



**UGANDA NATIONAL
BUREAU
OF
STANDARDS**

***SCHEDULE OF
COMPULSORY
UGANDA STANDARDS
AS OF
31 DECEMBER 2023***

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FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY STANDARDS

1. US EAS 1:2019, Wheat flour — Specification (4th Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for wheat flour prepared from common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) or club wheat (*Triticum compactum* Host), or their mixtures intended for human consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces the third edition US EAS 1:2017, Wheat flour — Specification, which has been technically revised.*)

2. US EAS 2:2017, Maize grains — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for maize grains of varieties grown from common maize grains, *Zea mays indentata* L. and/or *Zea mays indurata* L. or their hybrids intended for human consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 2:2013, Maize grains — Specification (2nd Edition), that has been technically revised.*)

3. US CODEX STAN 3:1981, Standard for canned salmon

This Uganda Standard applies to canned salmon.

4. US EAS 4-1:2021, Infant formula — Specification — Part 1: Formula for normal nutritional use

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for infant formula in liquid or powdered form intended for use, where necessary, as a substitute for breast milk in meeting the normal nutritional requirements of infants. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS*

4:2013, Infant formula — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

5. US EAS 4-2:2021, Infant formula — Specification— Part 2: Formula for special medical purposes

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for formula for special medical purposes intended for infants in liquid or powdered form intended for use, where necessary, as a substitute for breast milk or infant formula in meeting the special nutritional requirements arising from the disorder, disease or medical condition for whose dietary management the product has been formulated. The application of this standard should take into account, as appropriate for the products to which this standard applies and the special needs of the infants for whom they are intended, the recommendations made in the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes (1981), the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding and World Health Assembly resolution WHA54.2 (2001).

6. US EAS 5:2021, Refined white sugar — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for refined white sugar intended for industrial use and/or human consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 5:2009, Refined white sugar — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn.*)

7. US EAS 6:2017, Fresh pineapple — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for

commercial varieties of pineapple grown from *Ananas comosus* (L.) Merr. of the *Bromeliaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to pineapple for ornamental use or industrial processing. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 2:2015, Fresh pineapple — Specification which has been technically revised*).

8. US EAS 8:2021, Raw cane sugar — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for raw cane sugar produced from sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*) intended for further processing to make it fit for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 8:2010, Raw cane sugar — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

9. US EAS 12:2014, Potable water — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for potable water (treated potable water and natural potable water). (*This standard cancels and replaces US 201:2008, Drinking (potable) water — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

10. US EAS 13: 2018, Packaged mineral waters — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for packaged mineral waters for human consumption. [*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 13: 2014, Packaged natural mineral water — Specification (1st Edition), which has been technically revised*].

11. US 14:2002 Standard specification for pulses (excluding beans)

This Uganda Standard applies to the whole, shelled or split pulses which are intended for direct human consumption.

12. US EAS 14:2018, Fats spreads and blended spreads- Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for fat spreads and blended spreads. It does not apply to fat spreads derived exclusively from milk and/or milk products to which only other substances necessary for their manufacture have been added such as butter and dairy spreads. (*This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 14:2000, Specification for margarine, which has been technically revised*).

13. US CAC/RCP 15:1976, Code of hygienic practice for eggs and egg products

This Code of Hygienic Practice for eggs and egg products is intended to provide guidance for the safe production of eggs and egg products.

14. US EAS 16:2021, Plantation (mill) white sugar — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for plantation (mill) white sugar intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 16:2009, Plantation (mill) white sugar — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

15. US CODEX STAN 17:1981, Standard for canned applesauce

This Uganda Standard applies to canned applesauce offered for direct consumption, including for catering purposes or for repacking if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as being intended for further processing.

16. US EAS 19:2017, Fresh avocado — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for avocados (*Persea americana Gartner or P. Grattissima mill*) fruits of the family *Lauraceae* to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to avocados for industrial processing. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 3:2015, Fresh avocado — Specification which has been technically revised*).

17. US EAS 22:2019, Butter — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for butter intended for human consumption or for further processing. (*This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US EAS 22:2006, Butter — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

18. US EAS 26:2020, Canned corned beef — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and test for canned corned beef products intended for human consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 88-1981, Standard for corned beef, which is hereby withdrawn*).

19. US EAS 27:2019, UHT milk — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for UHT milk obtained from cow milk. (*This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US EAS 27:2006, UHT milk — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

20. US EAS 28:2019, Black tea — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for black tea of *Camellia sinensis* (Linneaus) O. Kuntze. This standard also applies to blended black tea. This standard does not apply to scented or decaffeinated black tea. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 292:2002, Specification for black tea, which has been technically revised*).

21. US 28:2002 Code of practice for hygiene in the food and drink manufacturing industry

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for factories and employees engaged in the manufacture, processing, packaging, storage, handling, treatment and delivery of foods intended for human consumption.

22. US 32:1999 Specifications for citrus marmalade

This Uganda Standard applies to marmalade prepared from citrus fruit.

23. US CXS 33:1981, Standard for olive oils and olive pomace oils (Revised 2017)

This Uganda Standard applies to olive oils and olive-pomace oils presented in a state for human consumption.

24. US 33:2017, Edible ices and ice mixes — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for edible ices ready for human consumption and ice mixes in liquid or powdered/dried form (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 33:2002, Standard specification for edible ices and ice mixes, which has been technically revised*).

25. US EAS 33:2019, Yoghurt — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for yoghurt. (*This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US EAS 33:2006, Yoghurt – Specification, which has been technically revised*).

26. US EAS 35:2021, Fortified edible salt — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for fortified edible salt intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 35:2012, Fortified food grade salt — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

27. US EAS 36:2020, Honey — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for honey produced by honeybees of genus *Apis* intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US 18:2004, Honey – Specification (Second edition)/ Corrigendum 1 2012-11-29 which is hereby withdrawn).

28. US CODEX STAN 36:1981, Standard for quick frozen finfish, eviscerated or un-eviscerated

This Uganda Standard applies to frozen finfish eviscerated and un-eviscerated.

29. US CODEX STAN 37:1981, Standard for canned shrimps or prawns

This standard applies to canned shrimps or canned prawns. It does not apply to specialty products where shrimp constitutes less than 50 % (m/m) of the contents.

30. US EAS 38:2013, Labelling of pre-packaged foods — General requirements

This Uganda standard applies to the labelling of all prepackaged foods to be offered as such to the consumer or for catering purposes and to certain aspects relating to the presentation thereof. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 7:2002, General standard for labelling of pre-packaged foods, which has been technically revised*).

31. US CXS 39-1981, Codex standard for dried edible fungi

This Uganda Standard applies to dried fungi (including freeze-dried fungi), whole or sliced, of all edible species, after preparation and packaging.

32. US CAC/RCP 39:1993, Code of hygienic practice for precooked and cooked foods in mass catering

This Code of hygienic practice deals with the hygienic requirements for cooking raw foods and handling cooked and precooked foods intended for feeding large groups of people, such as children in schools, the elderly either in old people's homes or by means of "meals on wheels", patients in

nursing homes and hospitals, persons in prisons, schools and similar institutions.

33. US 40:2000 Standard specification for papain powder

The Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods for test for papain powder.

34. CODEX STAN 41:1981, Standard for quick frozen peas

This standard applies to quick frozen peas of the species *Pisum sativum* L. offered for direct consumption without further processing, except for size grading or repacking if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing, or for other industrial purposes

35. US CODEX STAN 42:1981, Standard for canned pineapple

This Uganda Standard applies to canned pineapple.

36. US EAS 43:2012, Bread — Specification/ Corrigendum 1 2013-09-30

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for bread intended for human consumption.

37. US EAS 44:2019, Milled maize (corn) products — Specification (4th Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for whole maize meal, granulated maize meal, sifted maize meal, maize grits and maize flour from the grains of common maize (*Zea mays* L.) intended for human consumption. This standard does not apply to fortified milled maize (corn) products and maize grits intended for brewing, manufacturing of

starch and any other industrial use. (*This standard cancels and replaces the third edition US EAS 44:2017, Milled maize (corn) products – Specification, which has been technically revised*).

38. US 45: 2019, General standard for food additives (7th edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the guidelines for the use of food additives and lists the food additives that have been assigned Acceptable Daily Intakes (ADIs) or determined, based on other criteria to be safe and suitable for use in specific food products or food product categories. [*This standard cancels and replaces US 45: 2017, General Standard for Food Additives (6th Edition), which has been technically revised*].

39. US EAS 46:2017, Dry beans — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for dry beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) intended for human consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 46:2013, Dry beans — Specification (2nd Edition), that has been technically revised*).

40. US EAS 47:2022, Fresh papaya (pawpaw) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and sampling methods for commercial varieties of papaya (pawpaw) grown from *Carica papaya* L., of the *Caricaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to papaya for industrial processing. (*This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 183:1993, Standard for papaya and US 1613:2015, Fresh papaya — Specification, which are hereby withdrawn*).

41. US 47:2020, Carbonated and non-carbonated soft drinks — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and tests for carbonated and non-carbonated soft drinks which may be concentrated (solid or liquid) or ready to drink. This standard does not apply to products for which other standards apply such as

- a) waters (including packaged water, flavoured drinking water and packaged natural mineral waters);
- b) fruit juice drinks;
- c) fruit juices and nectars;
- d) vegetable juices and nectars;
- e) herbal juices (ready to drink and concentrates); and
- f) cereal based beverages.

(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 47:2011, Carbonated and non-carbonated soft drink — Specification, which has been technically revised).

42. US EAS 49:2019, Milk powders and cream powder — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for milk powders and cream powder intended for direct human consumption or for further processing. (This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US EAS 49:2006, Dried whole milk and skimmed milk powder — Specification, which has been technically revised).

43. US 51:2021, Mayonnaise — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and methods of test, for mayonnaise intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US 51-1:2000/Cor. 1 2012, Specification for mayonnaise - Part 1: Real mayonnaise/Corrigendum 1 2012-11-29 and US 51-2:2000/Cor. 1 2012, Specification for mayonnaise - Part 2: Low fat mayonnaise/Corrigendum 1 2012-11-29, which has been technically revised).

44. US EAS 51:2017, Wheat grains — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for wheat grain of varieties (cultivars) grown from common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 51:2013, Wheat grains — Specification (2nd Edition), that has been technically revised).

45. US CODEX STAN 52:1981, Standard for quick frozen strawberries

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen strawberries (excluding quick frozen strawberry puree) of the species *Fragaria grandiflora* L. and *Fragaria vesca* L. offered for direct consumption without further processing, except for size grading or repacking if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for other industrial purposes.

46. US EAS 55:2019, Compounded pig feeds — Specification/AMD 1:2021

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and test for compounded feeds used as a sole source of nutrients for: pig starter feed; pig growers

feed; pig finishing feed; and lactating sow feed. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 811:2009, Pig feeds – Specification, which has been technically revised*).

47. US EAS 56:2022, Fresh mushrooms — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and sampling methods for edible mushrooms, the carpophores (fruiting bodies) of strains grown from the genus *Agaricus* (*syn. Psalliota*) to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to mushrooms for industrial processing. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1612:2015, Fresh mushroom — Specification*).

48. US EAS 58-1:2021, Compounded dog food — Specification — Part 1: Complete food

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for complete dog food. (This standard cancels and replaces US 808:2009, Dog feeds — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

49. US EAS 60:2013, Peanut butter — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for peanut butter derived from seeds of peanuts (groundnuts) of the species *Arachis hypogaea* L. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 60:2000, Peanut butter – Specification, which has been technically revised*)

50. US CODEX STAN 60:1981, Standard for canned raspberries

This Uganda Standard applies to canned raspberries.

51. US CODEX STAN 61:1981, Standard for canned pears

This Uganda Standard applies to canned pears offered for direct consumption, including for catering purposes or for repacking if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as being intended for further processing.

52. US EAS 61:2014, Opaque beer — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for opaque beer. The standard does not cover stout beer.

53. US CODEX STAN 62:1981, Standard for canned strawberries

This Uganda Standard applies to canned strawberries..

54. US EAS 63:2019, Beer — Specification (3rd edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for beer. (This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition, US EAS 63:2014, Beer — Specification which has been technically revised)

55. US CAC/GL 66–2008, Guidelines for the use of flavourings

This Uganda Standard provides principles for the safe use of flavourings whose Acceptable Daily Intakes (ADIs) have been established or that have been evaluated and determined to present no safety concern at the specified levels of application. The standard also defines the principles for establishing practices for the use of flavourings to avoid misleading the consumer.

56. US EAS 66-1:2017, Tomato products — Specification — Part 1: Canned (preserved) tomato

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for canned (preserved) tomatoes. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 66-1:2000, Tomato products — Specification — Part 1: Canned tomato which has been technically revised*).

57. US EAS 66-2:2017, Tomato products — Specification — Part 2: Tomato sauce and ketchup

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for tomato sauce and ketchup (also known as catsup and catchup). (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 38:1999, Specification for tomato ketchup and US 39:1999, Specification for tomato sauce which have been technically revised*).

58. US EAS 66-3:2017, Tomato products — Specification — Part 3: Tomato juice

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for unfermented but fermentable juice, intended for direct consumption, obtained from fresh tomatoes (*Lycopersicum esculentum* L.), puree, paste or concentrates.

59. US EAS 66-4:2017, Tomato products — Specification — Part 4: Tomato concentrates (paste and puree)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for tomato concentrates (paste and puree). (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 1508:2013, Tomato puree — Specification and US 1507:2013, Tomato paste — Specification which have been technically revised*).

Specification which have been technically revised

60. US CODEX STAN 66:1981, Standard for table olives

This Uganda Standard applies to the fruit of the cultivated olive tree (*Olea europaea* L.) which has been suitably treated or processed, and which is offered for direct consumption as table olives, including for catering purposes or olives packed in bulk containers which are intended for repacking into consumer size containers. It does not apply to the product when indicated as being intended for further processing.

61. US CODEX STAN 67:1981, Standard for raisins

This Uganda Standard applies to dried grapes of varieties conforming to the characteristics of *Vitis vinifera* L. which have been suitably treated or processed and which are offered for direct consumption as raisins or sultanas. It also covers raisins packed in bulk containers which are intended for repacking into consumer size containers. This standard does not include a similar dried vine fruit known as dried currants.

62. US EAS 67:2019, Raw cow milk — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for raw cow milk. (*This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US EAS 67:2006, Raw cow milk — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

63. US EAS 69:2019, Pasteurized milk — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for pasteurized milk obtained from raw cow

milk. (*This standard cancels and replaces the second edition (US EAS 69:2006), Pasteurized milk – Specification, which has been technically revised*)

64. US CODEX STAN 69:1981, Standard for quick frozen raspberries

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen raspberries of the species *Rubus idaeus* L. offered for direct consumption without further processing, except for repacking if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for other industrial purposes.

65. US EAS 70:2019, Dairy ice cream — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for dairy ice cream intended for human consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US EAS 70:2006, Dairy ices and dairy ice creams – Specification, which has been technically revised*).

66. US CODEX STAN 70:1981, Standard for canned tuna and bonito

This Uganda Standard applies to canned tuna and bonito. It does not apply to speciality products where the fish content constitutes less than 50 % (m/m) of the contents.

67. US EAS 72:2021, Processed cereal-based foods for older infants and young children — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for processed cereal-based foods intended for feeding older infants as a complementary

food generally from the age of six months onwards, taking into account the infants' nutritional requirements, and for feeding young children as part of a progressively diversified diet. The standard excludes both fortified and unfortified blended and composite flours. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 72:2013, Processed cereal based foods for infants and young children — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

68. US CODEX STAN 73:1981 Standard for canned baby foods

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for baby foods are foods intended primarily for use during the normal infant's weaning period and also for the progressive adaptation of infants and children to ordinary food.

69. US CODEX STAN 75:1981, Standard for quick frozen peaches

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen peaches of the species *Prunus persica* L. offered for direct consumption without further processing, except repacking, if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for other industrial purposes.

70. US EAS 75:2019, Compounded cattle feeds — Specification/AMD 1:2021

This Uganda Standard specifies supplementary feeding requirements, method of sampling and test for compounded cattle feeds which include feeds for calves, weaners, dairy beef and draught cattle. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 807:2009, Cattle feeds – Specification, which has been technically revised*).

71. US CODEX STAN 76:1981, Standard for quick frozen bilberries

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen bilberries of the species *Vaccinium myrtillus* L. offered for direct consumption, without further processing, except for repacking, if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for other industrial purposes nor to the product covered by the special standard for quick frozen blueberries.

72. US EAS 77:2019, Fruit drinks — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for fruit drinks either as ready-to-drink or dilutables containing fruit juice. (*This standard cancels and replaces the US 62:2011, Fruit juice drinks — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

73. US CODEX STAN 77:1981, Standard for quick frozen spinach

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen spinach of the species *Spinacia oleracea* L. offered for direct consumption without further processing except for repacking, if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for other industrial purposes.

74. US CODEX STAN 78:1981, Standard for canned fruit cocktail

This Uganda Standard applies to canned fruit cocktail.

75. US EAS 78:2000 Milk-based baby foods — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements for infant milk-based foods. This standard does not include foods

covered by the standards for infant formula, for processed cereal-based foods for infants and children and for canned baby foods.

76. US EAS 83:2017, Fresh tomato — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for fresh tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) of the family *Solanaceae* for direct human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 1506:2013, Fresh tomatoes — Specification which has been technically revised*).

77. US EAS 84-1:2020, Meat grades and meat cuts — Specification — Part 1: Beef grades and cuts

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of grading and grades of beef including veal, quality and safety requirements, methods of sampling and test of carcasses thereof, intended for human consumption. This standard also defines major portions of meat cuts from the carcasses for sale. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 932:2019, Bovine carcasses and cuts — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn*).

78. US EAS 84-2:2022, Meat grades and meat cuts — Specification — Part 2: Ovine

This Uganda Standard specifies grading of lamb and mutton requirements, sampling and test methods for lamb and mutton carcasses and cuts meant for human consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 2122:2020, Ovine (lamb) meat cuts and carcasses — Specification*).

79. US EAS 84-3:2022, Meat grades and meat cuts — Specification — Part 3: Pork

This Uganda Standard specifies grading of pork, requirements, sampling and test methods for pork carcasses and cuts meant for human consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1699:2017, Porcine (pig) meat — Carcasses and cuts — Specification*).

80. US EAS 87:2019, Sweetened condensed milk — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for sweetened condensed milk obtained from cow milk, intended for direct human consumption or for further processing. (*This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US EAS 87:2006, Sweetened condensed milk — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

81. US CODEX STAN 89-1981(Revised in 2015), Standard for luncheon meat

This Uganda Standard applies to products designated as "Luncheon Meat" which have been packed in any suitable packing material. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 35 CS 89:1993, Standard specification for luncheon meat which has been technically revised*).

82. US EAS 89:2017, Millet flour — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for millet flour obtained from pearl millet of varieties (cultivars) "souna" and "sanio" grown from *Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) R.Br. proso millet grown from *Panicum miliaceum* and finger millet grown from *Eleusine coracana* (L.) Gaertner intended for human consumption. It does not apply to

grits obtained from pearl millet. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 89:2011, Millet flour — Specification (1st Edition), that has been technically revised*).

83. US CODEX STAN 90:1981, Standard for canned crab meat

This Uganda Standard applies to canned crab meat. It does not apply to specialty products where crab meat constitutes less than 50 % (m/m) of the contents.

84. US EAS 90:2019, Compounded poultry feeds — Specification /AMD 1:2021

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for compounded poultry feeds used as a sole source of nutrients for poultry. This standard applies to feeds for the following categories of chicken and turkeys: chicks and poult; growers; broilers — Starters and finishers; layers; and breeders. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 806:2009, Poultry feeds — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

85. US EAS 91:2017, Passion fruits — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for commercial varieties of passion fruits from the species golden passion fruit/sweet granadilla (*Passiflora ligularis* Juss), purple passion fruit (*Passiflora edulis* Sims forma *edulis*), yellow passion fruit (*Passiflora edulis* Sims forma *flavicarpa*) and their hybrids grown from the *Passifloraceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to passion fruits for industrial processing. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 1610:2015, Fresh passion fruit —*

Specification which has been technically revised).

86. US CODEX STAN 94:1981, Standard for sardines and sardine type products

This Uganda Standard applies to canned sardines and sardine-type products packed in water or oil or other suitable packing medium. It does not apply to speciality products where fish content constitute less than 50 % (m/m) of the net contents of the can.

87. US CODEX STAN 95:1981, Standard for quick frozen lobsters

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen raw or cooked lobsters, rock lobsters, spiny lobsters and slipper lobsters. It also applies to quick frozen raw or cooked squat lobsters (red and yellow).

88. US EAS 95:2017, Sorghum flour – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for sorghum flour obtained from decorticated sorghum grains (*Sorghum bicolor* (L) Moench.) intended for human consumption. It does not apply to grits or meal obtained from sorghum. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 95:2011, Sorghum flour – Specification (1st Edition), that has been technically revised).*

89. US CODEX STAN 97:1981 (Revision:2015), Standard for cooked cured pork shoulder (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard applies to products designated as "Cooked Pork Shoulder" packaged in any suitable packaging material. It does not apply to cooked pork shoulder products with compositional characteristics different from those specified. These

products shall be designated with a qualifying statement which describes the true nature in such a way that it does not mislead the consumer and that it does not lead to confusion with products covered by this standard. [*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 97:1981 (Revision 1991), Standard for cooked cured pork shoulder, which has been technically revised*].

90. US EAS 97:2021, Fish meal for animal feeds — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for fish meal used in animal feeds. (This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 97:1999, Fishmeal — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

91. US CODEX STAN 98:1981 (Revision:2015), Standard for cooked cured chopped meat (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard applies to products designated as "Chopped Meat" which have been packed in any suitable packaging material. [*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 98:1981 (Revision 1991), Standard for cooked cured chopped meat, which has been technically revised*].

92. US EAS 98:2022, Curry powder — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for curry powder which is used as a flavouring material in the preparation of food. (*This standard cancels and replaces the second edition, US EAS 98:2019, Curry powder — Specification*).

93. US CODEX STAN 99:1981, Standard for canned tropical fruit salad

This Uganda Standard applies to canned tropical fruit salad.

94. US CODEX STAN 103:1981, Standard for quick frozen blueberries

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen blueberries of the species *Vaccinium corymbosum* L., *Vaccinium angustifolium* AIT. and *Vaccinium ashei* READE, offered for direct consumption without further processing, except for repacking, if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for other industrial purposes, nor to the bilberries as covered by the standard for quick frozen bilberries

95. US CODEX STAN 104:1981, Standard for quick frozen leek

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen leek of the species *Allium porrum* L. offered for direct consumption without further processing, except for sizing or repacking, if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for other industrial purposes.

96. US EAS 105:2020, Roasted coffee beans and roasted ground coffee — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for roasted coffee beans and roasted ground coffee. This standard also applies to decaffeinated roasted ground coffee. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 105:1999, Roasted coffee beans and roasted ground coffee — Specification*)

Specification, which has been technically revised).

97. US CODEX STAN 106:1981, General standard for irradiated foods

This Uganda Standard applies to foods processed by ionizing radiation that is used in conjunction with applicable hygienic codes, food standards and transportation codes. It does not apply to foods exposed to doses imparted by measuring instruments used for inspection purposes.

98. US EAS 109:2018, Potable spirit — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for potable spirits. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 109:2014, Potable spirit — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

99. US EAS 110:2022, Cigarettes — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cigarettes. This standard does not apply to flavour and aroma of cigarettes. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 313:2006/ Amd 1:2006 Cigarettes - Specification).*

100. US CODEX STAN 110:1981, Standard for quick frozen broccoli

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen broccoli of the species *Brassica oleracea* L. var. *italica* Plenck (Sprouting broccoli) offered for direct consumption without further processing, except for repacking, if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for other industrial purposes.

101. US CODEX STAN 111:1981, Standard for quick frozen cauliflower

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen cauliflower of the species *Brassica oleracea* L. var. *botrytis* L. offered for direct consumption without further processing, except for repacking, if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for industrial purposes

102. US CODEX STAN 112:1981, Standard for quick frozen Brussels sprouts

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen Brussels sprouts of the species *Brassica oleracea* L. var. *gemmaifera* (DC) Schulz offered for direct consumption, without further processing except for size grading or repacking, if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for other industrial purposes.

103. US CODEX STAN 113:1981, Standard for quick frozen green and wax beans

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen green beans and quick frozen wax beans from suitable varieties of the species *Phaseolus vulgaris* L. and quick frozen green beans from suitable varieties of the species *Phaseolus coccineus* L. offered for direct consumption without further processing, except for size-grading or repacking, if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for other industrial purposes.

104. US CODEX STAN 115:1981, Standard for pickled cucumbers

This Uganda Standard applies to pickled cucumbers intended for direct consumption.

105. US CODEX STAN 119:1981, Standard for canned finfish

This Uganda Standard applies to canned finfish packed in water, oil or other suitable packing medium. It does not apply to speciality products where the canned finfish constitutes less than 50 % (m/m) of the net contents of the can or to canned finfish covered by other product standards.

106. US EAS 128:2017, Milled rice – Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for milled rice of the varieties grown from rice grains, *Oryza spp.* intended for human consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 128:2013, Milled rice – Specification (2nd Edition), that has been technically revised*).

107. US EAS 130:2020, Green coffee beans — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for green coffee beans. This standard applies to both Arabica (*Coffea arabica* L.) and Robusta (*Coffea canephora*) coffee. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1957:2019, Green coffee beans — Specification which is hereby withdrawn*).

108. US CODEX STAN 131:1981, Standard for unshelled pistachio nuts

This Uganda Standard applies to unshelled pistachios from varieties of *Pistacia vera* L. either in natural or in processed condition and which are offered for direct consumption. It also covers unshelled pistachios which are packed in bulk

containers and which are intended for repacking in consumer size containers.

