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**Acceptance sampling procedures by
attributes — Specified quality levels in
nonconforming items per million**

*Règles d'échantillonnage par attributs en vue d'acceptation — Niveaux
spécifiés de qualité en termes d'individus non conformes pour un million
d'individus*

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 14560 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 69, *Applications of statistical methods*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Acceptance sampling*.

This corrected version of ISO 14560:2004 incorporates the following correction: in Annex C the maximum consumer's risk has been corrected to 21 %.

Introduction

For processes that produce nonconforming items relatively rarely, it is advantageous to replace traditional methods of estimating and reporting quality levels by more suitable methods. For example, an estimated outgoing quality level reported as 10 nonconforming items per million items carries a more immediately comprehensible message than either 0,00001 nonconforming items per item or 0,001 nonconforming items per 100 items. This International Standard provides alternative methods that use nonconforming items per million items terminology in estimating and reporting quality levels.

This International Standard provides a means by which quality requirements, stated to be no worse than a given number of nonconforming items per million items, can be verified on a lot-by-lot basis. Procedures are also provided for estimation of the process quality level based on evidence from previous audit and/or lot acceptance samples. Additionally, guidance is given for presuming a process quality level so that the verification procedure can be used when prior sample data is inadequate or not available.

A key feature of this International Standard is that it provides incentives for suppliers to improve their quality. The lot acceptance portion of this specification requires larger sample sizes when quality declines, smaller sample sizes when quality improves. If a customer specifies the same quality requirements to multiple suppliers of a product, those suppliers with superior quality will require, on average, smaller samples for acceptance sampling.

This document is based upon the US Electronic Industries Alliance standards EIA-554 and EIA-555, which it consolidates and reorients to indicate that the procedures are generic and can therefore also be used in industrial or service applications not generally serviced by EIA.

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Acceptance sampling procedures by attributes — Specified quality levels in nonconforming items per million

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies, for quality levels expressed as nonconforming items per million items, procedures for estimating the quality level of a single entity (e.g. a lot) and, when the production process is in statistical control, for estimating the process quality level based on evidence from several samples. Procedures are also specified for using this information when selecting a suitable sampling plan so as to verify that the quality level of a given lot does not exceed a stated limiting quality level (LQL). For the case where no prior sample data is available, guidance is given for presuming a process quality level in selecting a plan.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 2859-1, *Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 1: Sampling schemes indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection*

ISO 3534-1, *Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 1: Probability and general statistical terms*

ISO 3534-2, *Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 2: Statistical quality control*

3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 2859-1, ISO 3534-1 and ISO 3534-2, and the following symbols and abbreviated terms apply.

- A_c acceptance number, representing the largest number of nonconforming items found in the sample that permits the acceptance of the lot, as given in the sampling plan
- d number of nonconforming items observed
- d_i number of nonconforming items found in the sample from the i th lot
- LQL limiting quality level, in nonconforming items per million items (i.e. the actual quality level of a lot that corresponds to a probability of 21 % or less of lot acceptance for the sampling plan used)
- L_P lower limit to the assessed process quality level for a given LQL and A_c , used for selecting a plan from Table 1

NOTE 1 L_P is the lowest actual quality level of a lot for which the probability of lot acceptance is 90 % or more for a sampling plan with the given acceptance number, but which is less than 90% for a sampling plan with the next smaller acceptance number for the same LQL.

- m total number of lots that are subjected to inspection
- n number of items sampled from a lot
- n_i number of items sampled from the i th lot
- p quality level in fraction nonconforming items
- \hat{p} estimator of p
- p_M quality level in nonconforming items per million items, $p_M = p \times 10^6$
- \hat{p}_M estimator of p_M
- $P_{1,M}$ producer's risk quality level in nonconforming items per million items (i.e. the quality level that corresponds to a probability of lot rejection of 5 %)
- $P_{2,M}$ consumer's risk quality level in nonconforming items per million items (i.e. the quality level that corresponds to a probability of lot acceptance of 10 %)
- U_P upper limit to the assessed process quality level for a given LQL and A_c , used for selecting a plan from Table 1

NOTE 2 U_P is the highest actual quality level of a lot for which the probability of lot acceptance is 90 % or more for the sampling plan used.

4 General principles

4.1 Objective

The objective of this International Standard is twofold: the quality assessment of product and the acceptance sampling of a lot when quality is high, as indicated by the fact that it is typically expressed in terms of numbers of nonconforming items per million items.

4.2 Quality assessment of product

It is assumed that the product has been through its manufacture, inspection, test and final acceptance procedures, including procedures for eliminating unrepresentative lots.

