This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.

Designation: D6300 – 19

An American National Standard

Standard Practice for Determination of Precision and Bias Data for Use in Test Methods for Petroleum Products and Lubricants[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6300; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

INTRODUCTION

Both Research Report RR:D02-1007,[2] *Manual on Determining Precision Data for ASTM Methods on Petroleum Products and Lubricants*[2] and the ISO 4259, benefitted greatly from more than 50 years of collaboration between ASTM and the Institute of Petroleum (IP) in the UK. The more recent work was documented by the IP and has become ISO 4259.

ISO 4259 encompasses both the determination of precision and the application of such precision data. In effect, it combines the type of information in RR:D02-1007[2] regarding the determination of the precision estimates and the type of information in Practice D3244 for the utilization of test data. The following practice, intended to replace RR:D02-1007,[2] differs slightly from related portions of the ISO standard.

1. Scope*

1.1 This practice covers the necessary preparations and planning for the conduct of interlaboratory programs for the development of estimates of precision (determinability, repeatability, and reproducibility) and of bias (absolute and relative), and further presents the standard phraseology for incorporating such information into standard test methods.

1.2 This practice is generally limited to homogeneous products with which serious sampling problems (such as heterogeneity or instability) do not normally arise.

1.3 This practice may not be suitable for products with sampling problems as described in 1.2, solid or semisolid products such as petroleum coke, industrial pitches, paraffin waxes, greases, or solid lubricants when the heterogeneous properties of the substances create sampling problems. In such instances, consult a trained statistician.

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[3]

D3244 Practice for Utilization of Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications

D3606 Test Method for Determination of Benzene and Toluene in Spark Ignition Fuels by Gas Chromatography

D6708 Practice for Statistical Assessment and Improvement of Expected Agreement Between Two Test Methods that Purport to Measure the Same Property of a Material

D7915 Practice for Application of Generalized Extreme Studentized Deviate (GESD) Technique to Simultaneously Identify Multiple Outliers in a Data Set

E29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications

E177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods

E456 Terminology Relating to Quality and Statistics

E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

2.2 *ISO Standards:*

ISO 4259 Petroleum Products-Determination and Application of Precision Data in Relation to Methods of Test[4]

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

[1] This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricantsand is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.94 on Coordinating Subcommittee on Quality Assurance and Statistics.

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[2] Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR:D02-1007.

[3] For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

[4] Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, http://www.ansi.org.

***A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard**

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