109. US EAS 138:2019, Still table wine — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for still table wine prepared from grape or other fruits. (This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition, US EAS 138:2014, Still table wine — Specification, which has been technically revised).

110. US EAS 139:2018, Fortified wine — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for fortified wine. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 139:2014, Fortified wine — Specification that has been technically revised*).

111. US EAS 140:2018, Sparkling wine — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for sparkling wine. This standard also applies to carbonated wine. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 140:2014, Sparkling wine — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

112. US CODEX STAN 140:1983, Standard for quick frozen carrots

This Uganda Standard applies to quick frozen carrots of the species *Daucus carota* L. offered for direct consumption without further processing, except for repacking, if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for other industrial purposes.

113. US CODEX STAN 141:1983, Standard for cocoa (cacao) mass

(cocoa/chocolate Liquor) and cocoa cake

This Uganda Standard applies to cocoa (cacao) mass or cocoa/chocolate liquor, and cocoa cake, for the use in the manufacture of cocoa and chocolate products. These products may also be sold directly to the consumer.

114. US EAS 141:2018, Whisky — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for whisky (whiskey). (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 141:2014, Whisky — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

115. US EAS 142:2018, Vodka — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for vodka. This standard also applies to flavoured vodka. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 142:2014, Vodka — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

116. US CODEX STAN 143:1985, Standard for dates

This Uganda Standard applies to commercially prepared whole dates in pitted or un-pitted styles packed ready for direct consumption. It does not apply to other forms such as pieces or mashed dates or dates intended for industrial purposes.

117. US EAS 143:2018, Brandy — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for brandy, fruit brandy and blended brandy. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS*

143:2014, *Brandy — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

118. US EAS 144:2018, Neutral spirit — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for neutral spirit intended for use in the manufacture or blending of alcoholic beverages. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 144:2014, Neutral spirit — Specification that has been technically revised*).

119. US EAS 145:2018, Gin — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for gin and flavoured gin. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 145:2014, Gin — Specification that has been technically revised*).

120. US EAS 146:2018, Rum — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for rum. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 146:2014, Rum — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

121. US CODEX STAN 145:1985, Standard for canned chestnuts and chestnut puree

This Uganda Standard applies to canned chestnuts and chestnut puree.

122. US EAS 147-1:2019, Vinegar from natural sources — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for vinegar from natural sources intended for human consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US 212-*

1:2000/EAS 147-1, Vinegar — Specification Part 1: Vinegar from natural sources, which has been technically revised).

123. US EAS 147-2:2019, Vinegar from artificial sources — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for vinegar from artificial sources intended for human consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US 212-2:2000/EAS 147-2, Vinegar — Specification Part 2: Vinegar from artificial sources, which has been technically revised*).

124. US CODEX STAN 151:1985, Standard for gari

This Uganda Standard applies to gari destined for direct human consumption which is obtained from the processing of cassava tubers (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz).

125. US EAS 153:2014, Packaged drinking water — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and method of sampling and test for packaged drinking water for direct consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 42:2008, Packaged water other than natural mineral water — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

126. US CODEX STAN 156:1987 Standards for follow-up formula

This Uganda Standard applies to the composition and labeling of follow-up formula. It does not apply to Infant Formula (US CODEX STAN 72).

127. US CODEX STAN 159:1987, Standard for canned mangoes

This Uganda Standard applies to canned mangoes.

**128. US CODEX STAN 163:1987,
Standard for wheat protein products**

This Uganda Standard applies to wheat protein products prepared from wheat by various processes.

129. US 163: 2019, Milk and milk products — Hygiene requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the hygienic requirements for production, handling, processing, storage, transportation, marketing, distribution and sale of milk and milk products. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 163: 2000, Code of hygienic practice for milk and milk products (1st Edition) which has been technically revised*).

130. US 170:2000 Standard specifications for edible cotton seed oil

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for edible oil derived from cottonseeds. The standard does not apply to cottonseed oil which must be subject to further processing in order to render it suitable for human consumption.

131. US 174:2000 Standard specifications for edible palm kernel oil

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for to edible oil derived from palm kernels. The standard does not apply to palm kernel oil subject to further processing in order to render it suitable for human consumption

**132. US CODEX STAN 174:1989,
General standard for vegetable protein products**

This Uganda Standard applies to vegetable protein products (VPP) intended for use in

foods, which are prepared by various separation and extraction processes from proteins from vegetable sources other than single cell protein.

133. US 175:2020, Sesame oil — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for sesame oil suitable for human consumption derived from sesame seeds (*Sesamum indicum L.*) (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 175:2000, Sesame oil — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

134. US CODEX STAN 177:1991, Standard for grated desiccated coconut

This Uganda Standard applies to desiccated coconut. This standard does not cover salted, sugared, flavoured or roasted products.

135. US CODEX STAN 181:1991, Standard for formula foods for use in weight control

This Uganda Standard applies to formula foods for use in weight control diets. It does not apply to prepackaged meals controlled in energy and presented in the form of conventional foods.

136. US CODEX STAN 185:1993, Standard for nopal

This Uganda Standard applies to modified stem of commercial varieties of nopal grown from *Opuntia ficus indica*, *O. tomentosa*, *O. hyptiacantha*, *O. robusta*, *O. inermis*, *O. ondulata*, of the *Cactaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Nopals for industrial processing are excluded.

137. US CODEX STAN 186:1993, Standard for prickly pear

This Uganda Standard applies to the fruit of commercial varieties of prickly pears grown from *Opuntia ficus indica*, *O. streptacanthae*, and *O. lindheimeri*, of the *Cactaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Prickly pears for industrial processing are excluded.

138. US CODEX STAN 187:1993, Standard for carambola

This Uganda Standard applies to the fruit of commercial varieties of carambolas grown from *Averrhoa carambola* L., of the *Oxalidaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Carambolas for industrial processing are excluded.

139. US CODEX STAN 189:1993, Standard for Dried Shark Fins

This Uganda Standard applies to dried shark fins intended for further processing.

140. US CODEX STAN 196:1995, Standard for litchi

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial varieties (cultivars) of litchis grown from *Litchi chinensis* Sonn., of the *Sapindaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Litchis for industrial processing are excluded.

141. US CODEX STAN 201:1995, Standard for oats

This Uganda Standard applies to oat grains intended for processing for direct human consumption. This standard does not apply to *Avena nuda* (hulless oats)

142. US CODEX STAN 204:1997, Standard for mangosteen

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial varieties of mangosteens grown from *Garcinia mangostana* L., of the *Guttiferae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Mangosteens for industrial processing are excluded.

143. US CODEX STAN 209:1999 (Rev. 1-2001) Maximum level and sampling plan for total aflatoxins in peanuts intended for further processing

This Uganda Standard prescribes the maximum aflatoxin level and sampling plan for peanuts intended for further processing.

144. US CODEX STAN 215:1999, Standard for guavas

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial varieties of guavas grown from *Psidium guajava* L., of the *Myrtaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Guavas for industrial processing are excluded.

145. US CODEX STAN 216:1999, Standard for chayotes

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial varieties of chayotes grown from *Sechium edule* (Jacq.) Sw., of the *Cucurbitaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Chayotes for industrial processing are excluded.

146. US 216-1:2000 Carbon dioxide for use in manufacture of beverages - Part 1: Specifications

This Uganda Standard prescribes the specification for carbon dioxide used for the carbonation of beverages.

147. US CODEX STAN 218:1999, Standard for ginger

This Uganda Standard applies to the rhizome of commercial varieties of ginger grown from *Zingiber officinale* Roscoe, of the *Zingiberaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Ginger for industrial processing is excluded.

148. US CODEX STAN 220:1999, Standard for longans

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial varieties of longans grown from *Dimocarpus longan* Lour., of the *Sapindaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Longans for industrial processing are excluded.

149. US EAS 221:2001, Woven bags (100 % sisal) for coffee beans — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for woven bags (100 % sisal) for clean coffee beans. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 221:2001).

150. US CODEX STAN 221-2001 (Revision in 2013), Group standard for unripened cheese including fresh cheese

This Uganda Standard applies to unripened cheese including fresh cheese, intended for direct consumption or further processing.

151. US CODEX STAN 224:2001, Standard for tannia

This Uganda Standard applies to the tubercles of commercial varieties of lilac tannia grown from *Xanthosoma violaceum* Schott and white tannia grown from *Xanthosoma sagittifolium* (L.) Schott, of the Araceae family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging.

Tannias for industrial processing are excluded.

152. US CODEX STAN 225:2001, Standard for asparagus

This Uganda Standard applies to shoots of commercial varieties of asparagus grown from *Asparagus officinalis* L., of the *Liliaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Asparagus for industrial processing is excluded.

153. US CODEX STAN 226:2001, Standard for cape gooseberry

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial varieties of cape gooseberries grown from *Physalis peruviana* (L.), of the *Solanaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Cape gooseberries for industrial processing are excluded.

154. US EAS 230:2021, Maize bran as animal feed — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for maize bran as an animal feed. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 230:2001, Maize bran as livestock feed — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

155. US EAS 231:2021, Bone meal for animal feeds — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for bone meal used in animal feeds. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 231:2001, Bone meal for

compounding animal feeds— Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

156. US EAS 232:2021, Maize gluten as animal feed — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for maize gluten meal and feed for use in animal feeds. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 232:2001, Maize gluten feed — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

157. US EAS 233:2021, Compounded ostrich feed — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for compounded ostrich feed. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 233:2001, Ostrich feed — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

158. US CODEX STAN 241:2003, Standard for canned bamboo shoots

This Uganda Standard applies to canned bamboo shoots, complying with the characteristics of edible varieties from species of bamboo shoots and offered for direct consumption, including for catering purposes, repacking or further processing.

159. US CODEX STAN 242:2003, Standard for canned stone fruits

This Uganda Standard applies to canned stone fruits of the genus *Prunus*, and offered for direct consumption, including for catering purposes or for repacking if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as being intended for further processing.

160. US 243:2000/ EAS 173 Standard specification for pasta

This standard specifies requirements and methods of test for pasta products.

161. US CODEX STAN 249:2006, Standard for instant noodles

This Uganda Standard applies to various kinds of noodles. The instant noodle may be packed with noodle seasonings, or in the form of seasoned noodle and with or without noodle garnish(s) in separate pouches, or sprayed on noodle and ready for consumption after dehydration process. This standard does not apply to pasta.

162. US CXS 250:2006, Standard for a blend of evaporated skimmed milk and vegetable fat

This Uganda Standard applies to a blend of evaporated skimmed milk and vegetable fat, also known as a blend of unsweetened condensed skimmed milk and vegetable fat, which is intended for direct consumption, or further processing.

163. US CODEX STAN 251-2006, Blend of skimmed milk and vegetable fat in powdered form

This Uganda Standard applies to a blend of skimmed milk and vegetable fat in powdered form, intended for direct consumption, or further processing.

164. US CXS 252:2006, Standard for a blend of sweetened condensed skimmed milk and vegetable fat

This Uganda Standard applies to a blend of sweetened condensed skimmed milk and vegetable fat, intended for direct consumption, or further processing.

165. US CODEX STAN 253:2006, Standard for dairy fat spreads

This Uganda Standard applies to dairy fat spreads intended for use as spreads for direct consumption, or for further processing.

**166. US CODEX STAN 255:2007,
Standard for table grapes**

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial varieties (cultivars) of table grapes grown from *Vitis vinifera* L., of the *Vitaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Grapes for industrial processing are excluded.

**167. US CODEX STAN 264-1966
(Revision in 2013), Standard for
Danbo**

This Uganda Standard applies to Danbo intended for direct consumption or for further processing.

**168. US CODEX STAN 265-1966
(Revision in 2013), Standard for
Edam**

This Uganda Standard applies to Edam intended for direct consumption or for further processing.

**169. US CODEX STAN 267-1966
(Revision in 2013), Standard for
Havarti**

This Uganda Standard applies to Havarti intended for direct consumption or for further processing.

**170. US CODEX STAN 268-1966
(Revision in 2013), Standard for
Samsø**

This Uganda Standard applies to Samsø intended for direct consumption or for further processing.

**171. US CODEX STAN 269-1967
(Revision in 2013), Standard for
Emmental**

This Uganda Standard applies to Emmental intended for direct consumption or for further processing.

**172. US CODEX STAN 270-1968
(Revision in 2013), Standard for
Tilsiter**

This Standard applies to Tilsiter intended for direct consumption or for further processing.

**173. US CODEX STAN 271-1968
(Revision in 2013), Standard for
Saint-Paulin**

This Uganda Standard applies to Saint-Paulin intended for direct consumption or for further processing.

**174. US CODEX STAN 272-1968
(Revision in 2013), Standard for
Provolone**

This Uganda Standard applies to Provolone intended for direct consumption or for further processing.

**175. US CODEX STAN 274-1969
(Revision in 2010), Standard for
Coulommiers**

This Uganda Standard applies to Coulommiers intended for direct consumption or for further processing.

**176. US CODEX STAN 276-1973
(Revision in 2010), Standard for
Camembert**

This Uganda Standard applies to Camembert intended for direct consumption or for further processing.

**177. US CODEX STAN 277:1973
(Revision in 2010), Standard for Brie**

This Uganda Standard applies to Brie intended for direct consumption or for further processing.

**178. US 277:2017, General standard for
the labelling of food additives when
sold as such (2nd Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for labelling food additives and processing aids sold by retail or other

than by retail, including sales to caterers and food manufacturers for their businesses. This standard is an adoption of the latest revision of CODEX STAN 107-1981. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 277:2002, General Standard for the Labelling of Food Additives when sold as such (1st Edition) which has been technically revised*).

179. US CODEX STAN 281:1971, Standard for evaporated milks

This Uganda Standard applies to evaporated milks, intended for direct consumption or further processing. (*This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN A-3:1999, Standard for evaporated milks which has been technically revised*).

180. US CODEX STAN 283:1978, General standard for cheese

This Uganda Standard applies to cheese intended for direct consumption or further processing. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN A-6:1978 (Rev 1 1999, Amend 2003), General standard for cheese which has been technically revised*).

181. US EAS 284:2013, Pearl millet grains – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for whole and decorticated pearl millet of the Senegalese varieties (cultivars) “souna” and “sanio” grown from *Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) R.Br. intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 284:2011, Pearl millet grains – Specification, which has been technically revised*).

182. US CODEX STAN 284:1971 (Revision in 2010), Standard for Whey Cheeses

This Uganda Standard applies to all products intended for direct consumption or further processing.

183. US EAS 286-1:2022, Cut flowers and cut foliage — Specification — Part 1: Fresh cut flowers

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for fresh cut flowers.

184. US EAS 287:2021, Oilseed cakes and meal as animal feed — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for oilseed cakes and meal used as animal feedstuffs. (This standard cancels and replaces US 446:2002, Oil-seed cakes for compounding livestock feed — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

185. US CODEX STAN 288:1976 (Revision in 2010), Standard for Cream and Prepared Creams

This Uganda Standard applies to cream and prepared creams for direct consumption or further processing.

186. US CODEX STAN 289:1995, Standard for whey powders

This Uganda Standard applies to whey powder and acid whey powder, intended for direct consumption or further processing. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN A-15:2003, Standard for whey powders which has been technically revised*).

187. US CODEX STAN 290:1995, Standard for edible casein products

This Uganda Standard applies to edible acid casein, edible rennet casein and edible

caseinate, intended for direct consumption or further processing.

188. US CODEX CXS 291:2010, Standard for Sturgeon Caviar

This Uganda Standard applies to granular sturgeon caviar of the fish of the Acipenseridae family.

189. US EAS 297:2013, Edible soya bean oil – Specification/Corrigendum 1:2020

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for edible soya bean (soybean) oil derived from soya beans (seeds of *Glycine max* (L) Merr). This standard does not apply to soya bean oil intended for further processing in order to render it suitable for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 169:2000, Standard specifications for edible soya bean oil, which has been technically revised*).

190. US EAS 299:2013, Edible sunflower oil – Specification/Corrigendum 1:2020

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for edible sunflower oil derived from the seeds of *Helianthus annuus* L intended for human consumption. The standard does not apply to sunflower oil, intended for further processing in order to render it suitable for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 171:2000, Standard specifications for edible sunflower oil, which has been technically revised*).

191. US EAS 300:2013, Edible groundnut oil – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for edible groundnut oil derived from seeds of *Arachis hypogaea* L. (groundnuts, peanuts). The standard does not apply to groundnut oil intended for further processing in order to render it suitable for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 172:2000, Standard specifications for edible groundnut oil, which has been technically revised*).

192. US EAS 301:2013, Edible palm oil – Specification/Corrigendum 1:2020

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for virgin and refined edible palm oil derived from fruit (mesocarp) of the palm (*Elaeis guineensis*). This standard does not cover crude palm oil subject to further processing in order to render it suitable for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 173:2000, Standard specifications for edible palm oil which has been technically revised*).

193. US CODEX STAN 302:2011, Standard for fish sauce

This Uganda Standard applies to fish sauce produced by means of fermentation by mixing fish and salt and may include other ingredients added to assist the fermentation process. The product is intended for direct consumption as a seasoning, or condiment or ingredient for food. This standard does not apply to fish sauce produced by acid hydrolysis.

194. US CODEX STAN 303:2011 – Standard for tree tomatoes

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial varieties of tree tomatoes grown from *Cyphomandra betacea* Sendt or *Solanum betaceum* Cav. of the *Solanaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Tree tomatoes for industrial processing are excluded.

195. US EAS 304:2013, Edible corn oil – Specification/Corrigendum 1:2020

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for edible corn oil derived from the embryo (endosperm) of maize or corn (*Zea mays* L.). The standard does not apply to corn oil intended for further processing in order to render it suitable for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 185:2000, Standard specifications for edible corn oil, which has been technically revised*).

196. US CODEX STAN 310:2013, Standard for pomegranates

This Uganda Standard applies to fruits of commercial varieties of pomegranates grown from *Punica granatum* L., of the *Punicaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer after preparation and packaging. Pomegranates for industrial processing are excluded.

197. US CODEX STAN 318:2014, Standard for Okra

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial varieties of okra grown from varieties of *Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench (*syn. Hibiscus esculentus* L.) of the *Malvaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer after preparation and packaging.

198. US EAS 321: 2018, Edible fats and oils — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and tests methods for edible fats and oils intended for human consumption. It does not apply to any fat or oil, which is a subject of specific East African Standard designated by specific name. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 168:2006, Edible oils and fats — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

199. US CODEX STAN 321-2015, Standard for ginseng products

This Uganda Standard applies to ginseng products offered for direct consumption, including for catering purposes or for repacking, if required. This Standard applies to ginseng products used as a food or food ingredient and does not apply to products used for medicinal purposes.

200. US EAS 329:2017, Fresh mango — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) from the family *Anacardiaceae* to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to green preserving mango and mango for industrial processing. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 1611:2015, Fresh mango — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

201. US CODEX CXS 329:2017, Standard for Fish Oils

This Uganda Standard applies to the fish oils described in section 2 that are presented in a state for human consumption. For the purpose of this Standard, the term fish oils refers to oils derived from fish and shellfish

as defined in section 2 of the Code of Practice for Fish and Fishery Products (CAC/RCP 52-2003). This standard only applies to fish oils used in food and in food supplements where those are regulated as foods.

202. US EAS 330:2022, Citrus fruits — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and sampling methods for citrus fruits of varieties (cultivars) grown from the following species to be supplied fresh to the consumer: lemons grown from the species *Citrus limon* (L.) Burm. f. and hybrids thereof; Persian limes grown from the species *Citrus latifolia* (Yu. Tanaka) Tanaka, a large acid lime fruit known also as Bearss or Tahiti and hybrids thereof; Mexican limes grown from the species *Citrus aurantiifolia* (Christm.) Swingle, also known as sour limes and key limes and hybrids thereof; Indian sweet limes, Palestine sweet limes grown from the species *Citrus limettioides* Tanaka and hybrids thereof; mandarins grown from the species (*Citrus reticulata* Blanco), including satsumas (*Citrus unshiu* Marcow.), clementines (*Citrus clementina* hort. ex Tanaka), and common mandarins (*Citrus deliciosa* Ten.) and tangerines (*Citrus tangerine* Tanaka), grown from these species and hybrids thereof; oranges grown from the species *Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck and hybrids thereof; grapefruit grown from the species *Citrus paradisi* Macfad. and hybrids thereof; and pummelos or shaddock grown from the species *Citrus maxima* (Burm.) Merr. and hybrids thereof. This standard is not applicable to citrus fruits for industrial processing. [This standard cancels

*and replaces US CODEX STAN 213:1999, Standard for limes, US CODEX STAN 214:1999, Standard for pummelos (*Citrus grandi*), US CODEX STAN 219:1999, Standard for grapefruits (*Citrus paradisi*), US 1614:2015, Fresh orange — Specification, US 1619:2015, Fresh tangerine and US 1620:2015, Fresh lemon — Specification].*

203. US CXS 330-2018, Standard for aubergines

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial varieties of aubergine or eggplant grown from *Solanum melongena* L. of the *Solanaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer after preparation and packaging. Aubergines for industrial processing are excluded.

204. US CXS 331-2017, Standard for dairy permeate powders

This Uganda Standard applies to dairy permeate powders, intended for further processing and/or as ingredient in other foods.

205. US EAS 331:2019, Green grams — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for the dry whole grains of the green gram of *Vigna radiata* (L.) intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US EAS 331:2013, Green grams — Specification, which has been technically revised).

206. US EAS 332:2022, Fresh chilli peppers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and sampling methods for fresh chilli peppers of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Capsicum annuum*, *C.*

baccatum, C. chinense, C. frutescens and C. pubescens, to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard applies to chilli peppers with a minimum pungency of 900 on the Scoville Index. This standard does not cover requirements for chilli peppers for industrial processing. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 999:2013, Fresh chilli pepper — Specification*).

207. US 334:2020 Barley grains — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for kernels of cultivated barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) intended for human consumption. (*This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, US 334:2001, Barley grains — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

208. US EAS 349:2014, Liquid glucose (glucose syrup) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for liquid glucose (glucose syrup) for human consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 421:2002, Specification for liquid glucose which has been technically revised*).

209. US EAS 350:2014, Hard boiled sweets — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for hard-boiled sweets. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 413:2002, Specification for hard boiled sugar confectionery which has been technically revised*).

210. US EAS 351:2019, Toffee — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for toffee. (*This second edition cancels and replaces US 420:2002, Specification for toffee, which has been technically revised*

211. US EAS 352:2019, Chewing gum and bubble gum — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for chewing gum. This standard also applies to bubble gum. (*This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition, US EAS 352:2014, Chewing gum and bubble gum — Specification, which has been technically revised*

212. US EAS 353:2021, Wheat bran and wheat pollard as animal feeds — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for wheat bran and wheat pollard used as animal feedstuff and/or ingredient for animal feeds. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 353:2004, Wheat bran for animal feeds — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

213. US 365:2019, Powdered (icing) sugar — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for white powdered (icing) sugar intended for use in toppings, icings and other sugar content bakery products. (*This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, US 365:2002, Specification for powdered (icing) sugar, which has been technically revised*

214. US 395:2002 Specification for wheat semolina

This standard applies to wheat semolina prepared from common wheat, *Triticum aestivum* L. or club wheat, *Triticum compactum* Host or mixtures thereof, which is pre-packaged ready for sale to the consumer or destined for use in other food products for human consumption.

215. US EAS 456:2019, Organic production standard (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for organic production. It covers plant production, animal husbandry, aquaculture, sustainable fisheries, bee-keeping, the harvesting of wild products, and the processing and labelling of the products therefrom. It does not cover procedures for verification such as inspection or certification of products. (*This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition US EAS 456:2007, Organic products standard which has been technically revised*).

216. US 472:2002 Specification for durum wheat semolina

This standard applies to durum wheat semolina for human consumption prepared from durum wheat, *triticum durum* Desf. which is prepackaged ready for sale to the consumer or destined for use in other food products.

217. US 473:2002 Specification for durum wheat flour

This standard applies to durum wheat flour for human consumption prepared from durum wheat, *triticum* Desf. which is prepackaged ready for sale to the consumer or destined for use in other food products.

218. US 569 General guidelines for labeling of fresh fruits and vegetables

These guidelines concern the marking of consignments of fresh fruit and vegetables to which common standards apply in accordance with the provisions of those standards in connection with "marking". These guidelines do not apply to the labeling of prepackaged units for direct sale to the consumer.

219. US 572:2017, Sodium bicarbonate — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test and methods for sodium bicarbonate. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 572:2006, Sodium bicarbonate — Specification (1st Edition) which has been technically revised*).

220. US 615:2006 Soya beans — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for soya beans for direct human consumption or for further processing into food. It does not apply to other products derived from soya beans for which other standards shall apply.

221. US 616:2020, Sunflower seed — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for sunflower seed (*Helianthus annuus* L.) for further processing. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 616:2006, Sunflower seed — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

222. US 733:2019, Handling and transportation of slaughter animals — Requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for handling and transportation of live animals for slaughter. (*This standard*

cancels and replaces US 733:2007, Requirements for handling and transportation of slaughter animals (1st Edition), that has been technically revised).