When sampling from a consecutive series of lots, the assessment procedures in this International Standard are applicable when

- a) the production process is in statistical control, and
- b) the cumulative number of inspected items (audit and/or lot acceptance items) is 400 or more.

4.3 Acceptance sampling of a lot

Sampling procedures are provided to verify that the quality is no worse than the limiting quality level (LQL). An estimate of the process quality level in nonconforming items per million items, based on previous data, is used to select the appropriate sampling plan. Presumption (rather than estimation) of the process quality level is permitted when determining sampling plans for the first few lots in a series or for isolated lots, unless and until enough data is available to form a valid estimate. It is recommended that estimation of the process quality level commence when the total number of inspected items (audit and/or lot acceptance items) from one or more consecutive lots is 400 or more; otherwise, continue to presume the process quality level (see 6.1). The sampling plans in this International Standard are indexed by the LQL and the estimated (or presumed) process quality level.

Suppliers are encouraged to not only drive their processes to a state of statistical control, but also to employ continuous improvement techniques to raise the quality of their products. As quality levels improve, suppliers can then benefit from this International Standard's provision for reduction in acceptance sample size.

Acceptance sampling procedures given in this International Standard can be used when processes have actual nonconforming quality levels of up to 37 606 nonconforming items per million items. However, selecting a small LQL may result in a prohibitively large sample size (see Table 1). For large LQLs, existing sampling plans in other international standards (e.g. ISO 2859-1) may be more appropriate depending upon user requirements.

5 Estimation of quality levels in nonconforming items per million items

5.1 Prerequisites

Users of this document should confirm that all of the following are met for the products whose quality level is being reported:

- a) processes meet the assumptions of 4.2;
- b) attribute sampling inspection for the characteristics being reported is conducted for product that has completed production;
- c) when products are manufactured at more than one location, product from each line or system of production is considered separately.

5.2 Data sources

The estimation of process quality levels is based on

- a) past results from audit samples that are drawn at random from the population, and/or
- b) past lot acceptance data.

Data from lots that fail the lot acceptance procedure, whether audit sample data or lot acceptance data, may be excluded from the calculations only if the conditions of Annex A are met. Inspection lots of products which fail acceptance criteria are either assumed to be 100 % inspected with all nonconforming items being removed from the lot, or are removed from consideration for shipment and discarded.

5.3 Estimation of p_M , the process quality level

This is as follows.

- a) When sample results from only a single lot are available, from which d nonconforming items have been found in a sample of size n , p_M is estimated using the formula

$$\hat{p}_M = \left(\frac{d + 0,7}{n + 0,4} \right) \times 10^6 \quad (1)$$

A mathematical justification for Equation (1) is presented in Annex B.

- b) When sample results from a series of lots are available, Equation (1) is modified to take into account evidence from more than one lot. In this case, the process quality level in nonconforming items per million items is estimated using the formula

$$\hat{p}_M = \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^m d_i + 0,7}{\sum_{i=1}^m n_i + 0,4} \right) \times 10^6 \quad (2)$$

where

$\sum_{i=1}^m d_i$ is the total number of nonconforming items found in the m lots;

$\sum_{i=1}^m n_i$ is the sum of the sample sizes from the m lots.

5.4 Sampling requirements and guidelines

These are as follows.

- The sample size, n , and the number of nonconforming items observed, d , are determined when performing the audit or lot acceptance of a lot before it is shipped to a customer. The items shall be selected randomly.
- All sample evidence from lots 1 through m shall be included, except as provided by 5.1, 5.2, 5.4 d), and 5.6.4.
- Although, strictly speaking, re-estimation of the process quality level p_M should be carried out whenever new sample results become available, in general it is sufficient only to re-estimate p_M periodically. This periodic re-estimation should occur, as a minimum, whenever the total number of items from which the previously estimated process quality level was determined increases by 20 %.
- Although it is normally advantageous to have many lots averaged, it is permissible to discard as much old data as the supplier deems appropriate when a process change occurs [see 5.6.4 b].

5.5 Examples of estimation of the quality level

5.5.1 Example for single data source

Suppose that eight nonconforming items have been found in samples totalling 100 000 items in all. An estimate of the process quality level is required. From Equation (1):

$$\hat{p}_M = \left(\frac{8 + 0,7}{100\ 000 + 0,4} \right) \times 10^6 = 87 \text{ items per millions items}$$

5.5.2 Example for multiple data sources

Given sample data from $m = 5$ lots as follows,

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| i | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| d_i | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| n_i | 1 000 | 1 500 | 1 000 | 1 500 | 1 500 |

then,

$$\sum_{i=1}^5 d_i = 2; \sum_{i=1}^5 n_i = 6\,500; \hat{p}_M = \left(\frac{2 + 0,7}{6\,500 + 0,4} \right) \times 10^6 = 415,36 \text{ nonconforming items per million items.}$$

5.6 Reporting results

5.6.1 Reporting fraction nonconforming in nonconforming items per million items

Results shall be reported in accordance with 5.3.

