

Draft Tanzania Standard

Sensory analysis — Methodology — Guidelines for monitoring the performance of a quantitative sensory panel

DRAFT STANDARD FOR COMMENT ONLY

NATIONAL FOREWORD

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This standard was adopted by sensory evaluation technical committee, under the supervision of Food and Agriculture Standards Divisional committee (AFDC).

This draft Tanzania standard is identical to ISO 11132:2012(E) – Sensory analysis — Methodology — Guidelines for monitoring the performance of a quantitative sensory panel, which was published by International Organization for Standardization.

TERMINOLOGY AND CONVENTIONS.

This text of International standard, if found suitable, may be approved for publication as Tanzania standard without deviations.

Some terminologies and certain conventions are not identical with those used in Tanzania standards: attention is drawn especially to the following: -

1. The comma has been used as decimal marker for Metric dimensions. In Tanzania standards, it's currently practice to use "full point" on the baseline as decimal marker.
2. Where the words "International standard (s)" appear, referring to this standard they should read "Tanzania Standard(s)".

SCOPE

This International Standard gives guidelines for monitoring and assessing the overall performance of a quantitative descriptive panel and the performance of each member.

A panel of assessors can be used as an instrument to assess the magnitude of sensory attributes.

Performance is the measure of the ability of a panel or an assessor to make valid attribute assessments across the products being evaluated. It can be monitored at a given time point or tracked over time. Performance comprises the ability of a panel to detect, identify, and measure an attribute, use attributes in a similar way to other panels or assessors, discriminate between stimuli, use a scale properly, repeat their own results, and reproduce results from other panels or assessors.

The methods specified allow the consistency, repeatability, freedom from bias and ability to discriminate of panels and assessors to be monitored and assessed. Monitoring and assessment of agreement between panel members is also covered. Monitoring and assessment can be carried out in one session or over time.

Monitoring performance data enables the panel leader to improve panel and assessor performance, to identify issues and retraining needs or to identify assessors who are not performing well enough to continue participating.

The methods specified in this International Standard can be used by the panel leader to appraise continuously the performance of panels or individual assessors.

This International Standard applies to individuals or panels in training as well as for established panels