223. US 734:2019, Design and operation of abattoirs and slaughterhouses — Requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements applying to domestic animals commonly slaughtered in slaughterhouses, that is, cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats, deer, horses, pigs, ratites, camelids and poultry. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 734:2007, Requirements for the design and operation of abattoirs and slaughterhouses (1st Edition), that has been technically revised).*

224. US 736:2019, Hygienic requirements for butcheries (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies hygienic requirements that apply to butcheries as minimum standards required of them to satisfy the consumers need for safe, healthy and hygienic meat and meat products. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 736:2007, Hygienic requirements for butcheries (1st Edition) that has been technically revised).*

225. US 738: 2019, General standard for contaminants and toxins in food and feed (6th Edition)

This Uganda Standard defines the recommended principles for dealing with contaminants and toxins in food and feed, and specifies the maximum levels and associated sampling plans for contaminants and natural toxicants in food and feed. This standard includes only maximum levels of contaminants and natural toxicants in feed in cases where the contaminated feed can be

transferred to food of animal origin and can be relevant to public health. *[This standard cancels and replaces US 738:2017, General standard for contaminants and toxins in food and feed (5th Edition), which has been technically revised].*

226. US EAS 738:2010, Fresh sweet cassava – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for varieties of fresh sweet cassava roots of *Manihot esculenta* Crantz, of the Euphorbiaceae family, to be supplied to the consumer, intended for direct human consumption. Cassava root intended for industrial processing is excluded.

227. US EAS 739:2010, Dried cassava chips – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for dried cassava chips intended for human consumption.

228. US EAS 740:2010, Cassava flour – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for cassava flour, which is obtained from the processing of cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) intended for human consumption.

229. US EAS 741:2022, Cassava wheat composite flour — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cassava-wheat composite flour for human consumption. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 741:2010, Cassava composite wheat flour – Specification).*

230. US EAS 742:2022, Food grade cassava starch — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for food grade cassava starch. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 742: 2010, Food grade cassava starch – Specification*).

231. US EAS 743:2010, Cassava crisps – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for crisps made from sweet varieties of cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz).

232. US EAS 745:2010, Potato crisps – Specification

This tubers (*Solanum tuberosum* L.). (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 703:2007, Potato crisps – Specification, which has been revised).

233. US EAS 746:2010, Frozen potato chips – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for frozen potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) chips to be supplied packaged either in retail packs or in bulk for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 708:2007, Frozen potato chips – Specification, which has been revised).

234. US EAS 747:2010, Fried potato chips – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for deep fried potato chips ready for consumption. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 702:2007, Fried

potato chips – Specification, which has been revised).

235. US EAS 748:2017, Fresh ware potato — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for fresh ware potato of varieties (cultivars) grown from (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) of the family *Solanaceae* for human consumption. This standard does not apply to ware potato for industrial processing and seed potato. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 748:2010, Fresh potato tuber (ware potato tuber) — Specification which has been technically revised*).

236. US EAS 749:2010, Brown sugar – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and testing for light brown and brown sugar intended for human consumption. This standard does not apply to soft brown sugars.

237. US EAS 753:2011, Seed potato – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for seed potato. It specifies requirements for varietal identity, purity; genealogy, traceability, pests and diseases, internal and external quality, physiology, sizing, packaging and labeling.

238. US EAS 754:2013, Chickpeas – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for methods of sampling and test for dry chickpeas of the varieties (cultivars) grown from (*Cicer arietinum* Linn. intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and*

replaces US EAS 754:2011, *Chickpeas – Specification, which has been technically revised*).

239. US EAS 755:2013, Cowpeas – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for dry cowpeas of the varieties (cultivars) grown from *Vigna unguiculata* Linn. Sync. *Vigna sinensis* (L.) Hassk. intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 755:2011, *Cowpeas – Specification, which has been technically revised*).

240. US EAS 756:2013, Pigeon peas – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for dry pigeon peas of the varieties (cultivars) grown from *Cajanus cajan* Linn. intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 756:2011, *Pigeon peas – Specification, which has been technically revised*).

241. US EAS 757:2019, Sorghum grains – Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for whole sorghum grains of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench intended for human consumption. This standard does not cover decorticated sorghum grains. (This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US EAS 757:2013, *Sorghum grains – Specification, which has been technically revised*).

242. US EAS 758:2019, Finger millet grains – Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for

finger millet grains of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Eleusine coracana* (L.) Gaertner intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US EAS 758:2013, *Finger millet grains – Specification, which has been technically revised*).

243. US EAS 759:2013, Dry whole peas – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for dry whole peas of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Pisum sativum* L. and *Pisum sativum* var. *arvense* (L.) Poir. intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 759:2011, *Dry whole peas – Specification, which has been technically revised*).

244. US EAS 760:2013, Lentils – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for shelled whole lentils of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Lens culinaris* Medic. Syn. *Lens esculenta* Moench. intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 760:2011, *Lentils – Specification, which has been technically revised*).

245. US EAS 761:2013, Dry split peas – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for dry split peas of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Pisum sativum* L. and *Pisum sativum* var. *arvense* (L.) Poir. intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS

761:2011, *Dry split peas – Specification, which has been technically revised*).

246. US EAS 762:2017, Dry soybeans — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for dry soybeans of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Glycine max (L.) Merr.* intended for human consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 762:2013, Dry soybeans — Specification (2nd Edition), that has been technically revised*).

247. US EAS 763:2013, Faba beans — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for faba beans of cultivated varieties (cultivars) grown from *Vicia faba L.* intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 763:2011, Faba – Specification, which has been technically revised*).

248. US EAS 764:2013, Rough (Paddy) rice – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for rough rice of the varieties grown from *Oryza spp.*, used for further processing. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 764:2011, Rough (Paddy) rice – Specification, which has been technically revised*).

249. US EAS 765:2013, Brown rice – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for brown rice of the varieties grown from *Oryza spp.*, intended for human consumption or for processing to milled rice. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and*

replaces US EAS 765:2011, Brown rice – Specification, which has been technically revised).

250. US EAS 767:2019, Fortified wheat flour — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for fortified wheat flour prepared from common wheat (*Triticum aestivum L.*), club wheat (*T. compactum* Host.) or a mixture thereof intended for human consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US EAS 767:2012, Fortified wheat flour – Specification, which has been technically revised*).

251. US EAS 768:2019, Fortified milled maize (corn) products — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for fortified milled maize (corn) products prepared from the grains of common maize (*Zea mays L.*) intended for human consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US EAS 768:2012, Fortified milled maize products – Specification, which has been technically revised*).

252. US EAS 769:2019, Fortified edible fats and oils — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for fortified edible fats and oils intended for human consumption. This Standard is not applicable to fat spreads and blended spreads. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US EAS 769:2012, Fortified edible oils and fats – Specification, which has been technically revised*).

253. US EAS 770:2012, Fortified sugar — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for fortified brown sugars and fortified plantation (mill) white sugar intended for direct human consumption.

254. US EAS 771:2012, Fresh sweet potato — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for fresh sweet potatoes [*Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam.] to be supplied fresh and either packaged or sold loose for human consumption.

255. US EAS 772:2012, Dried sweet potato chips — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for dried sweetpotato chips intended for human consumption.

256. US EAS 773:2012, Sweet potato flour — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for flour which is obtained from the processing of sweetpotato [*Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam.] intended for human consumption.

257. US EAS 774:2012, Sweet potato crisps — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for crisps made from storage roots of sweetpotato [*Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam.] intended for human consumption

258. US EAS 778:2012, Fresh bitter cassava — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for fresh roots of varieties of bitter

cassava, *Manihot esculenta* Crantz, for preparation before human consumption

259. US 778:2019, Animal stock routes, check points and holding grounds — Requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for animal stock routes, animal check points and holding grounds for control of animal movement for the purposes of trade, breeding, or other purposes other than for grazing within a given locality. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 778:2007, Requirements for animal stock routes, check points and holding grounds (1st Edition), that has been technically revised*).

260. US 779:2019, Transportation of meat and meat products — Requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the transportation of meat and meat products. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 779:2007, Requirements for the transportation of meat and meat products (1st Edition), that has been technically revised*).

261. US EAS 779:2012, High quality cassava flour — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for high quality cassava flour, which is obtained from the processing of cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz), intended for human consumption, industrial use and other applications.

262. US 780:2021, Powdered silver cyprinid (Mukene) — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for powdered silver cyprinid (Mukene) of the

species *Rastrineobola argentea*, intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 780:2012, Powdered silver cyprinid (Mukene) — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn)

263. US EAS 780:2012, Fresh cassava leaves — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for fresh cassava leaves of *Manihot esculenta* Crantz, for preparation before human consumption

264. US EAS 781:2012, Biscuits — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for biscuits intended for human consumption.

265. US EAS 782:2019, Composite flour — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for composite flour intended for human consumption. This standard does not apply where there are specific published on standards for blends or composite flours. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US EAS 782:2012, Composite flour — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

266. US EAS 795: 2018, Palm olein — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for crude, semi-refined and refined palm olein derived from fleshy mesocarp of the fruit of the oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*). (*This standard cancels and replaces US 617: 2006, Specification for edible palm olein, which has been technically revised*).

267. US EAS 796: 2018, Palm stearin — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for crude, semi-refined and refined palm stearin derived from fleshy mesocarp of the fruit of the oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*). (*This standard cancels and replaces US 636: 2006, Specification for edible palm stearin, which has been technically revised*).

268. US EAS 797:2013, Vitamin and mineral food supplements — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for vitamin and mineral food supplements intended for use in supplementing the daily diet with vitamins and/or minerals. This standard covers vitamin and mineral food supplements in concentrated forms of those nutrients singly or in combinations, marketed in forms such as capsules, tablets, powders, paste and solutions. This standard does not cover vitamin and mineral products intended for special dietary uses or medical/therapeutic purposes.

269. US EAS 798:2013, Lipid food supplements — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for lipid food supplements used for complementing the normal diet with essential fatty acids. This standard covers lipid food supplements primarily providing essential fatty acids and presented in forms such as capsules, paste or liquid. The product may be taken directly or added to another food with the primary objective of increasing the energy content of the food and provide essential fatty acids. This standard does not cover lipid food

supplements intended for special dietary uses or medical/therapeutic purposes.

270. US EAS 799:2019, Edible full fat soya flour — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for edible full fat soya flour obtained from soya bean (*Glycine max* (L.) Merr) intended for human consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US EAS 799:2014, Edible full fat soya flour – Specification, which has been technically revised*).

271. US EAS 800:2014, Soya milk — Specification

This Uganda standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for soya milk intended for human consumption

272. US EAS 801:2014, Soya protein products — Specification

This Uganda standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for soya protein products intended for human consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 984:2013, Soy protein products – Specification, which has been technically revised*).

273. US EAS 802:2014, Textured soya protein products — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for textured soya protein products intended for human consumption.

274. US EAS 803:2014, Nutrition labelling — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the nutrition labelling of foods. The standard applies to the nutrition labeling of all foods except for foods for

special dietary uses. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 500:2003, Requirements for nutrition labelling of foods, which has been technically revised*).

275. US EAS 804:2014, Claims on food — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for claims made on a food irrespective of whether or not the food is covered by an individual East African Standard. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 566:2006, Use of nutrition claims – Requirements, which has been technically revised*).

276. US EAS 805:2014, Use of nutrition and health claims — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the use of nutrition and health claims in food labelling and in advertising. This standard applies to all foods for which nutrition and health claims are made without prejudice to specific provisions under other standards or guidelines relating to foods for special dietary uses and foods for special medical purposes. These requirements for nutrition and health claims do not apply to foods for infants and young children. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 508:2003, Requirements for nutritional and health claim for food, which has been technically revised*).

277. US 812:2009, Goats and sheep feeds — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements for the goats and sheep feeds.

278. US 813:2009, Rabbit feeds — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements for rabbit feeds.

279. US 815:2009, Cat feeds — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements for cat feeds.

280. US 817: 2019, Milk fat products — Specification (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for anhydrous milk fat, anhydrous butter oil and butter oil, which are intended for further processing. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 817:2008, Milk fat products — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

281. US EAS 818:2014, Sugar cane jaggery – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for sugar cane jaggery.

282. US EAS 819:2014, Molasses – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for molasses for industrial use.

283. US EAS 820:2014, Dextrose monohydrate (glucose powder) – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for dextrose monohydrate (glucose powder) intended for human consumption as food and industrial applications. This standard does not apply to dextrose monohydrate for intravenous applications

284. US EAS 821:2015, Maize seed – Requirements for certification

This Uganda Standard specifies the certification requirements for the production of pre-basic, basic and certified seed of maize (*Zea mays* L.). It includes

requirements for eligible varieties, field standards, field inspections, seed sampling, laboratory standards, certificates, packaging and labelling and post-control tests.

285. US EAS 822:2015, Sorghum seed – Requirements for certification

This Uganda Standard specifies the certification requirements for the production of pre-basic, basic and certified seed of sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench*). It includes requirements for eligible varieties, field standards, field inspections, seed sampling, laboratory standards, certificates, packaging and labeling, and post control tests.

286. US EAS 823:2015, Sunflower seed – Requirements for certification

This Uganda Standard specifies the certification requirements for the production of pre-basic, basic and certified seed of sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.). It includes requirements for eligible varieties, field standards, field inspections, seed sampling, laboratory standards, certificates, packaging and labelling, and post-control tests.

287. US EAS 824:2015, Soybean seed – Requirements for certification

This Uganda Standard specifies the certification requirements for the production of pre-basic, basic and certified seed of soybean (*Glycine max (L.) Merrill*). It includes requirements for eligible varieties, field standards, field inspections, seed sampling, laboratory standards, certificates, packaging and labelling, and post-control tests.

288. US EAS 825:2015, Groundnut seed – Requirements for certification

This Uganda Standard specifies the certification requirements for the production of pre-basic, basic and certified seed of groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.). It includes requirements for eligible varieties, field standards, field inspections, seed sampling, laboratory standards, certificates, packaging and labelling, and post-control tests.

289. US EAS 826:2017, Dried silver cyprinid (*Rastrineobola argentea*) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for dried silver cyprinid (*Rastrineobola argentea*). (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 919:2012, Dried silver cyprinid (Mukene) — Specification which has been technically revised*).

290. US EAS 827:2022, Fresh and frozen whole fin fish — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for fresh and frozen whole fin fish for human consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 827:2015, Fresh and frozen whole fin fish — Specification*).

291. US EAS 828:2017, Dried and salted-dried fish — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for dried and salted-dried fish. This standard does not apply to *Rastrineobola argentea* and smoked fish. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 920:2012, Dried and dried-salted fish — Specification which has been technically revised*).

292. US EAS 830:2022, Frozen fish sticks (fish fingers), fish portions and fish fillets – breaded or in batter — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for frozen fish sticks (fish fingers), fish portions and fish fillets, breaded or in batter, intended for human consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 830:2016, Frozen fish sticks (fish fingers), fish portions and fish fillets – breaded or in batter — Specification*).

293. 128. US EAS 831:2022, Frozen fish fillets — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for frozen fish fillets intended for human consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 831:2015, Frozen fish fillets – Specification*).

294. US EAS 870:2017, Crackers from marine and freshwater fish, crustacean and molluscan shellfish — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for crackers prepared from marine and freshwater fish, crustacean and molluscan shellfish. It does not include ready-to-eat fried as well as artificially flavored fish, crustacean and molluscan shellfish crackers.

295. US 871:2021, Malted cereal beverages — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for non-alcoholic malted cereal beverages. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 871:2011, Malted cereal*

beverages — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

296. US EAS 871:2017, Fish sausages — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for fish sausages intended for human consumption. This standard applies to fresh fish sausage, smoked fish sausage, dried fish sausage and fermented fish sausage.

297. US EAS 872:2017, Frozen octopus — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for frozen octopus intended for human consumption.

298. US 872: 2020, Fermented beverages — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for fermented beverages. This standard does not apply to those fermented products such as wines, fruit wines, beers, opaque beers, kombucha, tonto, and yoghurts for which other Uganda standards already exist. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 872: 2009, Fermented (non-alcoholic) cereal beverages — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

299. US EAS 873:2017, Frozen tuna loins — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for frozen tuna loins intended for human consumption.

300. US EAS 875:2017, Quick frozen prawns or shrimps — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for

quick frozen prawns or shrimps. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 92:1981, Standard for quick frozen shrimps and prawns which has been technically revised*).

301. US EAS 876:2017, Smoked fish, smoke-flavoured fish and smoke-dried fish — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for smoked fish, smoke-flavoured fish and smoke-dried fish intended for human consumption. The standard covers all fish species.

302. US 876:2020, Dried chillies (whole and ground) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for dried chillies, *Capsicum frutescens* L./*Capsicum annuum*, L. (LAL MIRCHI), as whole fruits (pods) or ground (powdered). This standard does not apply to chilli powder. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 876:2009, Chillies, whole and ground (powdered) — Specification and US ISO 972:1997, Chillies and capsicums, whole or ground (powdered) — Specification, which are hereby withdrawn*).

303. US 877:2021, Dried fruits — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for dried fruits offered for direct consumption, or intended to be mixed with other products for direct consumption without further processing, including for catering purposes

or for repackaging, if required. It does not apply to dried fruits that are processed by frying, roasting or intended for further/industrial processing. This standard does not apply to vegetables and herbs for which specific standards have been declared. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 877:2011, Dried fruits — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

304. US 882:2021, Fruit chips and crisps — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for fruits chips and crisps prepared by either deep frying or baking offered for direct consumption or for further processing, including for catering purposes or for repackaging if required. It does not apply to dried fruits or crisps which have been produced by drying processes for which other standards apply. (This standard cancels and replaces US 882:2011, Fruit chips and crisps — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

305. US EAS 887: 2018, Crude and semi refined palm oil — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for crude and semi refined (neutralized and/or bleached) palm oil derived from the fleshy mesocarp of the fruit of oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*) intended for further processing.

306. US EAS 888: 2018, Raw and roasted groundnuts — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for raw and roasted groundnuts of the fruit of the plant *Arachis hypogea* intended for direct human consumption. This standard applies to shelled raw and roasted/fried

groundnuts kernels. It does not apply to groundnuts for further processing. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 57-1:2000, Groundnuts (peanuts) — Specification — Part 1: Raw groundnuts for table use and for oil milling and US EAS 57-2:2000, Groundnuts (peanuts) — Specification — Part 2: Roasted groundnuts, which has been technically revised*).

307. US EAS 889: 2018, Groundnuts for oil extraction — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for groundnuts of the fruit of the plant *Arachis hypogea* intended for oil extraction.

308. US 889:2021, Dried vegetables and herbs for food use — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for dried vegetables and herbs for food use offered for direct consumption or further processing, including for catering purposes or for repackaging if required. This standard does not apply to dried vegetables and herbs for which specific standards have been declared. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 889:2011, Dried vegetables and herbs for food use — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

309. US EAS 890: 2018, Blended edible oils — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for blended edible oils of plant origin intended for human consumption.

310. US 890:2011 Dried tomatoes — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for dried tomatoes of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill and its hybrids, intended for direct consumption without further processing or for use in the food industry.

311. US 891:2011 Dried carrots — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for dried carrots (*Daucus carota* L.) which have been suitably treated and which are offered for direct consumption or further processing.

312. US EAS 891:2017, Fresh carrot — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for carrots of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Daucus carota* (L.) of *Apiaceae* family to be supplied fresh to the consumer. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 1617:2015, Fresh carrot — Specification which has been technically revised*).

313. US EAS 892:2016, Fresh sweet banana — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for fresh sweet banana of *Musa* spp, *Musaceae* family, in an unripe or ripe state, to be supplied to the consumer. Bananas intended for cooking (plantains and East Africa highland banana) or industrial processing are excluded. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 1533:2013, Fresh bananas — Specification which has been technically revised*).

314. US EAS 893:2017, Chilli sauce — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for chilli sauce for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 972:2013, Chilli sauce — Specification which has been technically revised*).

315. US EAS 894:2017, Fresh onions — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and tests methods for fresh bulb onions *Allium cepa* (L.) of the family *Alliaceae* to be supplied to the consumer. This standard does not apply to onions for industrial processing. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 1501:2013, Fresh onions — Specification which has been technically revised*).

316. US 894:2011 Dried edible mushrooms — Specification

This Uganda standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for dried edible mushrooms after preparation and packaging.

317. US EAS 895:2017, Fish protein concentrate — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for fish protein concentrate intended for human consumption.

318. US EAS 896:2017, Fried fish — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for fried fish of all species, which may be whole or portions intended for human consumption.

319. US EAS 897:2017, Frozen lobster tails — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for

frozen lobster tails of all the species of the genera *Panulirus*, *Thunnus* and *Pleurulus* intended for human consumption

320. US EAS 899: 2017, Tuna canned in oil — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for tuna canned in oil intended for human consumption.

321. US EAS 904:2019, Fertilizers — Phosphate rock powder — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for phosphate rock fertilizers in powder form of biogenic sedimentary origin.

322. US EAS 905:2019, Fertilizers — Granulated phosphate rock — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for granulated phosphate rock fertilizers. The fertilizer shall contain phosphorus as the only predominant primary plant nutrient of biogenic sedimentary origin.

323. US EAS 906:2019, Fertilizers — Triple superphosphate — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for Triple Superphosphate (TSP) fertilizer.

324. US EAS 907:2019, Fertilizers — Potassium sulphate (sulphate of potash) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for potassium sulphate (sulphate of potash) fertilizer.

325. US 908:2013, Nutrient-concentrated foods for therapeutic uses — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for nutrient-concentrated foods for therapeutic uses.

326. US 908:2013, Nutrient-concentrated foods for therapeutic uses — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for nutrient-concentrated foods for therapeutic uses.

327. US EAS 908:2019, Fertilizers — Potassium chloride (muriate of potash) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for potassium chloride (muriate of potash) fertilizer. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 760:2017, Potassium chloride (muriate of potash) — Specification, which has been technically revised.*)

328. US EAS 909:2019, Fertilizers — Calcium ammonium nitrate (CAN) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for calcium ammonium nitrate (CAN) fertilizer. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 758:2017, Calcium ammonium nitrate fertilizer — Specification, which has been technically revised.*)

329. US EAS 910:2019, Fertilizers — Urea — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for urea fertilizer. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 756:2017, Urea fertilizer —*

Specification, which has been technically revised).

330. US EAS 911:2019, Fertilizers — Ammonium sulphate (sulphate of ammonia) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for ammonium sulphate fertilizer.

331. US EAS 912:2019, Fertilizers — Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium (NPK) compound — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for NPK fertilizer (compound and blended).

332. US EAS 915:2019, Ghee — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for ghee intended for human consumption.

333. US EAS 916:2019, Ginger — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for dried ginger, of the species *Zingiber officinale* Roscoe, whole, in pieces and ground. (*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 1003:2008, Spices — Ginger (Zingiber officinale Roscoe) — Specification, which has been withdrawn.*)

334. US EAS 917:2019, Turmeric — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for dried turmeric, *Curcuma longa* (L.), whole, in pieces and ground. (*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 5562:1983, Turmeric, whole or ground (powdered) — Specification, which has been withdrawn.*)

335. US EAS 918:2019, Cloves — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for cloves (*Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merril & Perry). (*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 2254:1980, Cloves, whole and ground (powdered) — Specification, which has been withdrawn.*)

336. US EAS 919:2019, Pilau masala — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for pilau masala.

337. US EAS 920:, Tea masala — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for tea masala which is used as a flavouring material in the preparation of tea.

338. US EAS 921:2019, Green tea — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for green tea of *Camellia sinensis* (Linneaus) O. Kuntze. This standard is not applicable to green tea subject to further processing such as decaffeination or further roasting. This standard does not apply to flavoured green tea. (*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 11287, Green tea — Definition and basic requirements, which has been withdrawn.*)

339. US EAS 922:2019, Flavoured black tea — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for flavoured black tea.

340. US 922:2019, Meat grading system — Requirements — Part 1: Beef (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for a grading system of whole

cattle carcasses which are fit for human consumption at the abattoir. It applies to all categories of cattle. (*This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, US 922:2011, Meat grading system — Requirements — Part 1: Beef, which has been technically revised*).

341. US EAS 923:2019, Instant tea — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for instant tea of the species *Camellia sinensis* (Linneaus) O. Kuntze. (*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 6079:1990, Instant tea in solid form — Specification, which has been withdrawn*).

342. US EAS 941:2020, Flavoured drinking water — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for flavoured drinking water.

343. US EAS 945:2019, Pickles — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for pickles intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 260:2007, Standard for pickled fruits and vegetables which is hereby withdrawn).

344. US EAS 946:2019, Dried mango — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for dried mango from *Mangifera indica* intended for direct human consumption or for other use in the food industry.

345. US EAS 947:2019, Jams, jellies and marmalades — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for jams, jellies and marmalades intended for direct human consumption. This standard does not apply to:

products when indicated as being intended for further processing such as those intended for use in the manufacture of fine bakery wares, pastries or biscuits;

products which are clearly intended or labelled as intended for special dietary uses; reduced sugar products or those with a very low sugar content; and

products where the foodstuffs with sweetening properties have been replaced wholly or partially by food additive sweeteners.

(This standard cancels and replaces US 31:1999, Standard specification for jam (fruits preserves) and jellies/ Amend. 1 2012-11-29 which is hereby withdrawn).

346. US EAS 948:2019, Fruits juices and nectars — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for fruit juices, nectars and fruit puree and concentrated fruit puree intended for direct human consumption or for further processing. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 818:2019, Fruit juices and nectars — Specification/Amend. 1 2012-11-29*).

347. US 952:2013, Amaranth grain — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for whole grains obtained from *Amaranthus caudatus*, *A. hypochondriacus*

and *A. cruentus* intended for human consumption.

348. US 953:2013, Amaranth flour — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for flour prepared from dried amaranth grain (*Amaranthus caudatus*, *A. hypochondriacus*, *A. cruentus*) intended for human consumption.

349. US EAS 953:2020, Dressed poultry — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and test for dressed poultry. It applies to birds domesticated for human consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 917:2012, Dressed poultry — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn*).

350. US EAS 954:2020, Meat sausages — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and test for sausages made from meat intended for human consumption. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 739:2012, Sausages — Specification, which has been withdrawn*).

351. US EAS 955:2020, Production of packaged meat products — Hygienic requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the production of packaged meat products processed or manufactured in an established meat processing factory. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 737:2019, Production of packaged meat products*

(processed) — Hygienic requirements, which is hereby withdrawn).