5.6.2 Period of data accumulation

The supplier is encouraged to retain as much data as is deemed appropriate for the estimation of the process quality level. The period over which the data may be accumulated for estimating the process quality level shall be defined by the manufacturer, but shall not exceed two years. When stating an estimated process quality level, the manufacturer shall state the time period over which the data were accumulated.

5.6.3 Reporting requirements of estimated quality levels

Customers may require periodic reporting of estimated quality levels, including the individual sampling results. The following shall be reported:

- the total number of items inspected;
- the total number of nonconforming items found.

5.6.4 Data exclusion options

The user of this International Standard may exclude data from the estimation of the process quality level when

- the results of the current inspection lot satisfy Annex A, i.e. there is strong evidence that the process produced a non-representative (outlier, maverick) lot as compared to preceding lots produced by the process,
- there has been a process change (e.g. improved statistical process control techniques have been implemented, new and better equipment/technology has been installed, better raw material has been obtained) which is thought to significantly improve quality, in which case all previous data may be excluded,
- the process has been interrupted for a period of time which may cause the process quality level to change, in which case, all previous data may be excluded, or
- the data is more than two years old.

6 Lot acceptance sampling requirements and procedures

6.1 Overview

When an objective assessment of the current process quality level is available, such as a recent estimate, the provisions of this International Standard may be used to verify that the LQL has not been exceeded for a particular lot.

When estimation of the process quality level, p , is not recommended because of a lack of sufficient prior sample data (see 4.3), a presumed process quality level may be used instead to select a suitable sampling plan from this International Standard. When presuming a quality level, the user is encouraged to consider the probabilities of lot acceptance given in Table 1 for the corresponding sampling plan. For each LQL, the better the presumed quality level, the higher the probability of accepting a lot with actual quality equal to the LQL. Conversely, the worse the presumed quality level, the lower the probability of accepting a lot of actual quality level equal to the LQL, but at the expense of a larger sample size. The user should presume a quality level based on practical user requirements, not on "rewarding" or "penalizing" the producer with smaller or larger sample sizes. This presumed value could also be based on knowledge of the quality level of similar products produced in a similar manner.

For lot inspection, Table 1 provides single sampling plans by attributes indexed by the LQL and by ranges including the estimated or presumed process quality levels in nonconforming items per million items. These sampling plans have the following properties:

- a) the sample sizes are harmonious with those in ISO 2859-1, except that they are twice as dense and extend further;
- b) when the actual quality level of a lot is equal to the LQL, the probability of lot acceptance does not exceed 21 %; and
- c) when the actual quality level of a lot is between L_P and U_P inclusive, the probability of lot acceptance is 90 % or more.

For each sampling plan listed, Table 1 provides the following additional information:

- d) the producer's risk quality level ($P_{1,M}$), i.e. the actual quality level of a lot for which there is a 5 % probability of lot non-acceptance;
- e) the consumer's risk quality level ($P_{2,M}$), i.e. the actual quality level of a lot for which there is a 10 % probability of lot acceptance;
- f) the specific probability of lot acceptance when the actual lot quality level is equal to the LQL.

6.2 Requirements and guidelines

Lot acceptance sampling shall be at the finished product stage.

When the quality level of a process has been assessed, users of this International Standard should be aware of the following.

- a) In determining the number of nonconforming items in a sample, the entire sample shall be inspected even when the acceptance number of the sampling plan and/or the appropriate threshold number from Table A.1 has been exceeded.
- b) While it is normally advantageous to have as many lots as possible averaged in the assessed process average (see 5.6.2), it is permissible to discard as much old data as the supplier deems appropriate (see 5.6.4).

6.3 Lot acceptance procedure

The procedure is as follows.

- a) Estimate the process quality level from past data in accordance with Clause 5, or presume a "process" quality level in accordance with 6.1.
- b) Select the desired LQL in accordance with 6.1.
- c) Determine the sample size n and acceptance number A_c by identifying the (L_p, U_p) interval in Table 1 for which the estimated (or presumed) process quality level falls for that LQL.

If the estimated (or presumed) process quality level does not fall in a given (L_p, U_p) interval for that LQL, the sampling plan with $A_c = 7$ should be used. As compared to other sampling plans given, this plan will provide maximum consumer protection against accepting a lot whose actual quality level exceeds the LQL [see Table 1 together with the example provided in 6.4.2 when the quality level does not fall in a given (L_p, U_p) interval].

