
**Petroleum and related products —
Precision of measurement methods
and results —**

**Part 1:
Determination of precision data in
relation to methods of test**

*Produits pétroliers — Fidélité des méthodes de mesure et des
résultats —*

*Partie 1: Détermination des valeurs de fidélité relatives aux
méthodes d'essai*



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum and related products, fuels and lubricants from natural or synthetic sources*.

This first edition of ISO 4259-1, together with ISO 4259-2, cancels and replaces ISO 4259, which has been technically revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO 4259 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

For purposes of quality control and to check compliance with specifications, the properties of commercial petroleum products are assessed by standard laboratory test methods. Two or more measurements of the same property of a specific sample by a specific test method, or, by different test methods that purport to measure the same property, will not usually give exactly the same result. It is, therefore, necessary to take proper account of this fact, by arriving at statistically based estimates of the precision for a method, i.e. an objective measure of the degree of agreement expected between two or more results obtained in specified circumstances.

This document makes reference to ISO 3534-2[1], which gives a different definition of true value (see 3.23). This document also refers to ISO 5725-2. The latter is required in particular and unusual circumstances (see 5.3.1) for the purpose of estimating precision.

The two parts of ISO 4259 encompass both the derivation of precision estimates and the application of precision data. They combine the information in ASTM D6300[2] regarding the determination of the precision estimates and the information in ASTM D3244[3] for the utilization of test data.

A glossary of the variables used in this document and ISO 4259-2 is included as Annex I in this document.

Petroleum and related products — Precision of measurement methods and results —

Part 1:

Determination of precision data in relation to methods of test

1 Scope

This document specifies the methodology for the design of an Interlaboratory Study (ILS) and calculation of precision estimates of a test method specified by the study. In particular, it defines the relevant statistical terms ([Clause 3](#)), the procedures to be adopted in the planning of ILS to determine the precision of a test method ([Clause 4](#)), and the method of calculating the precision from the results of such a study ([Clauses 5 and 6](#)).

The procedures in this document have been designed specifically for petroleum and petroleum related products, which are normally considered as homogeneous. However, the procedures described in this document can also be applied to other types of homogeneous products. Careful investigations are necessary before applying this document to products for which the assumption of homogeneity can be questioned.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 5725-2, *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*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

analysis of variance

ANOVA

technique that enables the total variance of a method to be broken down into its component factors

3.2

accepted reference value

ARV

agreed-upon reference value for a specific property of a material determined using an accepted reference method and protocol, e.g. derived from an ILS