352. US ISO 959-1:1998, Pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.), whole or ground — Specification — Part 1: Black pepper

This Uganda Standard part specifies requirements for black pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.), whole or ground.

353. US ISO 959-2:1998, Pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.), whole or ground — Specification — Part 2: White pepper

This part of Uganda Standard specifies requirements for white pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.), whole or ground, at the following commercial stages: a) semi-processed (SP); b) processed (P). It is not applicable to white pepper categories called "light".

354. US EAS 973:2019, Compounded fish feeds — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, method of sampling and test for compounded fish feeds used in aquaculture. It applies to tilapia and catfish feeds. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 814:2009, Fish feeds — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

355. US ISO 973:1999, Pimento (allspice) [*Pimenta dioica* (L.) Merr.], whole or ground — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for pimento or allspice [*Pimentadioica* (L.) Merr.], whole or ground.

356. US EAS 974:2019, Compounded dairy goat feeds — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies supplementary feeding requirements, methods of sampling and test for compounded dairy goat feeds

357. US EAS 975:2020, Instant (soluble) coffee — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for instant (soluble) coffee. This standard also applies to decaffeinated instant coffee. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 907:2011, Instant coffee — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn*).

358. US 979:2013, Breakfast cereals — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for breakfast cereals intended for human consumption.

359. US 980:2022, Herbal tea — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for herbal tea. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 980:2013, Herbal tea — Specification*).

360. US 983:2015, Banana (matooke) flour — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for banana (matooke) flour.

361. US 985:2014, Apple — Specification

This Uganda Standard applies to fruits of commercial varieties (cultivars) of apples grown from *Malus domestica Borkh*, of the *Rosaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Apples for industrial processing are excluded.

362. US EAS 989:2020, Bee pollen — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for bee pollen intended for human consumption.

363. US EAS 990:2020, Bee propolis — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for bee propolis intended for human consumption.

364. US EAS 991:2020, Stingless bee honey — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for stingless bee honey produced by subfamily *Meliponinae* intended for human consumption.

365. US EAS 992:2020, Beeswax — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for beeswax intended for use in the food industry. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1810:2019, Beeswax — Specification which is hereby withdrawn).

366. US EAS 993:2020, Baking powder — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for baking powder. (This standard cancels and replaces, US 571:2019, Baking powder — Specification which is hereby withdrawn).

367. US EAS 994:2020, Food grade sucralose (INS 955) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for sucralose (INS 955) intended for use in food products. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1723:2017, Sucralose — Specification which is hereby withdrawn).

368. US EAS 995:2020, Food grade saccharin (INS 954) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for food grade saccharin (INS 954) intended for use in food products. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1925:2019, Food grade saccharin — Specification which is hereby withdrawn).

369. US EAS 996:2020, Food grade aspartame (INS 951) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for food grade aspartame (INS 951) for the food industry. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1926:2019, Food grade aspartame — Specification which is hereby withdrawn).

370. US EAS 997:2020, Baker's yeast — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for baker's yeast. (This standard cancels and replaces, US 1902:2017, Baker's yeast — Specification which is hereby withdrawn).

371. US 997:2014, Cooking banana (matooke) — Specification

This Uganda standard specifies requirements for cooking banana (matooke) grown from *Musa spp.* (AAA-EAH) and of family *Musaceae* to be supplied raw to the consumer.

372. US 998:2014, Plantain (gonja) — Specification

This Uganda standard specifies requirements for plantain (gonja) (AAB genome) banana grown from *Musa spp.* (AAA-B) and of family *Musaceae*.

373. US EAS 1001:2021, Raw cashew kernels — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for raw cashew kernels derived from raw cashew nut of the cashew tree (*Anacardium occidentale*, L.) intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1704:2017, Raw cashew nuts — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

374. US EAS 1002:2021, Roasted cashew kernels — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for roasted cashew kernels obtained from nuts of cashew tree (*Anacardium occidentale*, L) intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1705:2017, Roasted cashew nuts — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

375. US EAS 1003:2021, Cashew butter — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for cashew butter derived from kernels of cashew tree (*Anacardium occidentale*, L) intended for human consumption.

376. US EAS 1004:2021, Raw macadamia kernels — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for raw macadamia kernels of varieties grown from *Macadamia integrifolia*, *Macadamia tetraphylla*, *Macadamia ternifolia* and their hybrids, intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1702:2017, Raw macadamia nuts — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

377. US EAS 1005:2021, Roasted macadamia kernel — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for roasted macadamia of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Macadamia integrifolia*, *Macadamia tetraphylla* and *Macadamia ternifolia*, and their hybrids intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1703:2017, Roasted macadamia nuts — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

378. US EAS 1006:2021, Sesame seed (simsim) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for sesame seed (*Sesamum indicum* L.) intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1628:2016, Sesame — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

379. US EAS 1007:2021, Chia seed — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for chia seed (*Salvia hispanica* L.) intended for human consumption. This standard does not apply to chia seed for planting. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1603:2016, Chia seed — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

380. US EAS 1008:2021, Fermented (cultured) milk — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for fermented (cultured) milk for human consumption. This standard does not apply to yoghurt covered in EAS 33. (This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 243:2003, Standard for fermented milks, which is hereby withdrawn).

381. US EAS 1009:2021, Gouda cheese — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for Gouda cheese intended for direct consumption or for further processing. (This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 266-1966 (Revision in 2013), Standard for Gouda, which is hereby withdrawn).

382. US EAS 1010:2021, Cottage cheese — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cottage cheese intended for direct consumption and for further processing. (This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 273-1968 (Revision 2010), Cottage cheese, which is hereby withdrawn).

383. US EAS 1011:2021, Cheddar cheese — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cheddar cheese intended for direct consumption or for further processing. (This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 263-1966 (Revision in 2013), Standard for Cheddar, which is hereby withdrawn).

384. US EAS 1012:2021, Mozzarella cheese — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for mozzarella cheese intended for direct consumption or for further processing. (This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 262-2006 (Revision in 2013),

Standard for Mozzarella, which is hereby withdrawn).

385. US EAS 1013:2021, Cream cheese — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cream cheese for direct consumption and for further processing. (This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 275-1973 (Revision in 2010), Standard for Cream Cheese, which is hereby withdrawn).

386. US EAS 1023:2021, Food fortification premix and fortificants — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for food fortification premix and fortificants intended for use in wheat flour, maize flour, composite flour, blended flour, sugar, salt, fat spreads and edible fats and oils.

387. US EAS 1024:2021, Fortified composite flour — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for fortified composite flour intended for human consumption.

388. US EAS 1026: 2021, Minced meat — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for minced meat intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US 931:2019, Minced meat — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

389. US EAS 1027:2021, Bacon — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for bacon.

390. US EAS 1028:2021, Ham — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for ham. The standard applies to the product that is cured and may be smoked or cooked, spiced and/or flavoured. (This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 96:1981(Revision: 2015), Standard for cooked cured ham, which is hereby withdrawn).

391. US EAS 1029:2021, Rabbit meat (carcass and cuts) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for rabbit meat (carcass and cuts) intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US 2028:2019, Rabbit meat (carcasses and cuts) — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn)

392. US EAS 1030:2021, Cocoa beans — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cocoa beans (*Theobroma cacao* Linnaeus) intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 2451:1973, Cocoa beans — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

393. US EAS 1031:2021, Cocoa powder and cocoa powder mixture — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cocoa powder and cocoa powder mixture intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 105:1981, Standard for cocoa powders (cocoas) and dry mixtures of cocoa and sugars, which is hereby withdrawn).

394. US EAS 1032:2021, Cocoa butter for food industry — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cocoa butter intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 86:1981, Standard for cocoa butter, which is hereby withdrawn).

395. US EAS 1033:2021, Chocolate and chocolate products — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for chocolate and chocolate products intended for human consumption. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1541:2013, Chocolate and chocolate products — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

396. US EAS 1040:2022, Cassava pellets — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for cassava pellets obtained from cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) intended for human consumption.

397. US EAS 1041:2022, Dried cassava leaves — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for dried cassava leaves, obtained from fresh cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) leaves intended for human consumption.

398. US EAS 1063:2022, Dried meat — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for dried meat intended for human consumption.

(This standard cancels and replaces US 1930:2019, Dried meat — Specification).

399. US EAS 1076:2022, Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Blume) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for whole or ground (powdered) cinnamon which is the bark of the tree or shrub *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Blume intended for human consumption. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 6539:2014, Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Blume) — Specification (2nd edition)).*

400. US EAS 1077:2022, Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.), whole or ground (powdered) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for coriander seed (*Coriandrum sativum* L.), in the whole and ground (powdered) forms intended for human consumption.

401. US EAS 1078:2022, Cumin (*Cuminum cyminum* L.) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for whole and ground cumin (*Cuminum cyminum* L.) intended for human consumption.

402. US EAS 1079:2022, Mustard seed — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for seeds of white mustard (*Sinapis alba* or *Brassica hirta*), brown and yellow mustard (*Brassica juncea*) or black mustard (*Brassica nigra*). *[This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 1237:1981, Mustard seed — Specification].*

403. US ARS 1482:2021, Granulated superphosphate fertilizers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling method and test methods for granulated superphosphate fertilizers.

404. US ARS 1492:2021, Agricultural liming materials — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and tests for agricultural liming materials.

405. US 1502:2013, Fresh Bermuda onions — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for onions of varieties (cultivars) of Bermuda-Granex-Grano grown from *Allium cepa L.* to be supplied to the consumer in the natural state. This standard does not specify requirements for Bermuda onions for industrial processing.

406. US 1503:2013, Fresh common green onions — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for fresh common green onions of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Allium fistulosum*, *Allium ascalonicum*, *Allium chinense* and other non-bulbing onion cultivars to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not specify requirements for green onions for industrial processing.

407. US 1504:2013, Fresh Creole onions — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for Creole onions of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Allium cepa L.* to be supplied to the consumer in the natural state. This standard does not specify requirements for Creole onions for industrial processing.

408. US 1534:2014, Liqueur — Specification

This Uganda standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for spirit-based liqueurs

409. US 1545:2015, Soya beverage — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for soya beverage.

410. US 1548: 2019 Raw goat milk — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for raw goat milk. (*This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (US 1548:2013,), which has been technically revised*)

411. US 1558:2015, Food grain snacks — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for food grain snacks.

412. US 1576:2015, Biofertilizer — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for biofertilizers. This standard does not cover requirements for conventional chemical fertilizers.

413. US 1577:2015, Biopesticide — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for biopesticides. This standard does not cover requirements for conventional chemical pesticides and Plant Incorporated Protectants.

414. US 1584:2017, Organic fertilizer — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for organic fertilizers.

415. US 1597:2017, Flavoured milk — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for flavoured milk from cow, goat, camel, buffalo, or sheep milk. This standard does not apply to raw flavoured milk. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 1597:2015, Flavoured UHT milk — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

416. US 1598:2022, Alcoholic beverages — Ready to drink — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for Ready to Drink alcoholic beverages (RTD). This standard does not apply to the following categories of products for which other standards apply: spirits, wines, liqueurs, beers, malt beverages, cider and Perry, mead and distilled spirituous beverages. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 1598:2015, Alcoholic beverages — Ready to drink — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

417. US 1599:2015, Pastry — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for pastries.

418. US 1600:2021, Dairy whitener — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for dairy whitener. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1600:2015, Dairy whitener —

Specification, which has been technically revised).

nges for industrial processing.

419. US 1615:2015, Fresh jack fruit — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for jackfruit grown from *Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lamarck of the family *Moraceae*, to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to jackfruit for industrial processing.

420. US 1616:2015, Fresh headed cabbage — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for headed cabbages of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata* L. (including red cabbages and pointed cabbages) and from *Brassica oleracea* L. var. *bullata* DC. and var. *sabauda* L. (savoy cabbages) to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to headed cabbages for industrial processing.

421. US 1618:2015, Fresh water melon — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for watermelons of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Citrullus lanatus* (Thunberg), Matsumara & Nakai (also called *C. vulgaris*) to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to watermelons for industrial processing.

422. US 1621:2015, Fresh grapes — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for grapes of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Vitis vinifera* L. to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to fresh grapes for industrial processing.

423. US 1636:2016, Shea nut — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for shea nut/kernel originating from fruits of the tree *Vitellaria paradoxa* Cf Gaertn of the family *Sapotaceae* which is processed into fat/oil and other products destined for human use.

424. US 1635 2016, Shea butter — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for shea butter *Vitellaria paradoxa* derived from the kernels of the nut of *Vitellaria paradoxa*

425. US 1653:2017, Dairy based beverages — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for dairy based beverages.

426. US 1659:2017, Materials in contact with food — Requirements for packaging materials

This Uganda Standard provides the general requirements of packaging items for food contact and their subsequent use.

427. US 1660:2017, Inorganic foliar fertilizer — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for inorganic foliar fertilizers.

428. US.1661:2017, Magnesium sulphate fertilizer — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for magnesium sulphate fertilizer.

429. US 1676:2017, Pulse flour — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for

pulse flour for human consumption. This standard does not apply to soy bean flour for which standards exist.

430. US 1677:2017, Poultry feed premix — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for compounded poultry feed premixes used as a sole source of vitamins and trace elements for poultry.

431. US 1678:2017, Dairy cattle feed premix — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and sampling for compounded dairy cattle feed premixes used in animal feeds as a sole source of vitamins and trace elements for dairy cattle.

432. US 1683:2017, Egg powder — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for egg powder obtained from poultry eggs. This includes all egg powder processed from edible birds' eggs domesticated for human consumption.

433. US 1684:2017, Plant protein-based yoghurt (vegetable curd) — Specification /Amd 1:2021

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for plant protein-based yoghurt obtained from protein isolates.

434. US 1698:2017, Caprine (goat) meat — Carcasses and cuts — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for raw caprine (goat) meat carcasses and cuts fit for the food industry and human consumption.

435. US 1778:2017, Sugarcane juice — Specification /Amd 1:2021

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements sampling and test methods for sugarcane juice intended for direct human consumption.

436. US 1800:2019, Dry roasted silver cyprinid (*Mukene*) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and sampling and test methods for dry roasted silver cyprinid (*Mukene*) of the species *Rastrineobola argentea*, intended for human consumption.

437. US 1801:2019, Dried fish maws — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for dried fish maws processed from the air bladder of fish.

438. US 1851:2019, Rice flour — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for rice flour from *Oryza sativa* L for human consumption.

439. US 1852:2019, Instant cereal composite flour — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for instant cereal composite flour intended for human consumption.

440. US 1853:2019, Pre-cooked dehydrated pulse products — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for pre-cooked dehydrated pulse products for human consumption.

441. US 1866:2020, Edible collagen sausage casings — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the recommendations, requirements, test and sampling methods for Edible natural casings used in sausage production fit for the food industries and human consumption.

442. US 1923:2020, Cakes — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for cakes for human consumption

443. US 1930:2019, Dried meat — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for dried meat.

444. US 1967:2019, Sesame paste — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for sesame paste, also known as Tehena, for human consumption.

445. US 1980: 2019, Unsweetened condensed milk — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for unsweetened condensed milks, intended for direct consumption or further processing.

446. US 1987:2022, Dairy creams and prepared creams — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for dairy creams and prepared creams for direct human consumption or further processing. (*This standard cancels and replaces, the first edition US 1987:2019, Dairy creams and prepared creams — Specification*).

447. US 2022:2019, Vegetable and nut spread — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for vegetable and nut spread for human consumption.

448. US 2026:2019, Pasteurized goat milk — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for pasteurized goat milk.

449. US 2027:2019, Edible offals — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for edible offals for human consumption from the cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats, deer, horses, pigs, ratites, camelids and poultry.

450. US 2029:2019, Edible sugarcane — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for edible sugarcane for direct human consumption.

451. US 2035: 2019, Steviol glycosides — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for steviol glycosides from *Stevia rebaudiana* Bertoni intended for human consumption.

452. US 2036: 2019, Food grade nitrogen — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for food grade nitrogen.

453. US 2037: 2019, Kombucha drink — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements sampling and test methods for Kombucha drink.

454. US 2038:2019, Blended fertilizer — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for blended fertilizers (or physical mixtures of fertilizers) intended for use as fertilizers.

455. US 2078:2019, Organic-inorganic compound fertilizer — Specification

This Uganda standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods of organic-inorganic compound fertilizer.

456. US 2081:2019, Compound microbial fertilizer — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and sampling and test methods for compound microbial fertilizers.

457. US 2092:2019, Vegetable juice — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for vegetable juices. It does not apply to vegetable juices for which specific standards exist. (*This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 179:1991 General standard for vegetable juices, which has been withdrawn.*)

458. US 2121:2020, Dark sweet and black strap molasses — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for dark sweet and black strap molasses intended for direct human consumption.

459. US 2123:2019, Full fat groundnut flour — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and

testing for full fat groundnut flour suitable for human consumption.

460. US 2125:2019, Full fat sesame flour — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and testing for full fat sesame flour suitable for human consumption.

461. US 2127:2019, Food grade gelatin — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for food grade gelatin, also known as edible gelatin.

462. US 2128:2020, Tofu — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for Tofu for human consumption.

463. US 2132:2019, Cider and perry — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for cider and perry for human consumption.

464. US 2135:2019, Chicken feet — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for chicken feet including paws fit for food industries and human consumption.

465. US 2143:2019, Banana alcoholic beverage (Tonto) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for banana alcoholic beverage (Tonto).

466. US 2146:2020, Edible insects — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for

edible insects intended for human consumption

467. US 2149:2020, Food seasoning mixtures — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for food seasoning mixtures.

468. US 2156:2020, Live animals' grades — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and grading of live animals for cattle, goat and sheep for the purpose of slaughtering.

469. US 2157:2021, Smoked meat — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for smoked meat for human consumption.

470. US 2170:2020, Pasteurized liquid eggs — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for pasteurized liquid eggs obtained from domesticated birds for human consumption.

471. US 2171:2021, Edible algae — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for algae for human consumption.

472. US 2172:2021, Chia oil — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for virgin chia (*Salvia hispanica L.*) oil for human consumption.

473. US 2215:2020, Canned silver cyprinid fish (*Mukene*) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for canned silver cyprinid (*Mukene*) of the species *Rastrineobola argentea*, intended for human consumption, packed in water, oil or other suitable packing medium. It does not apply to speciality products where the canned silver cyprinid constitutes less than 50 % m/m, of the net contents of the can.

474. US 2219:2020, Bread crumbs — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, test and sampling methods for bread crumbs intended for human consumption.

475. US 2237:2020, Fruit-based dairy beverage — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for fruit-based dairy beverage intended for human consumption.

476. US 2238: 2021, Soups and broths — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for soups and broths intended for human consumption and catering purposes.

477. US 2245:2021, Safety of foodstuffs — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies general safety requirements for foods intended for human consumption or further processing in particular where there is no specific product standard. It provides the basic requirements to be met for a food to be passed as safe.

478. US 2249:2021, Vegetable sauce — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for commercially produced vegetable sauce for

human consumption, including for catering purposes or for repackaging if required. This standard does not apply to tomato and chilli sauces for which other standards apply.

479. US 2253:2021, Fruit and vegetable chutney — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for fruit and vegetable chutney offered for direct consumption, including for catering purposes. It does not apply to the product when indicated as being intended for further processing. (This standard cancels and replaces US 49:2000, Mango chutney — Specification which is hereby withdrawn).

480. US 2254:2021, Fresh pumpkin and squash — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for pumpkin and squash, both of cucurbit family (*Cucurbita pepo*, *C. moshata*, *C. maxima*, *C. mixta*) commercially produced for fresh consumption. This standard does not include pumpkin and squash intended for use in industrial processed pumpkins.

481. US ISO 2256:1984, Dried mint (spearmint) (*Mentha spicata* Linnaeus syn. *Mentha viridis* Linnaeus) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for leaves of dried mint (spearmint) in whole, broken or rubbed form.

482. US 2369:2021, Chilli oil — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for chilli oil intended for human consumption.

483. US 2552:2022, Sorghum malt — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods of for sorghum malt.

484. US 2553:2022, Millet malt — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods of for millet malt.

485. US ISO 3632-1:2011, Spices – Saffron (*Crocus sativus* L.) – Part 1: Specification

This Uganda Standard establishes specifications for dried saffron obtained from the pistils of *Crocus sativus* L. flowers.

486. US ISO 5559:1995, Dehydrated onion (*Allium cepa* Linnaeus) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for dehydrated onion (*Allium cepa* Linnaeus) in its various commercial forms.

487. US ISO 5560:1997, Dehydrated garlic (*Allium sativum* L.) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for dehydrated garlic (*Allium sativum* L.).

488. US ISO 5561:1990, Black caraway and blond caraway (*Carum carvi* Linnaeus), whole — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for whole black and blond caraway (*Carum carvi* Linnaeus), having biennial and annual fructification respectively. It does not apply to *Carum Bubocastanum*.

489. US ISO 5563:1984, Dried peppermint (*Mentha piperita* Linnaeus) – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for dried leaves, or broken or rubbed dried leaves, of peppermint.

490. US ISO 5565-1:1999, Vanilla [*Vanilla fragrans* (Salisbury) Ames] — Part 1: Specification

This part of US ISO 5565 specifies requirements for vanilla belonging to the species *Vanilla fragrans* (Salisbury) Ames, syn. *Vanilla planifolia* Andrews. This standard is applicable to vanilla in pods, bulk, cut or in the form of powder. It is not applicable to vanilla extracts.

491. US ISO 6465:2009, Spices – Cumin (*Cuminum cyminum* L.) – Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for fruits of cumin (*Cuminum cyminum* L.). (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 6465:1984, Whole cumin (*Cuminum cyminum* Linnaeus) — Specification which has been technically revised.*)

492. US ISO 6574:1986, Celery seed (*Apium graveolens* Linnaeus) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for whole celery seed'') (*Apium graveolens* Linnaeus) for use as a spice. It does not apply to seeds used for agricultural purposes.

493. US ISO 6577:2002, Nutmeg, whole or broken, and mace, whole or in pieces (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt.) — Specificatio

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for nutmeg, whole or broken, and for mace, whole or in pieces, obtained from the nutmeg tree (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt.) for wholesale commercial purposes

**494. US ISO 6754:1996, Dried thyme
(*Thymus vulgaris L.*) — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for dried thyme (*Thymus vulgaris L.*) leaves in the rubbed form.

495. US ISO 7086-2:2000, Glass hollowware in contact with food — Release of lead and cadmium — Part 2: Permissible limits

This Uganda Standard specifies permissible limits for the release of lead and cadmium from glass hollowware that is intended to be used in contact with food. This part of US ISO 7086 is applicable to glass hollowware intended for use in the preparation, cooking, serving and storage of food and beverages, excluding glass ceramic ware, glass flatware, and all articles used in food manufacturing industries or those in which food is sold

496. US ISO 7540:2006, Ground paprika (*Capsicum annuum L.*) — Specification

This Uganda Standard defines the requirements for ground paprika.

497. US ISO 8391-2:1986, Ceramic cookware in contact with food — Release of lead and cadmium — Part 2: Permissible limits

This Uganda Standard specifies the permissible limits for the release of lead and cadmium by ceramic cookware intended for use in contact with food. This part of ISO 8391 is applicable to ceramic cookware intended to be used for the preparation of foods by heating.

498. US ISO 10620:1995, Dried sweet marjoram (*Origanum majorana L.*) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for dried sweet marjoram (*Origanum majorana L.*) both as bunches (bouquets) and as rubbed.

499. US ISO 10622:1997, Large cardamom (*Amomum subulatum Roxb.*), as capsules and seeds — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for large cardamom as capsules and seeds (*Amomum subulatum Roxb.*)

500. US ISO 11162:2001, Peppercorns (*Piper nigrum L.*) in brine — Specification and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for peppercorns (*Piper nigrum L.*) in brine.

501. US ISO 11163:1995, Dried sweet basil (*Ochwm basilicum L.*) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for dried sweet basil (*Ocimum basilicum L.*) in the form of cut (rubbed) leaves.

502. US ISO 11164:1995, Dried rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis L.*) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for dried rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis L.*) leaves in cut form.

503. US ISO 11165:1995, Dried sage (*Salvia officinalis L.*) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for dried sage (*Salvia officinalis L.*) in the form of whole or cut leaves.

504. US ISO 11178:1995, Star anise
(Illicium verum Hook. f.) —
Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the dried fruits of the star anise tree (*Illicium verum* Hook. f.).

505. US ISO 21469:2006, Safety of machinery — Lubricants with incidental product contact — Hygiene requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies hygiene requirements for the formulation, manufacture, use and handling of lubricants which, during manufacture and processing, can come into incidental contact (e.g. through heat transfer, load transmission, lubrication or the corrosion protection of machinery) with products and packaging used in the food, food-processing, cosmetics, pharmaceutical, tobacco or animal-feeding-stuffs industries.

**506. US ISO/TS 21975:2020,
Nanotechnologies — Polymeric
nanocomposite films for food
packaging with barrier properties —
Specification of characteristics and
measurement methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies characteristics including barrier properties to be measured of polymeric nanocomposite films used for improving food packaging. The barrier properties cover gas (oxygen), water vapour transmission and UV-Vis light transparency. This document also describes the relevant measurement methods.

ELECTROTECHNOLOGY PRODUCTS

507. US 150:2000 Specifications for fluorescent lights for use in photovoltaic systems

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for fluorescent tube lights powered with direct current (dc) inverter ballasts for use in photovoltaic systems.

508. US EAS 168:2014, Junction boxes for use in electrical installations — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for junction boxes of surface or flush mounting types for use in fixed wiring installations. This standard applies to junction boxes used in a.c. and d.c. circuits where the rated voltage does not exceed 250 V and where the conductors are not subject to mechanical tension in normal use. It covers junction boxes having fixed terminals with capacity for cable conductors up to 10 mm². It does not apply to junction boxes for use in conditions where special protection against the ingress of dust or moisture is required.