- d) Randomly select from the lot a sample of size n and inspect each item in the sample to determine the number of nonconforming items.

If the number of nonconforming items in the sample is less than or equal to A_c , the sample provides evidence that the number of nonconforming items per million items does not exceed the LQL, and the lot shall be considered acceptable.

If A_c is exceeded, the sample has failed to demonstrate that the quality is better than the LQL, and the lot shall be considered non-acceptable.

6.4 Illustrated use of Table 1

6.4.1 Assessed process quality level falls in a given interval for the selected LQL

Suppose the estimated (or presumed) process quality level is 575 nonconforming items per million items and the selected LQL is 6 500 nonconforming items per million items. For this LQL, 575 falls in the (L_p, U_p) interval (422, 1 064). The indicated sampling plan is $n = 500$, $A_c = 1$. Inspection of the 500 items yields three nonconforming items. Since three exceeds $A_c = 1$, the sample has failed to demonstrate that the quality is better than the LQL of 6 500, and the lot is considered to be non-acceptable.

NOTE From Table 1, the sampling plan $n = 500$, $A_c = 1$ has the following properties. When the number of nonconforming items per million items in the entire lot is equal to:

- a) 1 064 (i.e. U_p), or below, the probability of lot acceptance is 90 % or more;
- b) 711 (i.e. $P_{1,M}$), the probability of lot acceptance is approximately 95 %;
- c) 7 757 (i.e. $P_{2,M}$), the probability of lot acceptance is approximately 10 %;
- d) 6 500 (i.e. the LQL), the probability of lot acceptance is approximately 16,4 %.

6.4.2 Assessed process quality level does not fall in a given interval for the selected LQL

Suppose that the estimated (or presumed) process quality level is 1 250 nonconforming items per million items and an LQL of 2 500 is desired. For this LQL, 1 250 does not fall in a (L_p, U_p) interval, because the largest value of U_p given is 931. Following the recommendation of 6.3 c), the sampling plan $n = 5 000$, $A_c = 7$ is selected.

Inspection of the 5 000 items yields six nonconforming items, which is below the acceptance number of $A_c = 7$. Thus, the sample does provide evidence that the LQL is not exceeded and the lot is considered to be acceptable.

NOTE From Table 1, the sampling plan $n = 5\ 000$, $A_c = 7$ has the following properties. When the actual number of nonconforming items per million items in the entire lot is equal to:

- a) 931 (i.e. U_p) or less, the probability of lot acceptance is 90 % or more [at an assessed or specified quality level of 1 250, it can be shown that the probability of lot acceptance is only about 71 % (see Annex C)];
- b) 796 (i.e. $P_{1,M}$), the probability of lot acceptance is approximately 95 %;
- c) 2 353 (i.e. $P_{2,M}$) the probability of lot acceptance is approximately 10 %;
- d) 2 500 (i.e. the LQL), the probability of lot acceptance is approximately 7 %.

7 Single sampling plans indexed by LQL in nonconforming items per million items

CAUTION — For the LQL and sampling plan selected, if the actual number of nonconforming items per million items in the entire lot and corresponding probabilities of acceptance given in Table 1 are considered unacceptable, then procedures in this International Standard should not be used.

Table 1 provides single sampling plans indexed by LQL and entered by a prior estimate of the process quality level in the case of a continuing series of lots, or indexed by LQL and entered by a presumed process quality level in the case of an isolated lot or the first few lots in a series (see 4.3). All quality levels given in the table are in nonconforming items per million items. Instructions for the use of this table are given in Clause 6.

NOTE In instances when the required sample size is larger than the lot size, it will not be possible to check for compliance to the LQL unless the whole lot is inspected.

Table 1 — Single sampling plans indexed by LQL in nonconforming items per million items

