chemical Analysis Equipment

- Gas Chromatographs (GC)
- Liquid Chromatographs (HPLC, UPLC)
- Mass Spectrometers (MS, GC-MS, LC-MS)
- Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometers (FTIR)
- Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectrometers (NMR)
- Atomic Absorption Spectrometers (AAS)
- Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometers (ICP-MS, ICP-OES)
- Ion Chromatographs

3. Industrial and Process Control Equipment

- Flow Meters (Liquid & Gas)
- Gas Analyzers (CO₂, O₂, NO_x, SO₂, etc.)
- Chemical Reaction Calorimeters
- Thermal Conductivity Analyzers
- Dissolved Gas Analyzers
- Pressure Gauges and Transducers

4. Temperature and Environmental Monitoring Equipment

- Thermometers (Digital, Infrared, Mercury, Thermocouples, RTDs)
- Incubators & Ovens
- Autoclaves & Sterilizers
- Refrigerators & Freezers (for chemical storage)
- Humidity Sensors & Hygrometers

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- Climatic Chambers & Stability Chambers
5. Electrical and Electronic Testing Equipment
- Multimeters
 - Oscilloscopes
 - Signal Generators
 - Voltage and Current Meters
 - Impedance Analyzers
 - Electrometers
 - Conductivity & Resistivity Meters
6. Physical and Mechanical Testing Equipment
- Hardness Testers (Rockwell, Brinell, Vickers, Mohs)
 - Tensile & Compression Testing Machines
 - Rheometers
 - Impact Testers
 - Torque Meters and Torque Wrenches
 - Pressure Gauges and Transducers
7. Microbiology and Biotechnology Equipment
- Colony Counters
 - PCR Machines (Thermal Cyclers)
 - Spectrometers for DNA/RNA Analysis
 - Centrifuges
 - Flow Cytometers
 - Cell Counters and Hemocytometers
8. Optical and Imaging Equipment
- Microscopes (Light, Electron, Confocal, Fluorescence, Polarizing)
 - Optical Spectrometers
 - Laser Power Meters
 - Photometers & Light Meters

SECOND SCHEDULE

CALIBRATION LICENCE APPLICATION FORM

[r.27(1)]

1. APPLICANT DETAILS

- a. The name of the Calibration Services Provider (should be stated in full)
- b. Physical and postal address of main office:

- c. Phone number:
- d. Name of contact person
- e. Email of contact person: Telephone no:.....
- d. KRA Pin Number
- e. Physical location and address of Branches (if any)

Attach the following Copies:

- 1) **Certificate of registration as a business entity**
- 2) **CR12 or other documents showing registered owners of the Business Entity**
- 3) **Valid Accreditation certificate for the scope applied.**

2. LIST OF KEY STAFF

(The list shall include the Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer and technical calibration team)

No.	Name	Field of Calibration	Academic Qualifications	Professional Qualifications	Position

3. LIST OF WORKING STANDARDS IN SCOPE OF INTEREST:

(The applicant shall list all working standards and their specifications)

No	Working Standard Name	Model	Serial No	Scope	Uncertainty	Last Calibration date

Note: Attach copies of the calibration certificates for each working standard

For Official Use Only

In consideration of all the evidence produced, the final decision is:

- Approved
 Not Approved

Name of Recommending OfficerSignature.....

Name of Approving Officer Signature.....

Date

DRAFT

THIRD SCHEDULE

[Rule 27 (1)]

LICENSE FEE SCHEDULE

Activity	Rate (KES)
Application fee	10,000 (per scope)
Licence fee	50,000 (per scope)
Renewal fee	50,000 (per scope)

**FOURTH SCHEDULE
CALIBRATION LICENCE
[r.27(2)]**



LICENCE TO OFFER CALIBRATION SERVICES

License Number:

Effective Date: **Expiry Date:**.....

This licence is issued by Kenya Bureau of Standards, hereinafter referred to as the "Licensor," to Licensee:

Name:

Physical Address:

1. Scope of Licence

The Licensee is hereby authorized to provide calibration services in the following scopes:

- 1.
- 2.

2. Conditions of Licence

See overleaf

Signed on [Insert Date]:

Licensor:

Name:

Signature: _____

MD

2. Conditions of Licence

The Licensee must:

1. Adhere to all relevant standards, regulations, and guidelines, including ISO/IEC 17025.
2. Utilize metrologically traceable working standards.
3. Maintain accurate records of all calibration activities.
4. Submit to periodic audits/assessments by the Licensor.
5. Notify the Licensor of any changes to the facility, personnel or working standards= that may affect compliance.
6. Not transfer the licence to any other party.

SCHEDULE OF LICENSED SCOPE

No	Calibrati on Field	Calibratio n Object	Measuran d	Calibration Method	Standards EQUIPMEN T	Range	Calibration and Measurement Capability (CMC) (Expanded uncertainty) <i>K</i> = 2	Calibration Site