509. US EAS 203:2014, Boxes for enclosure of electrical accessories — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of test for boxes intended to contain one or more electrical accessories and to be recessed into a wall, ceiling or similar flat-surfaced structure.

510. US EAS 205:2014, Controls for heating units in household electric ranges — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for control units for household electric ranges. It applies to multi-heat switches, energy regulators and thermostats including those for ovens, hotplates and rotisseries.

511. US 261-1:2000/ EAS178 Specification for PVC conduits for electric wiring. Part 1: Plain flexible

This part 1 of the standard specifies requirements for plain flexible conduits, made of PVC material or any other suitable material.

512. US 261-2:2000/EAS 179 Specification for PVC conduits for electric wiring. Part 2: Corrugated conduits

This part 2 of the standard specifies requirements for flexible corrugated conduits of insulating materials

513. US 369-3: 2001 Batteries - Part 3: General information - Definitions, abbreviations and symbols.

This part of US 369 details the definitions, abbreviations, symbols and formulae used throughout the other parts of the standard

514. US EAS 372-2:2005 Specifications for telecommunications installations – Part 2: Telecommunications pathways and spaces for commercial buildings

This standard is limited to the telecommunications aspects of commercial building design and construction, encompassing telecommunications considerations both within and between buildings. Telecommunications aspects in this context generally means the pathways into which telecommunications media are placed, and the rooms and areas associated

with the building used to terminate cabling and accommodate associated telecommunications equipment.

515. US EAS 372-3:2005 Specification for telecommunications installations – Part 3: Integrated telecommunications cabling systems for small office residential premises

This standard covers telecommunications wiring systems installed within an individual building with residential (single, multi-unit or home office) and light commercial (small office, manufacturing, store, retail, etc.) end use. It does not apply to caravan parks or marinas. Installation of basic telephone services not intended for advanced applications or integrated services is not the subject of this Standard.

516. US EAS 373:2005 External TV aerials in the frequency range 30MHz – 1GHz – Specification

This standard specifies the performance requirements and methods of measurement of fixed receiving aerials, for domestic use, in the frequency range of 30MHz to 1GHz.

517. US EAS 375-5:2005 Low – voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies – Part 5: Particular requirements for assemblies intended to be installed outdoors in public places – cable distribution cabinets (CDCs) for power distribution in networks

This standard gives supplementary requirements for cable distribution cabinets (CDCs), which are stationary, type-tested assemblies (TTA) for outdoor installation in places which are exposed to the public, but where only skilled persons have access for

their use. They are for use in public three-phase systems.

518. US EAS 376-1:2005 Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines – Part 1: General requirements

This part of US EAS 376 applies to the application of electrical, electronic and programmable electronic equipment and systems to machines not portable by hand while working, including a group of machines working together in a co-ordinated manner.

519. US EAS 497:2008, Colours of the cores of flexible cables and cords

This Uganda Standard applies to flexible cables and cords with not more than five cores. The object of this standard is to establish standard colour identification for the earthing core in flexible cables and cords. The introduction of the same identification code in all countries would remove the risk of accidents due to connecting plugs to flexible cables or cords attached to imported appliances. This risk may occur where the colour standardized for the identification of the earthing core in the country of import is different from that standardized in the country of export.

520. US EAS 498-2:2008, Low-frequency cables and wires with PVC insulation and PVC sheath — Part 2: Cables in pairs, triples, quads and quintuples for inside installations

This Uganda Standard is applicable to cables for inside installations, intended for the interconnection of transmission equipment; telecommunications equipment; and equipment for data processing.

521. US EAS 498-3:2008, Low-frequency cables and wires with PVC insulation and PVC sheath — Part 3: Equipment wires with solid or stranded conductor wires, PVC insulated, in singles, pairs and triples

This Uganda Standard is applicable to equipment wires with solid or stranded conductor, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) insulated, in singles, pairs and triples to be used for internal wiring of telecommunication equipment, industrial and consumer electronic equipment.

522. US EAS 512:2008, Thermal-resistant aluminium alloy wire for overhead line conductor

This Uganda Standard is applicable to thermal-resistant aluminium alloy wires before stranding for manufacture of stranded conductors for overhead lines. It specifies the mechanical, electrical and thermal resistant properties of wires in the diameter range commercially available.

523. US EAS 513:2008, Overhead electrical conductors — Formed wire, concentric lay, stranded conductors

This Uganda Standard specifies the electrical and mechanical characteristics of

- a) concentric lay, overhead conductors of wires formed or shaped before, during or after.
- b) stranding, made of combinations of any of the following metal wires:
- c) hard aluminium as per IEC 60889 designated A1;
- d) hard aluminium as per IEC 60889 designated A1F wire shaped before stranding;

- e) hard aluminium alloy as per IEC 60104 designated A2 or A3;
- f) hard aluminium alloy as per IEC 60104 designated A2F or A3F shaped before stranding;
- g) regular strength steel, designated S1A or S1B, where A and B are zinc coating classes,
- h) corresponding respectively to classes 1 and 2;
 - i) high strength steel, designated S2A or S2B;
 - ii) extra high strength steel, designated S3A;
 - iii) aluminium clad steel, designated SA.

524. US 601:1995 Standard specification for PVC - Insulated cables for electricity supplies

This standard specifies requirements and dimensions for PVC-insulated cables for operation at nominal voltages up to and including 1900 V to armour or earth and 3300 V between conductors. Covers cables intended for general use where the combination of the ambient temperature and temperature rise due to the loading current results in a conductor temperature not exceeding 70 degree C.

525. US 602:1995 Standard specification for PVC - Insulated cables (non armoured) for electric power and lighting

This standard specifies requirements and dimensions for non-armoured Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) insulated cables for fixed installations and for operation at voltages up to and including 450 V to earth and 750 V a.c. between conductors.

526. US 603:1995 Standard specification for Electro technical, power, telecommunication, electronics, lighting and colour terms. Terms particular to power engineering - Electric cable terminology

This standard is for the purpose of clarification of terms used in all standards pertaining to electric cables and wires.

527. US 604:1995 Standard specification for PVC insulation and sheath of electric cables

This standard specifies the physical and electrical requirements for the types of PVC insulation and sheath of electric cables.

528. US 605:1995 Standard Specification for conductors in insulated cables and cords

This standard specifies the nominal cross-sectional areas and requirements, including numbers and sizes of wires and resistance values, for conductors in electric cables and cords of a wide range of types. These conductors include solid and stranded copper and aluminium conductors in cables for fixed installations and flexible copper conductors

529. US 611:1995 Standard specification for aluminium stranded conductors and aluminium stranded conductors, steel-reinforced for overhead power transmission

Aluminium stranded conductors

This standard applies to aluminium stranded conductors for overhead power transmission

530. US 695:2006 Fluorescent lamps for general lighting

This standard specifies requirements for tubular hot cathode fluorescent lamps for

general lighting service, for operation with or without starters, at room temperature of 10 °C to 40 °C.

531. US ISO 764:2002, Horology — Magnetic resistant watches

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements and test methods for magnetic resistant watches. It is based on the simulation of an accidental exposure of a watch to a direct current magnetic field of 4 800 A/m. Annex A deals with watches designated as magnetic resistant with an additional indication of intensity of a magnetic field exceeding 4 800 A/m.

532. US EAS 811-1: 2014, Code of practice for safety of electrical installations — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard specifies the terms and definitions, symbols and methods of earthing of electrical supply, communication facilities and associated equipment. It applies to all new and existing installations and extensions. This standard does not cover the earthed return of electric railways nor those lightning protection wires that are normally independent of supply or communication wires or equipment.

533. US EAS 811-2:2014, Code of practice for safety of electrical installations — Part 2: Installation and maintenance of electric supply stations and equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety requirements for installations, operations and maintenance of electric supply stations. It also provides safety guidelines to personnel involved in electric supply stations and their associated structural arrangements that are accessible only to qualified personnel.

534. US EAS 811-3:2014, Code of practice for safety of electrical installations — Part 3 :Installation and maintenance of overhead electric supply and communication lines

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements for installation and maintenance of overhead electric supply and communication lines and their associated equipment. It prescribes the associated structural arrangements of such systems and the extension of such systems into buildings. It includes requirements for spacing, clearances, and strength of construction. This part of US EAS 811 does not apply to installations in electric supply stations except as required by US EAS 811-1.

535. US EAS 811-4:2014, Code of practice for safety of electrical installations — Part 4: Installation and maintenance of underground electric supply and communication lines

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements for the installation and maintenance of underground electric supply and communication lines. It prescribes the associated structural arrangements and the extension of such systems into buildings. It also covers the cables and equipment employed primarily for the utilization of electric power when such cables and equipment are used by the utility in the exercise of its function as a utility. This standard does not apply for installations in electric supply stations.

536. US EAS 811-5: 2014, Code of practice for safety of electrical installations — Part 5: Operation of

electric supply lines, communication lines and equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies the practical work requirements to be followed during installation, operation and maintenance of electric supply and communications lines and equipment as a means of safeguarding employees and the public from injury.

537. US 819:2008, General labeling of electrical appliances — Instructions for use

This standard establishes the principles of, and gives recommendations on the design and formulation of instructions for the use of consumer products with specific reference to electrical appliances. It is intended for committees preparing standards for consumer products, and product designers, manufacturers, technical writers or other people engaged in the work of conceiving and drafting such instructions. It also guides consumers and traders of electrical items on the instructions used on these items.

538. US 854-1:2011, Thermal solar systems & components — Solar collectors — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standards specifies requirements on durability (including mechanical strength), reliability and safety for liquid heating solar collectors. It also includes provisions for evaluation of conformity to these requirements. It is not applicable to those collectors in which thermal storage unit is an integral part of the collector to such an extent that the collection process cannot be separated from the storage process for purposes of making measurements of these two processes.

539. US 855-1:2011, Thermal solar systems & components – Factory made solar systems –Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements on durability, reliability and safety for Factory Made thermal solar heating systems. The standard also includes provisions for evaluation of conformity to these requirements. The requirements in this standard apply to factory made solar systems as products. The installation of these systems itself is not considered, but requirements are given for the documentation for the installer and the user which is delivered with the system.

540. US 857-1: 2011, Custom built solar systems – Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements on durability, reliability and safety of small and large custom built solar heating systems with liquid heat transfer medium for residential buildings and similar applications. The standard contains also requirements on the design process of large custom built systems.

541. US 900-1:2011, Performance of household electrical appliances refrigerating appliances Part 1: Energy labeling and minimum energy performance standards requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the energy labeling and Minimum Energy Performance Standard (MEPS) requirements for vapour compression refrigerating appliances that can be connected to mains power and which are within the scope of US 900-2. Such refrigerating appliances that are used in the

commercial sector are included within the scope.

542. US 903-1:2011, Double-capped fluorescent lamps-performance specifications — Part 1: Minimum Energy Performance Standard (MEPS)

This Uganda Standard specifies Minimum Energy Performance Standard (MEPS) requirements for double-capped tubular fluorescent lamps with a nominal length of 550 mm to 1500 mm and having nominal lamp wattage of 16 watts or more. This standard covers lamps for general illumination purposes, for use in luminaires and with lamp ballasts connected to a 240 V 50 Hz single phase or similar mains supply.

543. US 903-2:2011, Double-capped fluorescent lamps — Performance specifications — Part 2: Procedure for quantitative analysis of mercury present in fluorescent lamps

This Uganda Standard outlines a procedure for quantitative analysis of mercury present in fluorescent lamps that are used in general lighting service. The testing method specifies the procedures that can be used to determine accurately the mercury content in a fluorescent lamp in which mercury is introduced as the medium for discharge between the electrodes.

544. US 904-1:2011, Performance of electrical lighting equipment-ballasts for fluorescent lamps — Part 1: Energy labeling and Minimum Energy Performance Standards requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the classification of ballasts for a range of fluorescent lamp types

according to their Energy Efficiency Index (EEI) and the form of labeling of the EEI, which is generally shown on the ballast rating plate.

545. US 904-2:2011, Performance of electrical lighting equipment — Ballasts for fluorescent Lamps — Part 2: Method of measurement to determine energy consumption and performance of ballast-lamp circuits

This Uganda Standard provides methods of measurement of ballast energy consumption and performance when used with their associated fluorescent lamp(s).

546. US 905-1:2011, Rotating electrical machines — General requirements — Part 1: Three phase cage induction motors — High efficiency and Minimum Energy Performance Standards requirements

This Uganda Standard applies to three-phase cage induction motors with ratings from 0.73 kW and up to but not including 185 kW. The scope covers motors of rated voltages up to 1100 V a.c

547. US ISO 1413:1984, Horology — Shock resistant watches

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for shock-resistant watches and describes the corresponding method of test. It is intended to allow homologation testing of watches rather than the individual control of all watches of a production batch. Indeed, assuming that each watch could comply with the minimum requirements without apparent damage, readjustment could still be made necessary because the test can lead to an alteration of the initial rate of a watch. This standard is based on the simulation of the shock

received by a watch on falling accidentally from a height of 1 m on to a horizontal hardwood surface.

548. US ISO 6425:1996, Divers' watches

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for divers' watches and for divers' watches for use in deep diving.

549. US ISO 8528-2:2005, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 2: Engines

This Uganda Standard specifies the principal characteristics of a Reciprocating Internal Combustion (RIC) engine when used for alternating current (a.c.) generating set applications. It applies to RIC engines for a.c. generating sets for land and marine use, excluding generating sets used on aircraft or to propel land vehicles and locomotives. For some specific applications (e.g. essential hospital supplies, high rise buildings), supplementary requirements may be necessary. The provisions of this part of ISO 8528 should be regarded as the basis for establishing any supplementary requirements. The terms which define the speed governing and speed characteristics of RIC engines are listed and explained where they apply specifically to the use of the engine for driving a.c. generators. For other reciprocating-type prime movers (e.g. steam engines), the provisions of this part of US ISO 8528 should be used as a basis for establishing these requirements.

550. US ISO 8528-3:2005, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current

generating sets — Part 3: Alternating current generators for generating sets

This Uganda Standard specifies the principal characteristics of Alternating Current (a.c.) generators under the control of their voltage regulators when used in generating set applications. It supplements the requirements of IEC 60034-1. This part of US ISO 8528 applies to a.c. generators used in a.c. generating sets driven by reciprocating internal combustion (RIC) engines for land and marine use, excluding generating sets used on aircraft or to propel land vehicles and locomotives. For some specific applications (e.g. essential hospital supplies, high-rise buildings), supplementary requirements may be necessary. The provisions of this part of US ISO 8528 should be regarded as the basis for establishing any supplementary requirements. For a.c. generating sets driven by other reciprocating-type prime movers (e.g. steam engines) the provisions of this part of US ISO 8528 should be used as a basis for establishing these requirements.

551. US ISO 8528-4:2005, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 4: Control gear and switchgear

This Uganda Standard specifies the criteria for control gear and switchgear for generating sets with reciprocating internal combustion engines. It applies to Alternating Current (a.c.) generating sets driven by Reciprocating Internal Combustion (RIC) engines for land and marine use excluding generating sets used on aircraft or to propel land vehicles and locomotives. For some specific applications (e.g. essential hospital

supplies and high-rise buildings), supplementary requirements may be necessary. The provisions of this part of US ISO 8528 should be regarded as a basis for establishing any supplementary requirements. For generating sets driven by other prime movers (e.g. steam engines), this part of US ISO 8528 should be regarded as a basis for establishing these requirements.

552. US ISO 8528-5:2013, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 5: Generating sets

This Uganda Standard defines terms and specifies design and performance criteria arising out of the combination of a Reciprocating Internal Combustion (RIC) engine and an Alternating Current (a.c.) generator when operating as a unit. It applies to a.c. generating sets driven by RIC engines for land and marine use, excluding generating sets used on aircraft or to propel land vehicles and locomotives. For some specific applications (e.g. essential hospital supplies and high-rise buildings) supplementary requirements can be necessary. The provisions of this part of US ISO 8528 are a basis for establishing any supplementary requirements. For generating sets driven by other reciprocating-type prime movers (e.g. steam engines), the provisions of this part of US ISO 8528 can be used as a basis for establishing these requirements.

553. US ISO 8528-7:1994, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 7: Technical

declarations for specification and design

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and parameters for the specification and design of a reciprocating internal combustion (RIC) engine driven generating set, with reference to the definitions given in US ISO 8528-1 to US ISO 8528-6. It applies to alternating current (a.c.) generating sets driven by RIC engines for land and marine use, excluding generating sets used on aircraft or to propel land vehicles and locomotives. For some specific applications (for example, essential hospital supplies, high-rise buildings, etc.) supplementary requirements may be necessary. The provisions of this part of US ISO 8528 should be regarded as a basis. For other reciprocating-type Prime movers (e.g. sewage gas engines, steam engines), the provisions of this part of US ISO 8528 should be used as a basis.

554. US ISO 8528-12:1997, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 12: Emergency power supply to safety services

This Uganda Standard applies to generating sets driven by reciprocating internal-combustion (RIC) engines for emergency power supply to safety services. It applies, for example, to safety equipment in hospitals, high-rise buildings, public gathering places etc. This part of US ISO 8528 establishes the special requirements for the performance, design and maintenance of power generators used in the applications referred to above and taking into account the

provisions of US ISO 8528-1 to US ISO 8528-6 and US ISO 8528-10.

555. US ISO 8528-13:2016, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 13: Safety

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety requirements for reciprocating internal combustion (RIC) engine driven generating sets up to 1 000 V consisting of an RIC engine, an alternating current (AC) generator including the additional equipment required for operating, e.g. contolgear, switchgear, auxiliary equipment. It is applicable to generating sets for land and marine use (domestic, recreational and industrial application). It is not applicable to generating sets used on board of seagoing vessels and mobile offshore units as well as on aircraft or to propel road vehicles and locomotives. The special requirements needed to cover operation in potentially explosive atmospheres are not covered in this part of US ISO 8528. The hazards relevant to RIC engine driven generating sets are identified in Annex A. This part of US ISO 8528 deals with the special requirements of test and safety design which should be observed in addition to the definitions and requirements in US ISO 8528-1, US ISO 8528-2, US ISO 8528-3, US ISO 8528-4, US ISO 8528-5 and US ISO 8528-6, where applicable. It specifies safety requirements in order to protect the user from danger.

556. US ISO 22810:2010, Horology — Water-resistant watches

This Uganda Standard establishes the requirements and specifies the test methods used to verify the water resistance of

watches. Moreover, it indicates the marking which the manufacturer is authorized to apply to them. Divers' watches, specified as such, are covered by US ISO 6425 which establishes special requirements.

557. US IEC 60034 – 1:2004 Rotating electrical machines – Part 1: Rating and Performance

This standard is applicable to all rotating electrical machines except those covered by other IEC standards – for example, IEC 60349. Machines within the scope of this standard may also be subject to superseding, modifying or additional requirements in other

558. US IEC 60061-1:2007, Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety – Part 1: Lamp caps

This Uganda Standard contains the recommendations of the IEC in regard to lamp caps and holders in general use, together with relevant gauges, with the object of securing international interchangeability.

559. US IEC 60061-2:2007,Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety – Part 2: Lamp holders

This standard contains the recommendations of the IEC in regard to lamp caps and holders in general use, together with relevant gauges, with the object of securing international interchangeability.

560. US IEC 60061-3:2003 Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety – Part 3: Gauges

This standard is based on the third edition (1969) and its supplements A(1970),

B(1971), C(1971), D(1972), E(1972), F(1975), G(1977), H(1980), J(1983), K(1987), L(1989), M(1992), N(1994), P(1994), Q(1995), R(1996), S(1996), T(1996), U(1997) and amendments 20(1998), 21(1999), 22(1999), 23(2000), 24(2001), 25(2001), 26(2001), 27(2002), 28(2002), 29(2002), 30(2003) and 31(2003).

561. US IEC 60064:2005, Tungsten filament lamps for domestic and similar general lighting purposes — Performance requirements

This Uganda Standard applies to tungsten filament incandescent lamps for general lighting service (GLS) which comply with the safety requirements in IEC 432-1 and having: rated wattage of 25 W to 200 W, inclusive; rated voltage 100 V to 250 V, including marked voltage range not exceeding ± 2.5 % of the mean voltage; bulbs of the A or PS shapes; bulbs with clear, frosted or equivalently coated finishes.

This standard states the performance requirements for lamps, including test methods and means of confirming compliance with the requirements

562. US IEC 60065:2005 Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus – Safety requirements

This standard applies to receiving apparatus for sound or vision, amplifiers, load and source transducers, motor-driven apparatus (radio-gramophones, tape recorders and sound-film projectors, etc.) which are to be connected to the mains, directly or indirectly, and which are intended for domestic and similar indoor use. Gives a safety and classification terminology based on IEC 60536. Specifies requirements for marking, insulation, components, electrical

connections and fixings, protection against ionizing radiation, resistance to heating, mechanical strength and stability, etc., as well as a requirement for splash-proof mains operated electronic equipment. Does not apply to apparatus designed for rated supply voltage exceeding 433 V (r.m.s.) between phases in the case of three-phase supply and 250 V (r.m.s.) in all other cases. Has the status of a group safety publication in accordance with IEC Guide 104.

563. US IEC 60076-1:2011, Power transformers — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard applies to three-phase and single-phase power transformers (including auto-transformers) with the exception of certain categories of small and special transformers such as: single-phase transformers with rated power less than 1 kVA and three-phase transformers less than 5 kVA; transformers, which have no windings with rated voltage higher than 1 000 V; instrument transformers; amongst others. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 371-1:2005, Specification for power transformers — Part 1: General requirements, which has been technically revised*).

564. US IEC 60076-2:2011, Power transformers — Part 2: Temperature rise for liquid-immersed transformers

This Uganda Standard applies to liquid-immersed transformers, identifies power transformers according to their cooling methods, defines temperature rise limits and gives the methods for temperature rise tests. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 371-2:2005, Specification for power transformers — Part 2:*

Specification for temperature rise requirements, which has been technically revised).

565. US IEC 60076-3:2013, Power transformers — Part 3: Insulation levels, dielectric tests and external clearances in air

This Uganda Standard applies to power transformers as defined by and in the scope of US IEC 60076-1. It gives details of the applicable dielectric tests and minimum dielectric test levels. Recommended minimum external clearances in air between live parts and between live parts and earth are given for use when these clearances are not specified by the purchaser. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 371-3:2005, Specification for power transformers — Part 3: Insulation levels and dielectric tests, which has been technically revised*).

566. US IEC 60076-5:2006, Power transformers — Part 5: Ability to withstand short circuit

This Uganda Standard identifies the requirements for power transformers to sustain without damage the effects of overcurrent originated by external short circuits. It describes the calculation procedures used to demonstrate the thermal ability of a power transformer to withstand such over currents and both the special test and the theoretical evaluation method used to demonstrate the ability to withstand the relevant dynamic effects. The requirements apply to transformers as defined in the scope of US IEC 60076-1. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 371-5:2005, Specification for power transformers —*

Part 5: Ability to withstand short circuit, which has been technically revised).

567. US IEC 60081:2002 Double – capped fluorescent lamps — Performance specifications

This standard specifies the performance requirements for double-capped fluorescent lamps general lighting service. The requirements of this standard relate only to type testing. Conditions of compliance, including methods of statistical assessment, are under consideration.

568. US IEC 60086-1: 2011, Primary batteries — General

This Uganda Standard is intended to standardize primary batteries with respect to dimensions, nomenclature, terminal configurations, markings, test methods, typical performance, safety and environmental aspects. As a primary battery classification tool, electrochemical systems are also standardized with respect to system letter, electrodes, electrolyte, nominal and maximum open circuit voltage. This standard specifies test methods for testing primary cells and batteries. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 481-1:2003, Primary batteries — Part 1: General, which has been renumbered).*

569. US IEC 60086-2: 2011, Primary batteries — Part 2: Physical and electrical specifications

This Uganda Standard is applicable to primary batteries based on standardized electrochemical systems. It specifies the physical dimensions and the discharge test conditions and discharge performance requirements. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 481-2:2003 Primary batteries — Part 2: Physical and*

electrical specifications, which has been renumbered).

570. US IEC 60086-3: 2011, Primary batteries — Part 3: Watch batteries

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions, designation, methods of tests and requirements for primary batteries for watches. In several cases, a menu of test methods is given. When presenting battery electrical characteristics and/or performance data, the manufacturer specifies which test method was used. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 481-3:2003 Primary batteries — Part 3: Watch batteries, which has been renumbered).*

571. US IEC 60086-4: 2007, Primary batteries — Part 4: Safety of lithium batteries

This Uganda Standard specifies tests and requirements for primary batteries to ensure their safe operation under intended use and reasonably foreseeable misuse. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 481-4:2003, Primary batteries — Part 4: Safety of lithium, which has been renumbered).*

572. US IEC 60086-5: 2011, Primary batteries — Part 5: Safety of batteries with aqueous electrolyte

This Uganda Standard specifies tests and requirements for primary batteries with aqueous electrolyte to ensure their safe operation under intended use and reasonably foreseeable misuse. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 481-5:2003 Primary batteries — Part 5: Safety of batteries with aqueous electrolyte, which has been renumbered).*

573. US IEC 60095-1:2018, Lead-acid starter batteries — Part 1: General

requirements and methods of test (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard is applicable to lead-acid batteries with a nominal voltage of 12 V, used primarily as a power source for the starting of internal combustion engines, lighting, and for auxiliary equipment of internal combustion engine vehicles. These batteries are commonly called "starter batteries". This document is applicable to batteries for the following purposes:

- batteries for passenger cars;
- batteries for commercial and industrial vehicles.