| LQL | L_p | U_p | Sample size n | Acceptance number | Producer's risk quality level | Consumer's risk quality level | Probability of acceptance at LQL |
|-----|-------|-------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | A_c | $P_{1,M}$ | $P_{2,M}$ | % |
| 500 | 0 | 32 | 3 200 | 0 | 16 | 719 | 20,2 |
| | 33 | 81 | 6 500 | 1 | 55 | 598 | 16,5 |
| | 82 | 110 | 10 000 | 2 | 82 | 532 | 12,5 |
| | 111 | 152 | 16 000 | 4 | 123 | 500 | 10,0 |
| | 153 | 186 | 25 000 | 7 | 159 | 471 | 7,0 |
| 650 | 0 | 42 | 2 500 | 0 | 21 | 921 | 19,7 |
| | 43 | 106 | 5 000 | 1 | 71 | 778 | 16,5 |
| | 107 | 137 | 8 000 | 2 | 102 | 665 | 10,9 |
| | 138 | 194 | 12 500 | 4 | 158 | 639 | 9,3 |
| | 195 | 232 | 20 000 | 7 | 199 | 588 | 5,4 |
| 800 | 0 | 52 | 2 000 | 0 | 26 | 1 151 | 20,2 |
| | 53 | 132 | 4 000 | 1 | 89 | 972 | 17,1 |
| | 133 | 169 | 6 500 | 2 | 126 | 819 | 10,9 |
| | 170 | 243 | 10 000 | 4 | 197 | 799 | 10,0 |
| | 244 | 291 | 16 000 | 7 | 249 | 736 | 6,0 |

Table 1 (continued)

| LQL | L_P | U_P | Sample size | Acceptance number | Producer's risk quality level | Consumer's risk quality level | Probability of acceptance at LQL |
|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | n | Ac | $P_{1,M}$ | $P_{2,M}$ | % |
| 1 000 | 0 | 65 | 1 600 | 0 | 32 | 1 438 | 20,2 |
| | 66 | 166 | 3 200 | 1 | 111 | 1 215 | 17,1 |
| | 167 | 220 | 5 000 | 2 | 164 | 1 064 | 12,5 |
| | 221 | 304 | 8 000 | 4 | 246 | 999 | 10,0 |
| | 305 | 372 | 12 500 | 7 | 319 | 941 | 7,0 |
| 1 250 | 0 | 84 | 1 250 | 0 | 41 | 1 840 | 20,9 |
| | 85 | 212 | 2 500 | 1 | 142 | 1 555 | 18,1 |
| | 213 | 275 | 4 000 | 2 | 204 | 1 330 | 12,4 |
| | 276 | 374 | 6 500 | 4 | 303 | 1 229 | 9,3 |
| | 375 | 465 | 10 000 | 7 | 398 | 1 177 | 7,0 |
| 1 600 | 0 | 105 | 1 000 | 0 | 51 | 2 300 | 20,2 |
| | 106 | 265 | 2 000 | 1 | 178 | 1 943 | 17,1 |
| | 266 | 344 | 3 200 | 2 | 256 | 1 662 | 11,5 |
| | 345 | 486 | 5 000 | 4 | 394 | 1 598 | 9,9 |
| | 487 | 582 | 8 000 | 7 | 498 | 1 471 | 6,0 |
| 2 000 | 0 | 131 | 800 | 0 | 64 | 2 874 | 20,2 |
| | 132 | 332 | 1 600 | 1 | 222 | 2 429 | 17,1 |
| | 333 | 440 | 2 500 | 2 | 327 | 2 128 | 12,4 |
| | 441 | 608 | 4 000 | 4 | 493 | 1 997 | 9,9 |
| | 609 | 716 | 6 500 | 7 | 613 | 1 810 | 5,4 |
| 2 500 | 0 | 162 | 650 | 0 | 79 | 3 536 | 19,7 |
| | 163 | 425 | 1 250 | 1 | 284 | 3 108 | 18,1 |
| | 426 | 551 | 2 000 | 2 | 409 | 2 659 | 12,4 |
| | 552 | 760 | 3 200 | 4 | 616 | 2 496 | 9,9 |
| | 761 | 931 | 5 000 | 7 | 796 | 2 353 | 7,0 |
| 3 200 | 0 | 210 | 500 | 0 | 103 | 4 595 | 20,1 |
| | 211 | 531 | 1 000 | 1 | 355 | 3 884 | 17,1 |
| | 532 | 688 | 1 600 | 2 | 511 | 3 323 | 11,5 |
| | 689 | 973 | 2 500 | 4 | 788 | 3 195 | 9,9 |
| | 974 | 1 164 | 4 000 | 7 | 996 | 2 941 | 6,0 |
| 4 000 | 0 | 263 | 400 | 0 | 128 | 5 740 | 20,1 |
| | 264 | 664 | 800 | 1 | 444 | 4 853 | 17,1 |
| | 665 | 881 | 1 250 | 2 | 654 | 4 252 | 12,4 |
| | 882 | 1 216 | 2 000 | 4 | 986 | 3 993 | 9,9 |
| | 1 217 | 1 455 | 3 200 | 7 | 1 245 | 3 676 | 6,0 |