This document is not applicable to batteries for other purposes, such as the starting of railcar internal combustion engines or for motorcycles and other power sport vehicles.

This document defines many general properties of lead-acid batteries. Single sections can be referenced in other parts of the IEC 60095 series even if the application is excluded in the scope of this document.

This document specifies the:

- general requirements;
- essential functional characteristics, relevant test methods and results required, for several classes of starter batteries;
- according to the general type of application;
- according to the type of product.

(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US IEC 60095-1:2006, Lead-acid starter batteries — Part 1: General requirements and methods of test, which has been technically revised).

574. US IEC 60095-2:2009, Lead-acid starter batteries — Part 2: Dimensions of batteries and dimensions and marking of terminals

This Uganda Standard is applicable to lead-acid batteries used for starting, lighting and ignition of passenger cars and light vehicles with a nominal voltage of 12 V. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 369-2:2001, Batteries — Lead-acid starter batteries — Part 2: Dimensions of batteries and dimensions and marking of terminals, which has been technically revised*).

575. US IEC 60095-7:2019, Lead-acid starter batteries — Part 7: General requirements and methods of test for motorcycle batteries

This Uganda Standard is applicable to lead-acid batteries used primarily as a power source for the starting of internal combustion engines, lighting and ignition (SLI) of motorcycles and other power sport vehicles. The nominal voltage is 12 V or 6 V. Test definitions and criteria in this document are for batteries with a nominal voltage of 12 V only. For batteries with a nominal voltage of 6 V, all voltages have to be divided by two. The other power sports vehicles covered in this document are snowmobiles, personal watercrafts and all-terrain vehicles. This document is not applicable to batteries for other purposes, such as the back-up power sources, auxiliary equipment of internal combustion engine vehicles and e-bikes. This document specifies general requirements, size, essential functional characteristics, relevant test methods and results required.

576. US IEC 60104:1987, Aluminium- magnesium-silicon alloy wire for overhead line conductors

This Uganda Standard is applicable to aluminium-magnesium-silicon alloy wires of two types having different mechanical

and electrical properties for the manufacture of stranded conductors for overhead power transmission purposes. It specifies the mechanical and electrical properties of wires in the diameter range 1.50 mm to 4.50 mm. The two types are designated *Type A* and *Type B* respectively. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 507:2008, Aluminium-magnesium-silicon alloy wire for overhead line conductors, which has been republished*).

577. US IEC 60155:1993 Glow – starters for fluorescent lamps

This standard specifies interchangeable glow-starters used with pre-heat type fluorescent lamps, hereafter called “starters”.

578. US IEC 60188:2001 High – pressure mercury vapour lamps — Performance specifications

This standard specifies the performance requirements for high-pressure mercury vapour lamps for general lighting purposes, with or without a red correcting fluorescent coating.

579. US IEC 60192:2001 Low – pressure sodium vapour lamps — Performance specifications

This standard specifies the performance requirements for low-pressure sodium vapour lamps for general lighting purposes.

580. US IEC 60227-1:2007, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 1: General requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard applies to rigid and flexible cables with insulation, and sheath if any, based on polyvinyl chloride, of rated voltages U₀/U up to and including 450/750

V used in power installations of nominal voltage not exceeding 450/750 V a.c. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 499-1:2008, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 1: General requirements and US IEC 60227-1:2005, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750V — Part 1: General requirements, which has been technically revised*).

581. US IEC 60227-3:1997, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 3: Non-sheathed cables for fixed wiring

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for polyvinyl chloride insulated single-core non-sheathed cables for fixed wiring of rated voltages up to and including 450/750V. All cables shall comply with the appropriate requirements given in US IEC 60227-1 and the individual types of cables shall each comply with the particular requirements of this part. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 499-3:2008, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 3: Non-sheathed cables for fixed wiring and US IEC 60227-3:2005, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 3: Non-sheathed cables for fixed wiring, which has been renumbered*).

582. US IEC 60227-4:1997, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 4: Sheathed cables for fixed wiring

This Uganda Standard details the particular specification for light polyvinyl chloride sheathed cables of rated voltage of 300/500 V. Each cable shall comply with the appropriate requirements given in US IEC 60227-1 and the particular requirements of this part. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 499-4:2008, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 4: Sheathed cables for fixed wiring and US IEC 60227-4:2005 Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750V — Part 4: Sheathed cables for fixed wiring, which has been renumbered*).

583. US IEC 60227-5:2011, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 5: Flexible cables (cords)

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for polyvinyl chloride insulated flexible cables (cords), of rated voltages up to and including 300/500 V. All cables comply with the appropriate requirements given in IEC 60227-1 and each individual type of cable complies with the particular requirements of this part. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 499-5:2008, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 5: Flexible cables (cords), which has been renumbered*).

584. US IEC 60227-6: 2001, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 6: Lift cables and cables for flexible connections

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for both circular and flat lift cables and cables for flexible connections of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V. Each cable complies with the appropriate requirements given in US IEC 60227-1, and with the particular requirements of this part of US IEC 60227. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 499-6:2008, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 6: Lift cables and cables for flexible connections, which has been renumbered*).

585. US IEC 60227-7:2012, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 7: Flexible cables screened and unscreened with two or more conductors

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for polyvinyl chloride insulated, screened and unscreened control cables of rated voltages up to and including 300/500 V. All cables comply with the appropriate requirements given in US IEC 60227-1 and each individual type of cable complies with the particular requirements of this part. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 499-7:2008, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 7: Flexible cables screened and unscreened with two or more conductors, which has been renumbered*).

586. US IEC 60228:2004, Conductors of insulated cables

This Uganda Standard specifies the nominal cross-sectional areas, in the range 0.5 mm² to 2 500 mm², for conductors in electric power cables and cords of a wide range of

types. Requirements for numbers and sizes of wires and resistance values are also included. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 501:2008, Conductors of insulated cables, which has been republished*).

587. US IEC 60238:2004, Edison screw lamp holders

This Uganda Standard applies to lampholders with Edison thread E14, E27 and E40, designed for connection to the supply of lamps and semi-luminaires only. It also applies to switched-lamp holders for use in a.c. circuits only, where the working voltage does not exceed 250 V r.m.s. This standard also applies to lampholders with Edison thread E5 designed for connection to the supply mains of series connected lamps, with a working voltage not exceeding 25 V, to be used indoors, and to lampholders with Edison thread E10 designed for connection to the supply mains of series connected lamps, with a working voltage not exceeding 60 V, to be used indoors or outdoors. It also applies to lampholders E10 for building-in, for the connection of single lamps to the supply. These lamp holders are not intended for retail sale.

588. US IEC 60245-1:2007, Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard applies to rigid and flexible cables with insulation, and sheath if any, based on vulcanized rubber of rated voltages U_o/U up to and including 450/750 V used in power installations of nominal voltage not exceeding 450/750 V a.c. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 503-1:2008, Rubber insulated cables —*

rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 1: General requirements, which has been republished).

589. US IEC 60245-3:1994, Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 3: Heat resistant silicone insulated cables

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for silicone rubber insulated cables of rated voltage of 300/500 V. Each cable should comply with the appropriate requirements given in IEC 245-1 and the particular requirements of this part. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 503-3:2008, Rubber insulated cables — rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 3: Heat resistant silicone insulated cables, which has been republished*).

590. US IEC 60245-4:2011, Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 4: Cords and flexible cables

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for rubber insulated and braided cords and for rubber insulated and rubber or polychloroprene or other equivalent synthetic elastomer sheathed cords and flexible cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 503-4:2008, Rubber insulated cables — rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 4: Cords and flexible cables, which has been republished*).

591. US IEC 60245-5:1994, Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 5: Lift cables

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for rubber insulated lift cables of rated voltage of 300/500 V. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 503-5:2008, Rubber insulated cables — rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 5: Lift cables, which has been republished*)

592. US IEC 60245-6:1994, Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 6: Arc welding electrode cables

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for rubber insulated arc welding electrode cables. Each cable should comply with the appropriate requirements given in IEC 245-1 and the particular requirements of this part. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 503-6:2008 Rubber insulated cables — rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 6: Arc welding electrode cables, which has been republished*).

593. US IEC 60245-7:1994, Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 7: Heat resistant ethylene-vinyl acetate rubber insulated cables

This Uganda Standard details the particular specifications for ethylene-vinylacetate rubber insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V. Each cable should comply with the appropriate requirements given in IEC 245-1 and the particular requirements of this part. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 503-7:2008, Rubber insulated cables — rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 7: Heat resistant ethylene-vinyl*

acetate rubber insulated cables, which has been republished).

594. US IEC 60245-8:2012, Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 8: Cords for applications requiring high flexibility

This Uganda Standard details the particulars specifications for rubber insulated and textile braid covered cords of rated voltage 300/300 V, for use in applications where high flexibility is required, for example iron cords. All cables should comply with the appropriate requirements given in US IEC 60245-1 and the individual types of cables should each comply with the particular requirements of this part. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 503-8:2008, Rubber insulated cables — rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 8: Cords for applications requiring high flexibility, which has been republished*).

595. US IEC 60282-1:2014, High-voltage fuses — Part 1: Current-limiting fuses

This Uganda Standard applies to all types of high-voltage current-limiting fuses designed for use outdoors or indoors on alternating current systems of 50 Hz and 60 Hz and of rated voltages exceeding 1 000 V. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 388-1:2005, High-voltage fuses — Part 1: Current-limiting fuses, which has been technically revised*).

596. US IEC 60282-2:2008, High-voltage fuses — Part 2: Expulsion fuses

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for expulsion fuses designed

for use outdoors or indoors on alternating current systems of 50 Hz and 60 Hz, and of rated voltages exceeding 1 000 V. This standard covers only the performance of fuses, each one comprising a specified combination of fuse-base, fuse-carrier and fuse-link which have been tested in accordance with this standard; successful performance of other combinations cannot be implied from this standard. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 388-2:2005, High-voltage fuses — Part 2: Expulsion fuses, which has been technically revised*).

597. US IEC 60335-1: 2010, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 1: General requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard deals with the safety of electrical appliances for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

598. US IEC 60335-2-2:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-2: Particular requirements for vacuum cleaners and water-suction cleaning appliances

This standard deals with the safety of electric vacuum cleaners and water suction cleaning appliances for household and similar purposes, including vacuum cleaners for animal grooming, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. It also applies to centrally-sited vacuum cleaners.

599. US IEC 60335-2-3: 2012, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-3:

Particular requirements for electric irons (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard deals with the safety of electric dry irons and steam irons, including those with a separate water reservoir or boiler having a capacity not exceeding 5 L, for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. Appliances not intended for normal household use, but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard

600. US IEC 60335-2-4:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-4: Particular requirements for spin extractors

This standard deals with spin extractors incorporated in washing machines that have separate containers for washing and spin extraction are within the scope of this standard.

601. US IEC 60335-2-5:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-5: Particular requirements for electric dishwashers

This standard deals with the safety of electric dishwashers for household use that are intended for washing and rinsing dishes, cutlery and other utensils, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

602. US IEC 60335-2-6: 2008, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-6: Particular requirements for stationary cooking ranges, hobs,

ovens and similar appliances (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard deals with the safety of stationary electric cooking ranges, hobs, ovens and similar appliances for household use, their rated voltages being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances connected between phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances.

603. US IEC 60335-2-7: 2012, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-7: Particular requirements for washing machines (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard deals with the safety of electric washing machines for household and similar use, that are intended for washing clothes and textiles, their rated voltage being not being more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. This standard also deals with the safety of electric washing machines for household and similar use employing an electrolyte instead of a detergent.

604. US IEC 60335-2-8:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-8: Particular requirements for shavers, hair clippers and similar appliances

This standard deals with the safety of electric shavers, hair clippers and similar appliances intended for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

605. US IEC 60335-2-9:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-9: Particular requirements for grills, toasters and similar portable cooking appliances

This standard deals with the safety of electric portable appliances for household purposes that have a cooking function such as baking, roasting and grilling, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

606. US IEC 60335-2-10:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-10: Particular requirements for floor treatment machines and wet scrubbing machines

This standard deals with the safety of electric floor treatment and wet scrubbing machines intended for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

607. US IEC 60335-2-11:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-11: Particular requirements for tumble dryers

This standard deals with the safety of electric tumble dryers intended for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

608. US IEC 60335-2-12:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-12: Particular requirements for warming plates and similar appliances

This standard deals with the safety of electric warming plates, warming trays and similar appliances intended to keep food or vessels warm, for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

609. US IEC 60335-2-13:2004 Household and similar electrical

appliances – Safety – Part 2-13: Particular requirements for deep fat fryers, frying pans and similar appliances

This standard deals with the safety of electric deep fat fryers having a recommended maximum quantity of oil not exceeding 5 l, frying pans, woks and other appliances in which oil is used for cooking, and intended for household use only, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

610. US IEC 60335-2-14:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-14: Particular requirements for kitchen machines

This standard deals with the safety of electric kitchen machines for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

611. US IEC 60335-2-15:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-15: Particular requirements for appliances for heating liquids

This standard deals with the safety of electrical appliances for heating liquids for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

612. US IEC 60335-2-21: 2009, Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-21: Particular requirements for storage water heaters (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard deals with the safety of storage water heaters for household and similar purposes and intended for heating water below boiling temperature, their rated voltage being not being more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other

appliances. As far as is practicable, this standard deals with the common hazards presented by appliances that are encountered by all persons in and around the home.

613. US IEC 60335-2-23:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-23: Particular requirements for appliances for skin or hair care

This standard deals with the safety of electric appliances for the care of skin or hair of persons or animals and intended for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

614. US IEC 60335-2-24: 2012, Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-24: Particular requirements for refrigerating appliances, ice-cream appliances and ice-makers (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard deals with the safety of refrigerating appliances, ice-cream appliances and ice-makers, their rated voltage being not being more than 250 V for single phase appliances, 480 V for other appliances and 24 V d.c for appliances when battery operated.

615. US IEC 60335-2-25:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-25: Particular requirements for microwave ovens, including combination microwave ovens

This standard deals with the safety of microwave ovens for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

616. US IEC 60335-2-26:2002 Household and similar electrical

**appliances – Safety – Part 2-26:
Particular requirements for clocks**

This standard deals with the safety of electric clocks having a rated voltage not more than 250 V.

**617. US IEC 60335-2-27:2004
Household and similar electrical
appliances – Safety – Part 2-27:
Particular requirements for
appliances for skin exposure to
ultraviolet and infrared radiation**

This standard deals with the safety of electrical appliances incorporating emitters for exposing the skin to ultraviolet or infrared radiation, for household and similar use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

**618. US IEC 60335-2-28:2002
Household and similar electrical
appliances – Safety – Part 2-28:
Particular requirements for sewing
machines**

This standard deals with the safety of electric sewing machines for household and similar use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

**619. US IEC 60335-2-29:2004
Household and similar electrical
appliances – Safety – Part 2-29:
Particular requirements for battery
chargers**

This standard deals with the safety of electric battery chargers for household and similar use having an output at safety extra-low voltage, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

**620. US IEC 60335-2-31:2002
Household and similar electrical**

**appliances – Safety – Part 2-31:
Particular requirements for range
hoods**

This standard deals with the safety of electric range hoods intended for installing above household cooking ranges, hobs and similar cooking appliances, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

**621. US IEC 60335-2-32:2002
Household and similar electrical
appliances – Safety – Part 2-32:
Particular requirements for massage
appliances**

This standard deals with the safety of electric massage appliances for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

**622. US IEC 60335-2-34:2002
Household and similar electrical
appliances – Safety – Part 2-34:
Particular requirements for motor
compressors**

This standard deals with the safety of sealed (hermetic and semi-hermetic type) motor-compressors, their protection and control systems, if any, which are intended for use in equipment for household and similar purposes and which conform with the standards applicable to such equipment. It applies to motor-compressors tested separately, under the most severe conditions that may be expected to occur in normal use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase motor-compressors and 480 V for other motor-compressors.

**623. US IEC 60335-2-35:2002
Household and similar electrical
appliances – Safety – Part 2-35:**

Particular requirements for instantaneous water heaters

This standard deals with the safety of electric instantaneous water heaters for household and similar purposes and intended for heating water below boiling temperature, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

624. US IEC 60335-2-36:2002

Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-36: Particular requirements for commercial electric cooking range, ovens, hobs and hob elements

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial cooking and baking ranges, ovens, hobs, hob elements and similar appliances not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances.

625. US IEC 60335-2-37:2002

Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-37: Particular requirements for commercial electric deep fat fryers

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial deep fat fryers including pressurized types not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances.

626. US IEC 60335-2-38:2002

Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-38: Particular requirements for

commercial electric griddles and griddle grills

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial griddles and griddle grills not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances.

627. US IEC 60335-2-39:2002

Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-39: Particular requirements for commercial electric multi-purpose cooking pans

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial multipurpose cooking pans not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances.

628. US IEC 60335-2-40:2002

Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-40: Particular requirements for electrical heat pumps, air-conditioners and dehumidifiers

This standard deals with the safety of electric heat pumps, including sanitary hot water heat pumps, air-conditioners, and dehumidifiers incorporating sealed motor compressors, their maximum rated voltages being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 600 V for all other appliances.

629. US IEC 60335-2-41:2004

Household and similar electrical

**appliances – Safety – Part 2-41:
Particular requirements for pumps**

This standard deals with the safety of electric pumps for liquids having a temperature not exceeding 90 °C, intended for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

**630. US IEC 60335-2-42:2002
Household and similar electrical
appliances – Safety – Part 2-42:
Particular requirements for
commercial electric forced convection
ovens, steam cookers and steam-
convection ovens**

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial forced convection ovens, steam cookers, steam-convection ovens and, exclusive of any other use, steam generators, not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances.

**631. US IEC 60335-2-44:2003
Household and similar electrical
appliances – Safety – Part 2-44:
Particular requirements for ironers**

This standard deals with the safety of portable electric heating tools and similar appliances, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. Appliances not intended for normal household use, but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard.

**632. US IEC 60335-2-45:2002
Household and similar electrical
appliances – Safety – Part 2-45:
Particular requirements for portable
heating tools and similar appliances**

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial boiling pans not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances.

**633. US IEC 60335-2-47:2002
Household and similar electrical
appliances – Safety – Part 2-47:
Particular requirements for
commercial electric boiling pans**

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial boiling pans not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances.

**634. US IEC 60335-2-48:2002
Household and similar electrical
appliances – Safety – Part 2-48:
Particular requirements for
commercial electric grillers and
toasters**

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial grillers and toasters not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances. Rotary or continuous grillers and toasters and similar appliances intended for grilling by radiant heat such as rotisseries,

salamanders, etc. are within the scope of this standard.

635. US IEC 60335-2-49:2002

Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-49: Particular requirements for commercial electric hot cupboards

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial hot cupboards not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances.

636. US IEC 60335-2-50:2002

Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-50: Particular requirements for commercial electric bains-marie

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial bains-marie not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances.

637. US IEC 60335-2-51:2002

Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-51: Particular requirements for stationary circulation pumps for heating and service water installations

This standard deals with the safety of electric stationary circulation pumps intended for use in heating systems or in service water systems, having a rated power input not exceeding 300 W, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for

single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

638. US IEC 60335-2-53:2002

Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-53: Particular requirements for sauna heating appliances

This standard deals with the safety of electric sauna heating appliances having a rated power input not exceeding 20 kW, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

639. US IEC 60335-2-54:2004

Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-54: Particular requirements for surface cleaning appliances for household use employing liquids or steam

This standard deals with the safety of electric cleaning appliances for household use that are intended for cleaning surfaces such as windows, walls and empty swimming pools by using liquid cleansing agents or steam, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. It also covers wallpaper strippers.

640. US IEC 60335-2-56:2002

Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-56: Particular requirements for projectors and similar appliances

This standard deals with the safety of electric projectors and similar appliances for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V.

641. US IEC 60335-2-58:2002

Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-58: Particular requirements for

commercial electric dishwashing machines

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated dishwashing machines for washing plates, dishes, glassware, cutlery and similar articles, with or without means for water heating or drying, not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances.

642. US IEC 60335-2-59:2002

Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-59: Particular requirements for insect killers

This standard deals with the safety of electric insect killers for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. Appliances not intended for normal household use but that nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard.

643. US IEC 60335-2-64:2003

Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-64: Particular requirements for commercial electric kitchen machines

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial kitchen machines not intended for household use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances.

644. US IEC 60335-2-67:2002

Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-67: Particular requirements for floor treatment and floor cleaning machines, for industrial and commercial use

This standard deals with the safety of electric motor-operated appliances primarily designed for industrial and commercial use, with or without attachments, including appliances incorporating wet and/or dry suction, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. Such appliances may be used for floor polishing (including waxing and buffing), scrubbing and grinding, scarifying and carpet shampooing.

645. US IEC 60335-2-69:2002

Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-69: Particular requirements for wet and dry vacuum cleaners, including power brush, for industrial and commercial use

This standard deals with the safety of electrical motor-operated vacuum cleaners and includes appliances and stationary equipment specifically designed for wet suction, dry suction, or wet and dry suction for industrial and commercial use with or without attachments, for example for suction to withdraw dust or the like from work benches and production machines, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

646. US IEC 60335-2-70:2004

Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-70:

Particular requirements for milking machines

This standard deals with the safety of milking machines, to be used in stalls and in the open, that are designed for milking farm animals, such as cows, the rated voltage of the milking machine being not more than 250 V for single-phase operation and 480 V for other operations.

647. US IEC 60335-2-71:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 271: Particular requirements for electrical heating appliances for breeding and rearing animals

This standard deals with the safety of all kinds of electrical heating appliances used for livestock rearing and breeding, such as: heat-radiating appliances, electrical sitting-hens, incubators, chicken breeding units and heating plates for animals, the rated voltage of the appliances being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

648. US IEC 60335-2-73:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-73: Particular requirements for fixed immersion heaters

This standard deals with the safety of fixed electric immersion heaters for household and similar purposes that are intended for installation in a water tank for heating water to a temperature below its boiling point. The rated voltage is not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

649. US IEC 60335-2-74:2003 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-74:

Particular requirements for portable immersion heaters

This standard deals with the safety of portable electric immersion heaters for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. Appliances not intended for normal household use but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard.

650. US IEC 60335-2-76:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part2-76: Particular requirements for electric fence energizers

This standard deals with the safety of electric fence energizers, the rated voltage of which is not more than 250 V and by means of which fence wires in agricultural, feral animal control and security fences may be electrified or monitored.

651. US IEC 60335-2-77:2002 Safety of household and similar electrical appliances – Part 2-77: Particular requirements for pedestrian controlled mains-operated lawnmowers

This standard deals with the safety of pedestrian controlled mains-operated electrical, cylinder or rotary lawnmowers designed primarily for use around the home or for similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V single phase.

652. US IEC 60335-2-78:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-78: Particular requirements for outdoor barbecues

This standard deals with the safety of outdoor barbecues for household and similar use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. Appliances not intended for normal household use but that nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard.

653. US IEC 60335-2-80: 2008, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-80: Particular requirements for fans (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard deals with the safety of electric fans for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

654. US IEC 60335-2-82:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-82: Particular requirements for amusement machines and personal service machines

This standard deals with the safety of electric commercial amusement machines and personal service machines, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances.

655. US IEC 60335-2-89:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-89: Particular requirements for commercial refrigerating appliances with an incorporated or remote refrigerant condensing unit or compressor

This standard specifies safety requirements for electrically operated commercial refrigerating appliances that have an incorporated compressor or that are supplied in two units for assembly as a single appliance in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions (split system).

656. US IEC 60335-2-90:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-90: Particular requirements for commercial microwave ovens

This standard deals with the safety of microwave ovens intended for commercial use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances. Appliances covered by this standard incorporate a door for user access to the cavity.

657. US IEC 60335-2-91:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-91: Particular requirements for walk behind and hand-held lawn trimmers and lawn hedge trimmers

US IEC 60335-2-91:2008 deals with the safety of electric powered walk-behind and hand-held lawn trimmers and lawn edge trimmers, with cutting element(s) of non metallic filament line or freely pivoting non metallic cutter(s), with a kinetic energy of not more than 10 J each, used by a standing operator for cutting grass, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for a.c. or 50 V d.c.. Main changes in this edition include the revised endurance test in Clause 18; Annex B, which allows for battery-powered trimmers; and addition of informative

Annexes BB, CC and EE on vibration, noise and safety instructions..

658. US IEC 60335-2-103:2003
Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-103: Particular requirements for drives for gates, doors and windows

This standard deals with the safety of gas, oil and solid-fuel burning appliances having electrical connections, for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. This Standard deals with the safety of electric drives for horizontally and vertically moving gates, doors and windows for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. It also covers the hazards associated with the movement of the driven part. This standard covers the electrical safety and some other safety aspects of these appliances.

659. US IEC 60335-2-104:2004
Household and similar electrical appliances – Part 2-104: Particular requirements for appliances to recover and/or recycle refrigerant from air conditioning and refrigeration equipment

This standard applies to appliances not intended for normal household use but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops, offices, hotels, restaurants, hospitals, in industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard.

660. US IEC 60335-2-105:2004
Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-105: Particular requirements for multifunctional shower cabinets

This standard deals with the safety of electric multifunctional shower cabinets for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. Appliances not intended for normal household use but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in hotels, fitness centers and similar locations, are within the scope of this standard.

661. US IEC 60350-2:2017, Household electric cooking appliances — Part 2: Hobs — Methods for measuring performance

This Uganda Standard defines methods for measuring the performance of electric hobs for household use. Appliances covered by this document can be built-in or designed to be placed on a work surface. The hob can also be a part of a cooking range. This document does not apply to portable appliances for cooking, grilling and similar functions (see IEC 61817). This document defines the main performance characteristics of hobs which are of interest to the user and specifies methods for measuring these characteristics. This document does not specify a classification or ranking for performance.

662. US IEC 60400:1999 Lamp holders for tubular fluorescent lamps and starter holders

This standard states the technical and dimensional requirements for lamp holders for tubular fluorescent lamps and for starter-holders, and the methods of test to be used in determining the safety and the fit of the lamps in the lamp holders and the starters in the starter holders.

663. US IEC 60432-1:1999+AMD1:2005+AMD2:2011, Incandescent lamps — Safety specifications — Part 1: Tungsten filament lamps for domestic and similar general lighting purposes

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety and interchangeability requirements of tungsten filament incandescent lamps for general lighting service. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 254:2000, Specification for tungsten filament lamps for general lighting service, which has been republished.*)

664. US IEC 60496:1975, Methods for measuring the performance of electric warming plates for household and similar purposes

This Uganda Standard applies to electric warming plates for household and similar purposes. Similar purposes denotes use in other than household areas, e.g. inns, coffee-houses, tea-rooms, small hotels, but only where the periods of use and the load are compatible with household purposes

665. US IEC 60502-1:2009, Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV ($U_m = 1,2 \text{ kV}$) up to 30 kV ($U_m = 36 \text{ kV}$) - Part 1: Cables for rated voltages of 1 kV ($U_m = 1,2 \text{ kV}$) and 3 kV ($U_m = 3,6 \text{ kV}$)

This Uganda Standard specifies the construction, dimensions and test requirements of power cables with extruded solid insulation for rated voltages of 1 kV ($U_m = 1,2 \text{ kV}$) and 3 kV ($U_m = 3,6 \text{ kV}$) for fixed installations such as distribution networks or industrial installations. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 506-1:2008, Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV ($U_m = 1.2 \text{ kV}$) up to 30 kV ($U_m = 36 \text{ kV}$) — Part 1: Cables for rated voltages of 1 kV ($U_m = 1.2 \text{ kV}$) and 3 kV ($U_m = 3.6 \text{ kV}$), which has been republished.*)

666. US IEC 60502-2:2014, Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV ($U_m = 1,2 \text{ kV}$) up to 30 kV ($U_m = 36 \text{ kV}$) – Part 2: Cables for rated voltages from 6 kV ($U_m = 7,2 \text{ kV}$) up to 30 kV ($U_m = 36 \text{ kV}$)

This Uganda Standard specifies the construction, dimensions and test requirements of power cables with extruded solid insulation from 6 kV up to 30 kV for fixed installations such as distribution networks or industrial installations. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 506-2:2008, Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV ($U_m = 1.2 \text{ kV}$) up to 30 kV ($U_m = 36 \text{ kV}$) — Part 2: Cables for rated voltages from 6 kV ($U_m = 7.2 \text{ kV}$) up to 30 kV ($U_m = 36 \text{ kV}$), which has been republished.*)

667. US IEC 60502-4:2010, Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV ($U_m = 1,2 \text{ kV}$) up to 30 kV

($U_m = 36 \text{ kV}$) - Part 4: Test requirements on accessories for cables with rated voltages from 6 kV ($U_m = 7.2 \text{ kV}$) up to 30 kV ($U_m = 36 \text{ kV}$)

This Uganda Standard specifies the test requirements for type testing of accessories for power cables with rated voltages from 3,6/6 (7,2) kV up to 18/30 (36) kV, complying with IEC 60502-2. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 506-4:2008, Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV ($U_m = 1.2 \text{ kV}$) up to 30 kV ($U_m = 36 \text{ kV}$) — Part 4: Test requirements on accessories for cables with rated voltages from 6 kV ($U_m = 7.2 \text{ kV}$) up to 30 kV ($U_m = 36 \text{ kV}$), which has been republished)*

668. US IEC 60601-1:2005+AMD1:2012+AMD2:2020, Medical electrical equipment — Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance

This Uganda Standard applies to the basic safety and essential performance of medical electrical equipment and medical electrical systems, hereafter referred to as ME equipment and ME systems.

669. US IEC 60619:1993/AMD2:2004, Electrically operated food preparation appliances — Methods for measuring the performance

This Uganda Standard applies to electrically operated food preparation appliances for household use. The purpose of this standard is to state and define test methods of measuring the functions that can be carried out by means of household electrical food

preparation appliances, which are of interest to the user and to give some guidelines for the evaluation of test results. Taking into account the lower grade of accuracy and repeatability, due to variations in time and origin of test materials and ingredients and to the influence of the subjective judgement of test operators, the described test methods may be applied more reliably for comparative testing of a number of appliances at approximately the same time, in the same laboratory, by the same operator and with the same utensils, rather than for testing of single appliances in different laboratories. As there is no definition of a given type or size of oven, and as a number of the tests involve baking of the final product in order to make a determination of volume, a variation in results can be expected between ovens used. All comparative tests should be under-taken in the same oven. This standard is not concerned with safety. It does not apply to appliances designed exclusively for commercial or industrial use.

670. US IEC 60665:2018, AC ventilating fans and regulators for household and similar purposes — Methods for measuring performance

This Uganda Standard specifies the performance and the corresponding methods of test of AC ventilating fans for household and similar purposes intended for air forcing and exhaust, driven by single-phase AC motors having a power consumption of less than 125 W (including any associated regulators) for use on single-phase AC circuits not exceeding 250 V. This document

applies to ventilating fans such as partition fans for walls and windows and duct fans.

671. US IEC 60669-1: 2007, Switches for household and similar fixed-electrical installations — Part 1: General requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard applies to manually operated general switches, for a.c only with a rated voltage not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 63 A, intended for household and similar fixed electrical installations, either indoors or outdoors.

672. US IEC 60669-2-1:2002 Switches for household and similar fixed electrical installations – Part 2-1: Particular requirements - Electronic switches

This standard applies to manually operated general purpose switches for a.c. only, with a rated voltage not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 63 A.

673. US IEC 60669-2-2:2002 Switches for household and similar fixed electrical installations – Part 2: Particular requirements – Section 2: Remote-control switches (RCS)

This standard applies to electronic switches and to associated electronic extension units for household and similar fixed electrical installations either indoors or outdoors.

674. US IEC 60669-2-3:1997 Switches for household and similar fixed electrical installations – Part 2-3: Particular requirements – Time-delay switches (TDS)

This standard applies to remote-control switches (hereinafter referred to as RCS). This standard applies to electromagnetic RCS with a rated voltage not exceeding 440

V and a rated current not exceeding 63 A, and to electronic RCS with a rated voltage not exceeding 250 V and a rated current not exceeding 16 A, intended for household and similar fixed electrical installations, either indoors or outdoors.

675. US IEC 60669-2-4:2004 Switches for household and similar fixed electrical installations – Part 2-4: Particular requirements – Isolating switches

This standard applies to time-delay switches (hereinafter referred to as TDS) with a rated voltage not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 63 A, intended for household and similar fixed electrical installations, either indoors or outdoors, operated by hand and/or by remote control and which are provided with a mechanical, thermal, pneumatic, hydraulic or electrical operated time-delay device or with a device which combines any of them.

676. US IEC 60686:1980 Stabilized power supplies, a.c. output

This standard applies to stabilized power supplies designed to supply a.c. power from an a.c. or d.c. source. Power supplies for electrical measurements are excluded.

677. US IEC 60670-1:2002 Boxes and enclosures for electrical accessories for household and similar fixed electrical installations – Part 1: General requirements

This standard applies to manually operated general purpose isolating switches with a rated voltage not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 125 A, intended for household and similar fixed electrical installations, either indoors or outdoors.

678. US IEC 60670-21:2004 Boxes and enclosures for electrical accessories for household and similar fixed electrical installations – Part 21: Particular requirements for boxes and enclosures with provision for suspension means

This standard applies to boxes, enclosures and parts of enclosures (hereafter called “boxes” and “enclosures”) for electrical accessories with a rated voltage not exceeding 1 000 V a.c. and 1 500 V d.c. intended for household or similar fixed electrical installations, either indoors or outdoors.

679. US IEC 60670-22:2003 Boxes and enclosures for electrical accessories for household and similar fixed electrical installations – Part 22: Particular requirements for connecting boxes and enclosures

This standard applies to boxes and enclosures with provision for suspension means.

680. US IEC 60879:2019, Comfort fans and regulators for household and similar purposes — Methods for measuring performance

This Uganda Standard specifies the performance-measuring methods of comfort fans and regulators for household and similar purposes, including conventional fans, tower fans and bladeless fans, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase fans and 480 V for other fans, and their rated power input being less than 125 W.

681. US IEC 60884-1:2005 Plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes Safety - Part 1: General requirements

This Part of the standard applies to plugs and fixed or portable socket-outlets for a.c. only, with and without earthing contact, with a rated voltage above 50 V but not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 32 A, intended for household and similar purposes, either, indoors or outdoors.

682. US IEC 60884-2-1:2005 Plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes Part 2- 1: Particular requirements for fused plugs

This Part of the standard applies where fuses are primarily intended to protect the flexible cable or cord (e.g. with ring circuits).

683. US IEC 60884-2-2:2005 Plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes Part 2-2: Particular requirements for socket-outlets for appliances

This Part of the standard applies to socket-outlets integrated or intended to be incorporated in or fixed to appliances.

684. US IEC 60884-2-3:2005 Plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes - Part 2-3: Particular requirements for switched socket-outlets without interlock for fixed installations

This Part of the standard applies to fixed switched socket-outlets for a.c. only, with or without earthing, with a rated voltage not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 32 A.

685. US IEC 60884-2-4:2005 Plugs and socket-outlets for household and

similar purposes Part 2-4: Particular requirements for plugs 'and socket-outlets for SELV

This Part of the standard applies to plugs, fixed or portable socket-outlets, and to socket-outlets for appliances with d.c. or a.c. (50/60 Hz) SELV with rated current of 16 A.

686. US IEC 60884-2-5:2005 Plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes Part 2- 5: Particular requirements for adaptors

This standard applies to shuttered and non-shuttered, fused and non-fused adaptors for a.c. only.

687. US IEC 60888:1987, Zinc-coated steel wires for stranded conductors

This Uganda Standard applies to zinc-coated steel wires used in the construction and/or reinforcement of conductors for overhead power transmission purposes. It is intended to cover all wires used in constructions where the individual wire diameters, including coating, are in the range of 1.25 mm to 5.50 mm. Three grades of steel are included to reflect the needs of conductor users: regular steel, high strength steel and extra high strength steel. Two classes of coating represented by minimum zinc mass per unit area are included: Class 1 and Class 2. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 509:2008, Zinc-coated steel wires for stranded conductors, which has been republished*).

688. US IEC 60889:1987, Hard-drawn aluminium wire for overhead line conductors

This Uganda Standard is applicable to hard-drawn aluminium wires for the manufacture of stranded conductors for overhead power

transmission purposes. It specifies the mechanical and electrical properties of wires in the diameter range 1.25 mm to 5.00 mm. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 510:2008, Hard-drawn aluminium wire for overhead line conductors, which has been republished*).

689. US IEC 60901:1996 Single-capped fluorescent lamps – Performance specifications

This standard specifies the performance requirements for single-capped fluorescent lamps for general lighting service. The requirements of this standard relate only to type testing. Conditions of compliance, including methods of statistical assessment, are under consideration.

690. US IEC 60904-2:2015, Photovoltaic devices – Part 2: Requirements for photovoltaic reference devices

This Uganda Standard gives requirements for the classification, selection, packaging, marking, calibration and care of photovoltaic reference devices. This standard covers photovoltaic reference devices used to determine the electrical performance of photovoltaic cells, modules and arrays under natural and simulated sunlight. It does not cover photovoltaic reference devices for use under concentrated sunlight. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 463-2:2005 Photovoltaic devices — Part 2: Requirements for reference solar cells, which has been republished*).

691. US IEC 60921:2004 Ballasts for tubular fluorescent lamps — Performance requirements

This standard specifies the performance requirements for ballasts, excluding resistance types, for use on a.c. supplies up to 1 000 V at 50 Hz or 60 Hz, associated with tubular fluorescent lamps with pre-heated cathodes operated with or without a starter or starting device and having rated wattages, dimensions and characteristics as specified in IEC 60081 and 60901. It applies to complete ballasts and their component parts such as resistors, transformers and capacitors. A.C. supplied electronic ballasts for tubular fluorescent lamps for high frequency operation specified in IEC 61347-2-3 are excluded from the scope of this standard.

692. US IEC 60934:2000 Circuit breakers for equipment (CBE)

This Uganda Standard is applicable to mechanical switching devices designed as "circuit breakers for equipment (CBE) intended to provide protection to circuits within electrical equipment. This standard is also applicable to switching devices for protection of electrical equipment in case of under voltage and/or over voltage. It is applicable for a.c. not exceeding 440 V and/or d.c. not exceeding 250 V and a rated current not exceeding 125 A.

693. US IEC 60947-1:2004 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 1: General rules

This standard applies, when required by the relevant product standard, to switchgear and control gear hereinafter referred to as "equipment" and intended to be connected to circuits, the rated voltage of which does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c.

694. US IEC 60947-2:2003 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 2: Circuit breakers

This standard applies, when required by the relevant product standard, to switchgear and controlgear hereinafter referred to as "equipment" and intended to be connected to circuits, the rated voltage of which does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c.

695. US IEC 60947-3:1999 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 3: Switches, disconnectors, switch-disconnectors and fuse-combination units

This standard applies to circuit-breakers, the main contacts of which are intended to be connected to circuits, the rated voltage of which does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c.; it also contains additional requirements for integrally fused circuit-breakers. It applies whatever the rated currents, the method of construction or the proposed applications of the circuit-breakers may be.

696. US IEC 60947-4-1:1990 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 4-1: Contactors and motor-starters - Electromechanical contactors and motor-starters

This standard applies to switches, disconnectors, switch-disconnectors and fuse-combination units to be used in distribution circuits and motor circuits of which the rated voltage does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c. Auxiliary switches fitted to equipment within the scope of this standard shall comply with the requirements of IEC 60947-5-1. This standard does not include the additional

requirements necessary for electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres.

697. US IEC 60947-4-2:1999 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 4-2: Contactors and motor-starters – AC semiconductor motor controllers and starters

This part of standard applies to the types of equipment listed in 1.1 and 1.2 whose main contacts are intended to be connected to circuits the rated voltage of which does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c.

698. US IEC 60947-4-3:1999 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 4-3: Contactors and motor-starters - A.C. semiconductor controllers and contactors for non-motor loads

This standard applies to controllers and starters, which may include a series mechanical switching device, intended to be connected to circuits, the rated voltage of which does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. This standard characterizes controllers and starters with and without bypass means. Controllers and starters dealt with in this standard are not normally designed to interrupt short-circuit currents.

699. US IEC 60947-5-1:2003 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 5-1: Control circuit devices and switching elements – Electromechanical control circuit devices

This standard applies to a.c. semiconductor non-motor load controllers and contactors intended for performing electrical operations by changing the state of a.c. electric circuits between the ON-state and the OFF-state.

700. US IEC 60950-1:2001 Information technology equipment - Safety – Part 1: General requirements

This standard is applicable to mains-powered or battery-powered information technology equipment, including electrical business equipment and associated equipment, with a rated voltage not exceeding 600 V. This standard is also applicable to such information technology equipment: designed for use as telecommunication terminal equipment and telecommunication network infrastructure equipment, regardless of the source of power; designed and intended to be connected directly to, or used as infrastructure equipment in a cable distribution system, regardless of the source of power; and designed to use the ac mains supply as a communication transmission medium.

701. US IEC 60968:2015, Self-ballasted fluorescent lamps for general lighting services — Safety requirements (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety and interchangeability requirements, together with the test methods and conditions required to show compliance of tubular fluorescent lamps with integrated means for controlling starting and stable operation (self-ballasted fluorescent lamps). *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60968:1999, Self-ballasted lamps for general lighting services — Safety requirements, which has been technically revised).*

702. US IEC 60969:2016, Self-ballasted compact fluorescent lamps for general lighting services —

Performance requirements (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements together with test methods and conditions required to show compliance of self-ballasted compact fluorescent lamps intended for general lighting services. This standard applies to self-ballasted compact fluorescent lamps of voltages >50V and all power ratings with lamp caps complying with IEC 60061-1. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60969:1999, Self-ballasted lamps for general lighting services — Performance requirements, which has been technically revised).*

703. US IEC 60974-1:1998 Welding arc equipment – Part 1: Welding power sources

This standard is applicable to power sources for arc welding and allied processes designed for industrial and professional use and supplied by a voltage within the low voltage range (as specified in IEC 38) or driven by mechanical means. This standard is not applicable to welding power sources for manual metal arc welding with limited duty operation which are designed mainly for use by laymen.

704. US IEC 60974-11:2004 Welding arc equipment – Part 11: Electrode holders

This standard specifies safety and performance requirements of electrode holders; is applicable to electrode holders for manual metal arc welding with electrodes up to 10 mm in diameter.

705. US IEC 60974-12:1992 Welding arc equipment – Part 12: Coupling devices for welding cables

This standard specifies the test and construction requirements of coupling devices for flexible welding cables.

706. US IEC 61000-1-1: 1992, Electromagnetic compatibility

The Uganda Standard describes and interprets various terms considered to be of basic importance to concepts and practical application in the design and evaluation of electromagnetically compatible systems. In addition, attention is drawn to the distinction between electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) tests carried out in a standardized set-up and those carried out at the location where a device (equipment or system) is installed (in situ tests).

707. US IEC 61035-1:1990 Specification for conduit fittings for electrical installations – Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for conduit fittings for use with conduits for the protection of conductors and/or cables in electrical installations, and type tests for the quality of joints of conduit fittings to conduit.

708. US IEC 61035-2-1:1993 Specification for conduit fittings for electrical installations – Part 2: Particular specifications – Section 1: Metal conduit fittings

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for metal conduit fittings, for use with circular, threadable or non-threadable conduits complying with IEC 60614. This standard is not applicable to fittings for use with flexible conduits.

709. US IEC 61035-2-2:1993 Specification for conduit fittings for electrical installations – Part 2:

Particular specifications – Section 2: Conduit fittings of insulating material

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for conduit fittings of insulating material, for use with circular conduits complying with IEC 60614. It is not applicable to fittings for use with flexible conduits.

710. US IEC 61035-2-3:1993 Specification for conduit fittings for electrical installations – Part 2: Particular specifications – Section 3: Fittings for flexible conduits of metal, insulating or composite materials and for pliable conduits of metal or composite materials

This standard specifies requirements for conduit fittings for use with flexible conduits of metal, insulating or composite materials and with pliable conduits of metal or composite materials.

711. US IEC 61035-2-4:1995 Specification for conduit fittings for electrical installations – Part 2: Particular specifications – Section 4: Conduit fittings of aluminium alloy

This standard specifies requirements for aluminium alloy conduit fittings, for use with aluminium alloy conduits.

712. US IEC 61058-1:2001 Switches for appliances – Part 1: General requirements

This standard applies to switches for appliances actuated by hand, by foot or by other human activity for use in, on or with appliances and other equipment for household and similar purposes, with a rated voltage not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 63 A. Also covers the indirect actuation of the switch when the

function of the actuating member is provided by a part of an appliance or equipment.

713. US IEC 61058-2-1:1992 Switches for appliances – Part 2-1: Particular requirements for cord switches

This standard applies to switches intended to be connected to a flexible cable and: For switches used in tropical climates, additional requirements may be necessary; Attention is drawn to the fact that the standards for appliances and equipment may contain additional or alternative requirements for switches; Throughout this standard the word "appliance" means "apparatus" or "equipment"; This part of standard is applicable when testing cord switches; Throughout this standard the word "switch" means "cord switch" unless otherwise stated; and Throughout this standard the term "flexible cable" means "flexible cable or cord".

714. US IEC 61058-2-4:2003 Switches for appliances – Part 2-4: Particular requirements for independently mounted switches

This standard applies to independently mounted switches for appliances (mechanical or electronic) actuated by hand, by foot or by other human activity, to operate or control electrical appliances and other equipment for household or similar purposes with a rated voltage not exceeding 480 V and a rated current not exceeding 63 A. These switches are intended to be operated by a person, via an actuating member or by actuating a sensing unit. The actuating member or sensing unit can be integral with or arranged separately, either physically or electrically, from the switch

and may involve transmission of a signal, for example electrical, optical, acoustic or thermal, between the actuating member or sensing unit and the switch.

715. US IEC 61058-2-5:1994 Switches for appliances – Part 2-5: Particular requirements for change-over selectors

This Uganda Standard applies to change-over selectors for appliances actuated by hand, by foot, or by other human activity for use in, on, or with, appliances and other equipment for household and similar purposes, with rated voltage not exceeding 440 V and a rated current not exceeding 63 A.

716. US IEC 61084-1:1991 Cable trunking and ducting systems for electrical installations – Part 1: General requirements

This standard specifies requirements for cable trunking and cable ducting systems intended for the accommodation, and where necessary for the segregation, of conductors, cables or cords and/or other electrical equipment in electrical installations. It does not apply to conduit, cable tray or cable ladder or current-carrying parts within the system.

717. US IEC 61084-2-1:1996 Cable trunking and ducting systems for electrical installations – Part 2: Particular requirements – Section 1: Cable trunking and ducting systems intended for mounting on walls or ceilings

This standard specifies requirements for cable trunking and ducting systems intended for mounting on walls or ceilings. The cable trunking and ducting systems accommodate

and, where necessary, segregate conductors, cables or cords and other electrical equipment. The systems are intended to be mounted directly on walls or ceilings, flush or semi flush, or indirectly on walls or ceilings or on structures away from walls or ceilings. Cable trunking and ducting systems are hereinafter called CTIDS. This standard does not apply to conduits, cable trays or cable ladders, electrical accessories e.g. switches, socket-outlets or the like, for which other IEC standards apply, or current carrying parts within the system.

718. US IEC 61084-2-2:2003 Cable trunking and ducting systems for electrical installations – Part 2-2: Particular requirements - Cable trunking systems and cable ducting systems intended for underfloor and flushfloor installation

This standard specifies requirements for cable trunking systems and cable ducting systems intended for the accommodation, and where necessary for the segregation, of conductors, cables or cords and/or other electrical equipment in electrical installations. It applies to cable trunking systems and cable ducting systems which are mounted beneath or flush with the top face of the finished floor, including their system components. This specification does not apply to conduits, cable trays or cable ladders or to current-carrying parts within the system.

719. US IEC 61084-2-4:1996 Cable trunking and ducting systems for electrical installations – Part 2: Particular requirements – Section 4: Service poles

This standard specifies requirements for service poles intended for the accommodation, and where necessary for the segregation, of conductors, cables or cords and/or other electrical equipment in electrical installations. This standard does not apply to conduits, cable trays or cable ladders or to current-carrying parts within the system.

720. US IEC 61199:1999 Single-capped fluorescent lamps— Safety specifications

This standard specifies the safety requirements for single-capped fluorescent lamps for general lighting purposes of all groups having 2G7, 2GX7, GR8, G10q, GR10q, GX10q, GY10q, 2G11, G23, GX23, G24, GX32 and 2G13 caps. Also specifies the method a manufacturer should use to show compliance with the requirements of this standard.

721. US IEC 61215-1:2016, Terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules — Design qualification and type approval — Part 1: Test requirements

This Uganda Standard lays down IEC requirements for the design qualification and type approval of terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules suitable for long term operation in general open air climates, as defined in IEC 60721-2-1. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 61215:2005, Crystalline silicon terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules — Design qualification and type approval, which has been technically revised).*

722. US IEC 61215-1-1:2016, Terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules — Design qualification and

type approval — Part 1-1: Special requirements for testing of crystalline silicon photovoltaic (PV) modules

This Uganda Standard lays down IEC requirements for the design qualification and type approval of terrestrial photovoltaic modules suitable for long-term operation in general open air climates, as defined in IEC 60721-2-1. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 61215:2005, Crystalline silicon terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules — Design qualification and type approval, which has been technically revised).*

723. US IEC 61215-2:2016, Terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules — Design qualification and type approval — Part 2: Test procedures

This Uganda Standard lays down IEC requirements for the design qualification and type approval of terrestrial photovoltaic modules suitable for long-term operation in general open air climates, as defined in IEC 60721-2-1. This part of US IEC 61215 is intended to apply to all terrestrial flat plate module materials such as crystalline silicon module types as well as thin-film modules. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 61215:2005, Crystalline silicon terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules — Design qualification and type approval, which has been technically revised).*

724. US IEC 61309:1995, Deep-fat fryers for household use — Methods for measuring the performance

This Uganda Standard applies to electric deep-fat fryers for household use with a capacity

of up to 4 I of oil or fat. The purpose of this standard is to state and define the principal performance characteristics of deep-fat fryers which are of interest to the user, to describe test methods for measuring these characteristics and to give some guidelines for the evaluation of the test results. Taking into account the low degree of accuracy and repeatability, due to variations in time and origin of test materials and ingredients and to the influence of the subjective judgement of test **operators**, the described test methods may be applied more reliably for comparative testing of a number of appliances at approximately the same time, in the same laboratory, by the same operator and with the same utensils, rather than for the testing of single appliances in different laboratories.

725. US IEC 61347-2-13:2014+AMD1:2016, Lamp controlgear — Part 2-13: Particular requirements for d.c. or a.c. supplied electronic controlgear for LED modules

This Uganda Standard specifies particular safety requirements for electronic controlgear for use on d.c. or a.c. supplies up to 1 000 V (a.c. at 50 Hz or 60 Hz) and at an output frequency which can deviate from the supply frequency, associated with LED modules. Controlgear for LED modules specified in this standard are designed to provide constant voltage or current at SELV or higher voltages. Deviations from the pure voltage and current types do not exclude the gear from this standard. The annexes of IEC 61347-1 which are applicable according to this Part 2-13 and using the word “lamp” are

understood to also comprise LED modules. Particular requirements for SELV controlgear are given in Annex I. Performance requirements are covered by IEC 62384. Plug-in controlgear, being part of the luminaire, are covered as for built-in controlgear by the additional requirements of the luminaire standard.