Table 1 (continued)

| LQL | L_p | U_p | Sample size | Acceptance number | Producer's risk quality level | Consumer's risk quality level | Probability of acceptance at LQL |
|--------|-------|-------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | n | Ac | $P_{1,M}$ | $P_{2,M}$ | % |
| 5 000 | 0 | 329 | 320 | 0 | 160 | 7 170 | 20,1 |
| | 330 | 818 | 650 | 1 | 547 | 5 971 | 16,4 |
| | 819 | 1 102 | 1 000 | 2 | 818 | 5 313 | 12,4 |
| | 1 103 | 1 521 | 1 600 | 4 | 1 232 | 4 990 | 9,9 |
| | 1 522 | 1 863 | 2 500 | 7 | 1 593 | 4 704 | 6,9 |
| 6 500 | 0 | 421 | 250 | 0 | 205 | 9 168 | 19,6 |
| | 422 | 1 064 | 500 | 1 | 711 | 7 757 | 16,4 |
| | 1 065 | 1 378 | 800 | 2 | 1 023 | 6 639 | 10,8 |
| | 1 379 | 1 947 | 1 250 | 4 | 1 577 | 6 385 | 9,2 |
| | 1 948 | 2 329 | 2 000 | 7 | 1 992 | 5 878 | 5,3 |
| 8 000 | 0 | 526 | 200 | 0 | 256 | 11 447 | 20,1 |
| | 527 | 1 330 | 400 | 1 | 889 | 9 689 | 17,0 |
| | 1 331 | 1 696 | 650 | 2 | 1 259 | 8 167 | 10,8 |
| | 1 697 | 2 434 | 1 000 | 4 | 1 972 | 7 978 | 9,9 |
| | 2 435 | 2 912 | 1 600 | 7 | 2 490 | 7 346 | 5,9 |
| 10 000 | 0 | 658 | 160 | 0 | 321 | 14 288 | 20,0 |
| | 659 | 1 663 | 320 | 1 | 1 112 | 12 101 | 17,0 |
| | 1 664 | 2 206 | 500 | 2 | 1 637 | 10 609 | 12,3 |
| | 2 207 | 3 043 | 800 | 4 | 2 466 | 9 967 | 9,8 |
| | 3 044 | 3 728 | 1 250 | 7 | 3 189 | 9 399 | 6,9 |
| 12 500 | 0 | 842 | 125 | 0 | 410 | 18 252 | 20,8 |
| | 843 | 2 129 | 250 | 1 | 1 423 | 15 469 | 17,9 |
| | 2 130 | 2 758 | 400 | 2 | 2 047 | 13 251 | 12,3 |
| | 2 759 | 3 746 | 650 | 4 | 3 036 | 12 260 | 9,1 |
| | 3 747 | 4 661 | 1 000 | 7 | 3 987 | 11 743 | 6,9 |
| 16 000 | 0 | 1 053 | 100 | 0 | 513 | 22 763 | 19,9 |
| | 1 054 | 2 662 | 200 | 1 | 1 780 | 19 309 | 16,9 |
| | 2 663 | 3 448 | 320 | 2 | 2 560 | 16 546 | 11,3 |
| | 3 449 | 4 872 | 500 | 4 | 3 948 | 15 923 | 9,8 |
| | 4 873 | 5 828 | 800 | 7 | 4 985 | 14 670 | 5,8 |
| 20 000 | 0 | 1 316 | 80 | 0 | 641 | 28 372 | 19,9 |
| | 1 317 | 3 328 | 160 | 1 | 2 226 | 24 092 | 16,8 |
| | 3 329 | 4 416 | 250 | 2 | 3 279 | 21 148 | 12,2 |
| | 4 417 | 6 093 | 400 | 4 | 4 938 | 19 884 | 9,7 |
| | 6 094 | 7 176 | 650 | 7 | 6 139 | 18 043 | 5,2 |

Table 1 (continued)

| LQL | L_P | U_P | Sample size | Acceptance number | Producer's risk quality level | Consumer's risk quality level | Probability of acceptance at LQL |
|---------|--------|--------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | n | Ac | $P_{1,M}$ | $P_{2,M}$ | % |
| 25 000 | 0 | 1 619 | 65 | 0 | 789 | 34 804 | 19,3 |
| | 1 620 | 4 262 | 125 | 1 | 2 850 | 30 760 | 17,8 |
| | 4 263 | 5 522 | 200 | 2 | 4 101 | 26 391 | 12,1 |
| | 5 523 | 7 620 | 320 | 4 | 6 176 | 24 824 | 9,7 |
| | 7 621 | 9 334 | 500 | 7 | 7 986 | 23 430 | 6,7 |
| 32 000 | 0 | 2 104 | 50 | 0 | 1 025 | 45 007 | 19,7 |
| | 2 105 | 5 330 | 100 | 1 | 3 565 | 38 339 | 16,7 |
| | 5 331 | 6 907 | 160 | 2 | 5 130 | 32 921 | 11,1 |
| | 6 908 | 9 761 | 250 | 4 | 7 913 | 31 719 | 9,6 |
| | 9 762 | 11 674 | 400 | 7 | 9 990 | 29 252 | 5,7 |
| 40 000 | 0 | 2 630 | 40 | 0 | 1 282 | 55 939 | 19,5 |
| | 2 631 | 6 667 | 80 | 1 | 4 460 | 47 752 | 16,5 |
| | 6 668 | 8 848 | 125 | 2 | 6 573 | 42 016 | 12,0 |
| | 8 849 | 12 211 | 200 | 4 | 9 901 | 39 570 | 9,5 |
| | 12 212 | 14 604 | 320 | 7 | 12 499 | 36 510 | 5,6 |
| 50 000 | 0 | 3 287 | 32 | 0 | 1 602 | 69 428 | 19,4 |
| | 3 288 | 8 211 | 65 | 1 | 5 495 | 58 527 | 15,8 |
| | 8 212 | 11 070 | 100 | 2 | 8 226 | 52 345 | 11,8 |
| | 11 071 | 15 279 | 160 | 4 | 12 393 | 49 338 | 9,4 |
| | 15 280 | 18 712 | 250 | 7 | 16 021 | 46 635 | 6,5 |
| 65 000 | 0 | 4 205 | 25 | 0 | 2 050 | 87 989 | 18,6 |
| | 4 206 | 10 686 | 50 | 1 | 7 154 | 75 581 | 15,5 |
| | 10 687 | 13 854 | 80 | 2 | 10 298 | 65 160 | 10,1 |
| | 13 855 | 19 584 | 125 | 4 | 15 891 | 62 931 | 8,5 |
| | 19 585 | 23 419 | 200 | 7 | 20 057 | 58 153 | 4,9 |
| 80 000 | 0 | 5 254 | 20 | 0 | 2 561 | 108 749 | 18,9 |
| | 5 255 | 13 374 | 40 | 1 | 8 957 | 93 797 | 15,9 |
| | 13 375 | 17 704 | 65 | 2 | 12 696 | 79 812 | 9,9 |
| | 17 075 | 24 520 | 100 | 4 | 19 906 | 78 348 | 9,0 |
| | 24 521 | 29 318 | 160 | 7 | 25 120 | 72 472 | 5,3 |
| 100 000 | 0 | 6 563 | 16 | 0 | 3 201 | 134 036 | 18,5 |
| | 6 564 | 16 743 | 32 | 1 | 11 219 | 116 195 | 15,6 |
| | 16 744 | 22 243 | 50 | 2 | 16 552 | 102 959 | 11,2 |
| | 22 244 | 30 712 | 80 | 4 | 24 947 | 97 441 | 8,8 |
| | 30 713 | 37 606 | 125 | 7 | 32 241 | 92 371 | 6,0 |

Annex A (normative)

Data exclusion

A.1 Threshold number

This is a number, as given in Table A.1 which, if exceeded by the number of nonconforming items in a sample, signals to the user that an assignable cause might be present, and that the product represented by a sample may be from a population different from earlier product.

NOTE Exceeding the threshold number is one of the conditions necessary for applying the exclusion rule, which allows for such sample evidence to be excluded when estimating a process quality level in nonconforming items per million items.

A.2 Provisions for data exclusion

All nonconforming items confirmed during the initial submission for final acceptance inspection shall be included in the calculation of \hat{p}_M . However, after a prior estimate has been made of the process quality level in nonconforming items per million items, data from an audit or lot acceptance sampling may be excluded from the data accumulation on condition that all of the following conditions are met:

- a) the number of nonconforming items in the sample shall exceed the appropriate threshold number shown in Table A.1, and as explained in A.3;
- b) an assignable cause shall have been identified and appropriate corrective action taken;
- c) the product represented by the sample shall not be accepted;
- d) the consumer shall be in agreement;
- e) the preceding ten lots shall all have been within the threshold limits;
- f) a log shall be maintained of all lots excluded and this log shall include, as a minimum,
 - 1) the excluded sample result (sample size, number of nonconforming items found, and lot size),
 - 2) the assignable cause determined, and
 - 3) the corrective action taken.

Table A.1 — Threshold numbers for excluding data

| Lower limit on $n\hat{p}$ | Upper limit on $n\hat{p}$ | Threshold number |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 0 | 0,214 69 | 1 |
| 0,214 70 | 0,567 20 | 2 |
| 0,567 21 | 1,016 23 | 3 |
| 1,016 24 | 1,529 52 | 4 |
| 1,529 53 | 2,089 14 | 5 |
| 2,089 15 | 2,684 09 | 6 |
| 2,684 10 | 3,307 11 | 7 |
| 3,307 12 | 3,953 11 | 8 |
| 3,953 12 | 4,618 34 | 9 |
| 4,618 35 | 5,300 01 | 10 |

NOTE \hat{p} represents the previously estimated process quality level.

A.3 Probability of exceeding the threshold number

If the previously assessed process quality level, \hat{p} , coincides with the actual quality level of the present lot, then the probability that the number of nonconforming items in a given sample of size n will exceed the threshold number is at most 0,02. Therefore, if the threshold number is exceeded for a given sample, it may be presumed that the sample represents a population significantly different from the base population. If the conditions of A.2 are met, the data from this sample shall be excluded from future assessments of the process quality level.

A.4 Underlying theory for derivation of lower and upper limits in Table A.1

The following illustrates that, whether an $n\hat{p}$ is near the upper or lower limit for a given threshold number, the probability of exceeding that threshold number will be at most 0,02.

By example and for the upper limit, suppose that p_M has been assessed, in accordance with Clause 5, as 208 nonconforming items per million items. Expressed as a fraction nonconforming, $\hat{p} = 0,000\ 208$.

For a sample of size 10 000, for example, the expected (average) number of nonconforming items is then $n\hat{p} = (10\ 000) \times (0,000\ 208) = 2,08$ and the corresponding threshold number is 5.

The probability of six or more nonconforming items, using the Poisson approximation with mean 2,08 is equal to 1,0 minus the probability of finding five or fewer nonconforming items, or:

$$P_{\geq 6} = 1,0 - [P_0 + P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4 + P_5]$$

$$P_{\geq 6} = 1,0 - [0,124\ 930 + 0,259\ 855 + 0,270\ 249 + 0,187\ 373 + 0,097\ 434 + 0,040\ 532]$$

$$P_{\geq 6} = 1,0 - 0,980\ 373 = 0,019\ 627, \text{ which is less than } 0,02$$

This shows that on the high end of the interval the probability of exceeding the threshold number is $< 0,02$.

Now, for the lower limit, suppose that p_M has been assessed as 153 nonconforming items per million items. For a sample of size $n = 10\,000$ and fraction nonconforming \hat{p} of 0,000 153, the expected number of nonconforming items is 1,53. The probability of six or more nonconforming items is now

$$P_{\geq 6} = 1,0 - [0,216\,536 + 0,331\,300 + 0,253\,444 + 0,129\,257 + 0,049\,441 + 0,015\,129]$$

$$P_{\geq 6} = 1,0 - [0,995\,105] = 0,004\,895, \text{ which is less than } 0,02.$$

The highest value of $n\hat{p}$ in a particular exclusion interval will always have the highest probability of exceeding the threshold number for any value of $n\hat{p}$ in that interval. Furthermore, that probability will never exceed 0,02.

A.5 Examples of use of Table A.1

A.5.1 Example when sample data cannot be excluded

Suppose that adequate prior data have been collected so that the process quality level can be estimated, and that the estimate is 1 000 nonconforming items per million items (i.e. $\hat{p}_M = 1\,000$ or $\hat{p} = 0,001$). Suppose that the acceptance sampling plan in use calls for a sample size of 250 for the next lot, and that, during the inspection of these 250 items, two nonconforming items are found. Enter in Table A.1 with the product of $n = 250$, the sample size and, with 0,001, the calculated value of \hat{p} ; the product $n\hat{p}$ is equal to 0,250. From Table A.1, the threshold number is two when $n\hat{p}$ equals 0,250. Since the threshold number is not exceeded, the test data cannot be excluded and must be added into the equation if the method in Clause 5 is used, with two being added to the numerator and 250 to the denominator. The new value of \hat{p} should now be used to calculate a new value of $n\hat{p}$, when $n\hat{p}$ is to be recalculated [see 5.4 c)].

A.5.2 Example when sample data can be excluded

Again, suppose that enough prior data has been collected for the process quality level in nonconforming items to be estimated using the method given in Clause 5. Suppose that the estimate is again 1 000 nonconforming items per million items, or $\hat{p} = 0,001$. Suppose also that the sampling plan calls for a sample size of 160 and that two nonconforming items are found in the sample. Again, Table A.1 is entered with the product $n\hat{p} = 160 \times 0,001 = 0,160$. For this value, Table A.1 gives a threshold number of 1. As two nonconforming items have been found, the threshold number has been exceeded, so the data may be excluded from use in subsequent estimates of the process quality level, provided that all the conditions of A.2 are met.