726. US IEC 61386-1:1996 Conduit systems for electrical installations – Part 1: General requirements

This standard specifies requirements and tests for conduit systems, including conduits and conduit fittings, for the protection and management of insulated conductors and/or cables in electrical installations or in communication systems up to 1 000 V a.c. and/or 1 500 V d.c.

727. US IEC 61386-21:2002 Conduit systems for cable management – Part 21: Particular requirements – Rigid conduit systems

This standard specifies the requirements for rigid conduit systems.

728. US IEC 61386-22:2002 Conduit systems for cable management – Part 22: Particular requirements – Pliable conduit systems

This standard specifies the requirements for pliable conduit systems including self-recovering conduit systems.

729. US IEC 61386-23:2002 Conduit systems for cable management – Part 23: Particular requirements – Flexible conduit systems

This standard specifies the requirements for flexible conduit systems.

730. US IEC 61386-24:2004 Conduit systems for cable management – Part

24: Particular requirements – Conduit systems buried underground

This standard specifies requirements and tests for conduit systems buried underground including conduits and conduit fittings for the protection and management of insulated conductors and/or cables in electrical installations or in communication systems. This standard applies to metallic, non-metallic and composite systems including threaded and non-threaded entries which terminate the system

731. US IEC 61427-1:2013, Secondary cells and batteries for renewable energy storage — General requirements and methods of test — Part 1: Photovoltaic off-grid application

This Uganda Standard gives general information relating to the requirements for the secondary batteries used in photovoltaic energy systems and to the typical methods of test used for the verification of battery performances. This part deals with cells and batteries used in photovoltaic off-grid applications. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 149-1:2002, Secondary cells and batteries for solar photovoltaic energy systems — Part 1: General requirements and methods of test, which has been technically revised*).

732. US IEC 61427-2:2015; Secondary cells and batteries for renewable energy storage — General requirements and methods of test — Part 2: On-grid applications

This Uganda Standard relates to secondary batteries used in on-grid Electrical Energy Storage (EES) applications and provides the associated methods of test for the

verification of their endurance, properties and electrical performance in such applications. The test methods are essentially battery chemistry neutral, i.e. applicable to all secondary battery types. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 149-1:2002, Secondary cells and batteries for solar photovoltaic energy systems — Part 1: General requirements and methods of test, which has been technically revised*).

733. US IEC 61646: 2008, Thin-film terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules — Design qualification and type approval

This Uganda Standard lays down requirements for the design qualification and type approval of terrestrial, thin-film photovoltaic modules suitable for long term operation in general open-air climates as defined in IEC 60721-2-1. This standard is intended to apply to all terrestrial flat plate module materials not covered by US IEC 61215. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 553:2005, Thin film terrestrial PV (PV) modules — design qualification and type approval, which has been republished*).

734. US IEC 61702: 1995, Rating of direct coupled photovoltaic (PV) pumping systems

This Uganda Standard defines predicted short-term characteristics (instantaneous and for a typical daily period) of direct coupled photovoltaic (PV) water pumping systems. It also defines minimum actual performance values to be obtained on-site. It does not address PV pumping systems with batteries.

735. US IEC 62031:2018, LED modules for general lighting — Safety specifications

This Uganda Standard specifies general and safety requirements for light-emitting diode (LED) modules:

- non-integrated LED modules (LEDni modules) and semi-integrated LED modules (LEDsi modules) for operation under constant voltage, constant current or constant power;
- Integrated LED modules (LEDi modules) for use on DC supplies up to 250 V or AC supplies up to 1 000 V at 50 Hz or 60 Hz.

LED modules within the scope of this document can be integral, built-in or independent. This document is not applicable for LED lamps

736. US IEC 62040-1:2013, Uninterruptible power systems (UPS)

— Part 1: General and safety requirements for UPS

This Uganda Standard applies to uninterruptible power systems (UPS) with an electrical energy storage device in the d.c. link. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 62040-1-1:2004, Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 1-1: General and safety requirements for UPS used in operator access areas; and US IEC 62040-1-2:2004, Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 1-2: General and safety requirements for UPS used in restricted access locations; which has been technically revised*).

737. US IEC 62040-2:2005, Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 2: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard applies to UPS units intended to be installed

- as a unit or in UPS systems comprising a number of interconnected UPS and associated control/switchgear forming a single power system; and
- in any operator accessible area or in separated electrical locations, connected to low-voltage supply networks for either industrial or residential, commercial and light industrial environments.

This part of US IEC 62040 is intended as a product standard allowing the EMC conformity assessment of products of categories C1, C2 and C3 as defined in this standard, before placing them on the market.

(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 62040-2:1999, Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 2: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements, which has been technically revised).

738. US IEC 62040-3:1999

Uninterruptible power systems (UPS)

— Part 3: Method of specifying the performance and test requirements

This standard applies to electronic direct a.c. converter systems with electrical energy storage means in the d.c. link. It ensures continuity of an alternating power source. And also includes the method of specifying all power switches that form integral parts of a UPS and are associated with its output. Included are interrupters, bypass switches, isolating switches, load transfer switches and tie switches does not refer to conventional mains distribution boards, rectifier input switches or d.c. switches or UPS based on rotating machines. It defines a complete uninterruptible power system in

terms of its performance and not individual UPS functional units.

739. US IEC 62052-11:2003, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – General requirements, tests and test conditions – Part 11: Metering equipment

This Uganda Standard covers type tests for electricity metering equipment for indoor and outdoor application and applies to newly manufactured equipment designed to measure the electrical energy on 50Hz or 60Hz networks, with a voltage up to 600V.

740. US IEC 62052-21:2004, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – General requirements, tests and test conditions – Part 21: Tariff and load control equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for the type of newly manufactured indoor tariff and load control equipment, like electronic ripple control receivers and time switches that are used to control electrical loads, multi-tariff registers and maximum demand indicator devices. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62052-21:2004).

741. US IEC 62053-11:2003, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – Particular requirements – Part 11: Electromechanical meters for active energy (classes 0.5, 1 and 2)

This Uganda Standard applies only to newly manufactured electromechanical watt-hour meters of accuracy classes 0.5, 1 and 2, for the measurement of alternating current electrical active energy of 50Hz or 60Hz networks and it applies to their type tests only. It applies only to electromechanical watt-hour meters for indoor and outdoor

application consisting of a measuring element and register(s) enclosed together in a meter case. It also applies to operation indicator(s) and test output(s).

742. US IEC 62053-22:2003, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – Particular requirements – Part 22: Static meters for active energy (classes 0.2S and 0.5S)

This Uganda Standard applies only to newly manufactured static watt-hour meters of accuracy classes 0.2S and 0.5S, for the measurement of alternating current electrical active energy in 50Hz or 60Hz networks and it applies to their type tests only. It applies only to transformer operated static watt-hour meters for indoor application consisting of a measuring element and register(s) enclosed together in a meter case. It also applies to operation indicator(s) and test output(s). If the meter has a measuring element for more than one type of energy (multi-energy meters), or when other functional elements, like maximum demand indicators, electronic tariff registers, time switches, ripple control receivers, data communication interfaces, etc. are enclosed in the meter case, then the relevant standards for these elements also apply. It does not apply to: watt-hour meters where the voltage across the connection terminals exceeds 600V (line-to-line voltage for meters for polyphase systems); portable meters and meters for outdoor use; data interfaces to the register of the meter; and reference meters.

743. US IEC 62053-23:2003, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – Particular requirements – Part 23: Static meters for reactive energy (classes 2 and 3)

This Uganda Standard applies only to newly manufactured static var-hour meters of accuracy classes 2 and 3, for the measurement of alternating current electrical reactive energy in 50Hz or 60Hz networks and it applies to their type tests only. For practical reasons, this standard is based on a conventional definition of reactive energy for sinusoidal currents and voltages containing the fundamental frequency only. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62053-23:2003).

744. US IEC 62053-31:1998, Electricity metering equipment (AC) — Particular requirements — Part 31: Pulse output devices for electromechanical and electronic meters (two wires only)

This Uganda Standard is applicable to passive, two-wire, externally powered pulse output devices to be used in electricity meters as defined by the relevant standards as well as future standards for static VA-hour meters. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62053-31:1998)

745. US IEC 62053-52:2005, Electricity metering equipment (AC) — Particular requirements — Part 52: Symbols

This Uganda Standard applies to letter and graphical symbols intended for marking on and identifying the function of electromechanical or static a.c electricity meters and their auxiliary devices.

The symbols specified in this standard shall be marked on the name-plate, dial-plate, external labels or accessories, or shown on the display of the meter as appropriate. (This

Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62053-52:2005).

746. US IEC (TR) 62055-21:2005

Electricity metering — Payment systems — Part 21: Framework for standardization

This Uganda Standard sets out a framework for the integration of standards into a system specification for electricity payment metering systems. It addresses the payment metering system application process, generic processes, generic functions, data elements, system entities and interfaces that exist in present payment metering systems. The approach taken in the framework is sufficiently generic to payment metering systems so that it should be equally applicable to future systems. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC/TR 62055-21:2005).

747. US IEC 62055-41:2014, Electricity metering — Payment systems — Part 41: Standard transfer specification (STS) — Application layer protocol for one-way token carrier systems

This Uganda Standard specifies the application layer protocol of the STS for transferring units of credit and other management information from a point of sale (POS) system to an STS-compliant payment meter in a one-way token carrier system. It is primarily intended for application with electricity payment meters without a tariff employing energy-based tokens, but may also have application with currency-based token systems and for services other than electricity. It specifies:

- A POS to token carrier interface structured with an application layer protocol and a physical layer protocol using the OSI model as reference;
- Tokens for the application layer protocol to transfer the various messages from the POS to the payment meter;
- security functions and processes in the application layer protocol such as the Standard Transfer Algorithm and the Data Encryption Algorithm, including the generation and distribution of the associated cryptographic keys;
- Security functions and processes in the application layer protocol at the payment meter such as decryption algorithms, token authentication, validation and cancellation;
- Specific requirements for the meter application process in response to tokens received;
- A scheme for dealing with payment meter functionality in the meter application process and associated companion specifications;
- Generic requirements for an STS-compliant key management system;
- Guidelines for a key management system;
- Entities and identifiers used in an STS system;
- Code of practice for the management of TID roll-over

key changes in association with the revised set of base dates;

- Code of practice and maintenance support services from the STS Association.

748. US IEC 62056-47:2006, Electricity metering — Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control — Part 47: COSEM transport layers for IPv4 networks

This Uganda Standard specifies the transport layers for COSEM communication profiles for use on IPv4 networks. These communication profiles contain a connection-less and a connection-oriented transport layer, providing OSI-style services to the service user COSEM application layer. The connection-less transport layer is based on the Internet standard User Datagram Protocol. The connection-oriented transport layer is based on the Internet standard Transmission Control Protocol. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62056-47:2006).

749. US IEC 62058-11:2008, Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) - Acceptance inspection – Part 11: General acceptance inspection methods

The general acceptance inspection methods specified in this standard apply to newly manufactured electricity meters produced and supplied in lots of 50 and above. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62058-11:2008).

750. US IEC 62058-31:2008, Electricity metering equipment (ac) – Acceptance inspection – Part 31: Particular requirements for static

meters for active energy (classes 0.2S, 0.5S 1, and 2)

This Uganda Standard specifies particular requirements for acceptance inspection of newly manufactured direct connected or transformer operated static meters for active energy (classes 0.2S, 0.5S 1, and 2) delivered in lots of quantities above 50. The method of acceptance of smaller lots should be agreed upon by the manufacturer and the customer. The process described herein is primarily intended for acceptance inspection between the manufacturer and the purchaser. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62058-31:2008).

751. US IEC 62106:2000 Specification of the radio data system (RDS) for VHF/FM sound broadcasting in the frequency range from 87,5 to 108,0 MHz

This standard deals with Radio Data System, RDS, is intended for application to VHF/FM sound broadcasts in the range 87.5 MHz to 108.0 MHz which may carry either stereophonic (pilot-tone system) or monophonic programmes. The main objectives of RDS are to enable improved functionality for FM receivers and to make them more user-friendly by using features such as Programme Identification, Programme Service name display and where applicable, automatic tuning for portable and car radios, in particular. The relevant basic tuning and switching information therefore has to be implemented by the type 0 group (see 3.1.5.1), and it is not optional unlike many of the other possible features in RDS.

752. US IEC 62109-1:2010, Safety of power converters for use in

photovoltaic power systems — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard applies to the power conversion equipment (PCE) for use in Photovoltaic (PV) systems where a uniform technical level with respect to safety is necessary. This standard defines the minimum requirements for the design and manufacture of PCE for protection against electric shock, energy, fire, mechanical and other hazards. This standard provides general requirements applicable to all types of PV PCE. There are additional parts of this standard that provide specific requirements for the different types of power converters.

753. US IEC 62109-2:2011, Safety of power converters for use in photovoltaic power systems — Part 2: Particular requirements for inverters

This Uganda Standard covers the particular safety requirements relevant to d.c. to a.c. inverter products as well as products that have or perform inverter functions in addition to other functions, where the inverter is intended for use in photovoltaic power systems. Inverters covered by this standard may be grid-interactive, stand-alone, or multiple mode inverters, may be supplied by single or multiple photovoltaic modules grouped in various array configurations, and may be intended for use in conjunction with batteries or other forms of energy storage. Inverters with multiple functions or modes shall be judged against all applicable requirements for each of those functions and modes. This standard does not address grid interconnection requirements for grid-interactive inverters.

754. US IEC 62253:2011, Photovoltaic pumping systems — Design qualification and performance measurements

This Uganda Standard defines the requirements for design, qualification and performance measurements of photovoltaic pumping systems in stand-alone operation. The outlined measurements are applicable for either indoor tests with PV generator simulator or outdoor tests using a real PV generator. This standard applies to systems with motor pump sets connected to the PV generator directly or via a converter (DC to DC or DC to AC). It does not apply to systems with electrical storage unless this storage is only used for the pump start up (< 100 Wh). The goal is to establish a PV pumping system design verification procedure according to the specific environmental conditions. This standard addresses the following pumping system design features:

- Power vs. flow rate characteristics at constant pumping head
- Pumping head vs. flow rate characteristics at constant speed
- System design parameters and requirements
- System specification
- Documentation requirements
- System design verification procedure

The object of this standard is to establish requirements in order to be able to verify the system performance characteristics of the PV pumping system. For this purpose the test set-up is outlined, the measurements and deviations to be taken are defined and a checklist for the data mining is established

755. US IEC TS 62257-9-5: 2018, Recommendations for renewable energy and hybrid systems for rural electrification — Part 9-5: Integrated systems — Laboratory evaluation of stand-alone renewable energy products for rural electrification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard applies to stand-alone renewable energy products having the following characteristics:

- All components required to provide basic energy services are sold/installed as a kit or integrated into a single component, including at a minimum:
 - A battery/batteries or other energy storage device(s)
 - Power generating device, such as a solar panel, capable of charging the battery/batteries or other energy storage device(s)
 - Cables, switches, wiring, connectors and protective devices sufficient to connect the power generating device, power control unit(s) and energy storage device(s)
 - Loads (optional), such as lighting, load adapter cables (e.g., for mobile devices), and appliances (television, radio, fan, etc.).
- The PV module maximum power point voltage and the working voltage of any other components in the kit do not exceed 35 V. Exceptions are made for AC-to-DC converters that meet appropriate safety standards.

- The peak power rating of the PV module or other power generating device is less than or equal to 350 W.
- No design expertise is required to choose appropriate system components. This document was written primarily for off-grid renewable energy products with batteries and solar modules with DC system voltages not exceeding 35 V and peak power ratings not exceeding 350 W. The tests contained herein are capable in many cases of adequately assessing systems at higher voltages and/or power ratings. In situations where the specifying organization agrees to apply these tests to products with higher voltages and power ratings, the test laboratory is responsible for ensuring that adequate safety measures are employed to protect technicians and test equipment. The specifying organization is also responsible for defining the consumer safety requirements of these products. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US IEC 62257-9-5:2016, Recommendations for renewable energy and hybrid systems for rural electrification — Part 9-5: Integrated systems — Selection of stand-alone lighting kits for rural electrification, which has been technically revised).

756. US IEC TS 62257-9-8:2020, Renewable energy and hybrid systems for rural electrification — Part 1: Integrated systems — Quality standards for stand-alone

renewable energy products with power ratings less than or equal to 350 W

This Uganda Standard provides baseline requirements for quality, durability and truth in advertising to protect consumers of off-grid renewable energy products. Evaluation of these requirements is based on tests described in IEC TS 62257-9-5. This document can be used alone or in conjunction with other international standards that address the safety and durability of components of off-grid renewable energy products. This document applies to stand-alone renewable energy products having the following characteristics:

- The products are powered by photovoltaic (PV) modules or electromechanical power generating devices (such as dynamos), or are designed to use grid electricity to charge a battery or other energy-storage device for off-grid use. The requirements may also be appropriate as guidance for evaluating the quality of devices with other power sources, such as thermoelectric generators.
- The peak power rating of the PV module or other power generating device is less than or equal to 350 W.
- All components required to provide basic energy services are sold/installed as a kit, included as a part of family of products as defined in 4.2.5, or integrated into a single component, including at a minimum:

- a battery/batteries or other energy storage device(s);
- power generating device, such as a solar panel, capable of charging the battery/batteries or other energy storage device(s);
- cables, switches, wiring, connectors and protective devices sufficient to connect the power generating device, power control unit(s) and energy storage device(s).
- The system evaluated includes all the loads (lighting, television, radio, fan, etc.) and load adapter cables that are sold or included as part of the kit or integrated into kit components.
- The PV module maximum power point voltage and the working voltage of any other components in the kit do not exceed 35 V. Exceptions are made for AC-to-DC converters that meet appropriate safety standards. Systems that include PV modules (or combinations of PV modules) with ratings that exceed 240 W at peak power, 35 V at open circuit or 8 A at short circuit are subject to additional safety requirements beyond those assessed in IEC TS 62257-9-5.
- These requirements cover only DC outputs and loads. Products that include inverters, AC outputs/outlets, or AC appliances are not within the scope of this document. Products can have AC inputs.
- No design expertise is required to choose appropriate system components.
- All electrical connections, except for permanent connections made at the time of installation, can be made using plug-and-socket connectors without the use of any tools. All connections made in the field are straightforward to make and do not require technical expertise, such as wrapping wire in a specific direction, soldering, or crimping.

757. US IEC 62305-1:2010, Protection against lightning – Part 1: General principles

This Uganda Standard provides general principles to be followed for protection of structures against lightning, including their installations and contents, as well as persons. The following cases are outside the scope of this standard: railway systems; vehicles, ships, aircraft, offshore installations; underground high pressure pipelines; and pipe, power and telecommunication lines placed outside the structure. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62305-1:2010).

758. US IEC 62305-2:2010, Protection against lightning – Part 2: Risk management

This Uganda Standard is applicable to risk assessment for a structure due to lightning flashes to earth. Its purpose is to provide a procedure for the evaluation of such a risk. Once an upper tolerable limit for the risk has been selected, this procedure allows the selection of appropriate protection measures to be adopted to reduce the risk to or below the tolerable limit. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62305-2:2010).

759. US IEC 62305-3:2010, Protection against lightning – Part 3: Physical damage to structures and life hazard

This Uganda Standard provides the requirements for protection of a structure against physical damage by means of a lightning protection system (LPS), and for protection against injury to living beings due to touch and step voltages in the vicinity of an LPS (see IEC 62305-1). This standard is applicable to: design, installation, inspection and maintenance of an LPS for structures without limitation of their height, and establishment of measures for protection against injury to living beings due to touch and step voltages.

760. US IEC 62305-4:2010 Protection against lightning – Part 4: Electrical and electronic systems within structures

This Uganda Standard provides information for the design, installation, inspection, maintenance and testing of electrical and electronic system protection (SPM) to reduce the risk of permanent failures due to lightning electromagnetic impulse (LEMP) within a structure. This standard does not cover protection against electromagnetic interference due to lightning, which may cause malfunctioning of internal systems. This standard provides guidelines for cooperation between the designer of the electrical and electronic system, and the designer of the protection measures, in an attempt to achieve optimum protection effectiveness. This standard does not deal with detailed design of the electrical and electronic systems themselves.

761. US IEC 62509:2010, Battery charge controllers for photovoltaic

systems — Performance and functioning

This Uganda Standard establishes minimum requirements for the functioning and performance of battery charge controllers (BCC) used with lead acid batteries in terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) systems. The main aims are to ensure BCC reliability and to maximize the life of the battery. This standard shall be used in conjunction with IEC 62093, which describes test and requirements for intended installation application. In addition to the battery charge control functions, this standard addresses the following battery charge control features:

- photovoltaic generator charging of a battery,
- load control,
- protection functions, and
- interface functions.

This standard does not cover MPPT performance, but it is applicable to BCC units that have this feature.

762. US IEC 62560:2015, Self-ballasted led-lamps for general lighting services by voltage >50V — Safety specifications

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety and interchangeability requirements, together with the test methods and conditions required to show compliance of LED-lamps with integrated means for stable operation (self-ballasted LED-lamps), intended for domestic and similar general lighting purposes, having:

- a rated wattage up to 60 W;
- a rated voltage of >50 V upto 250 V;
- caps according to Table 1.

**763. US IEC 62612:2013+AMD1:2015,
Self-ballasted LED lamps for general
lighting services with supply voltages
>50V — Performance requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies the performance requirements, together with the test methods and conditions, required to show compliance of LED lamps with integral means for stable operation, intended for domestic and similar general lighting purposes, having:

- a rated power up to 60 W;
- a rated voltage of >50 V a.c. up to 250V a.c. a lamp cap as listed in IEC 62560.

**764. US IEC
62863:2017, Methods of measuring
performances of electric hair
clippers or trimmers for household
use**

This Uganda Standard applies to reciprocating electric hair clippers or trimmers for household use. This document deals with the methods of measuring performances of electric hair clippers or trimmers for household use with a rated voltage not greater than 250 V. This document does not specify safety or performance requirements. This document does not apply to professional hair clippers or trimmers, animal shearers and animal clippers, or shavers. For shavers, refer to IEC 61254.

METROLOGY STANDARDS

765. US 2294:2021, Standard Specification for Electronic Thermometer for Intermittent Determination of Patient Temperature

This Uganda Standard covers electronic instruments intended for intermittent monitoring of patient temperatures. This specification does not cover infrared thermometers. Specification E1965 (US 2299) covers specifications for IR thermometers. The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the standard. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM E1112 – 00 (Reapproved 2018), Standard Specification for Electronic Thermometer for Intermittent Determination of Patient Temperature).

766. US 2299:2021, Standard Specification for Infrared Thermometers for Intermittent Determination of Patient Temperature

This Uganda Standard covers electronic instruments intended for intermittent measuring and monitoring of patient temperatures by means of detecting the intensity of thermal radiation between the subject of measurement and the sensor. The specification addresses assessing subject's body internal temperature through measurement of thermal emission from the

ear canal. Performance requirements for noncontact temperature measurement of skin are also provided. The specification sets limits for laboratory accuracy and requires determination and disclosure of clinical accuracy of the covered instruments. Performance and storage limits under various environmental conditions, requirements for labelling and test procedures are established. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D1965 – 98 (Reapproved 2016), Standard Specification for Infrared Thermometers for Intermittent Determination of Patient Temperature).

767. US 1000:2014, Hexagonal weights — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies metrological and technical requirements for hexagonal weights made of grey cast iron

768. US 1002:1999/OIML R23 Standard specification for tyre pressure gauges for motor vehicles

This Uganda Standard lays down the principal metrological (measurement) characteristics to which pressure gauges intended for the measurement of the inflation pressures in motor-vehicle tyres shall conform.

769. US 1003:1999/OIML R111 Standard specification for weights of classes E1, E2, F1, F2, M1, M2, M3

This standard contains the principle physical characteristics and metrological requirements for weights which are used for the verification of weighing instruments for the verification of weights of a lower class accuracy with weighing instruments.

**770. US 1004:1999/OIML R76-1
Standard specification for Non-automatic weighing instruments**

This standard specifies the metrological and technical requirements non-automatic weighing instruments that are subject to official metrological control .It is intended to provide standardized requirements and testing procedures to evaluate the metrological and technical characteristics in a uniform and traceable way.

**771. US 1005:1999/OIML R 117
Standard specification for measuring systems for liquids other than water**

This standard specifies the metrological and technical requirements applicable to dynamic measuring systems for quantities of liquids other than water subject to legal controls. It also provides requirements for the approval of parts of the measuring systems (meter, etc.).

772. US 1015:2006 Clinical thermometers (mercury in glass with maximum devices)

This standard applies to those thermometers called “clinical thermometers” of the mercury in glass type, with a maximum device, intended for the measurement of internal human body temperature.

773. US 1016:2006 Non-invasive mechanical sphygmomanometers

This standard specifies general, performance, efficiency and mechanical and electrical safety requirements, including test methods for type approval, for non-invasive mechanical sphygmomanometers and their accessories which by means of inflatable cuff, are used for non-invasive measurement of arterial blood pressure.

774. US 1017:2006 Taximeters

This Uganda standard concerns time and distance counters known as taximeters for fitting on public hire vehicles.

775. US 1018:2006 Medical syringes

This Uganda Standard applies to medical syringes with glass barrels, intended for general use.

776. US 1019:2006 Diaphragm gas meters

This Uganda Standard applies to diaphragm gas meters, that are gas volume meters in which the gas flow is measured by means of measuring chambers with deformable walls, including gas meters with a built in temperature conversion device.

777. US 1020:2006 Rotary gas meters and turbine gas meters

This Uganda standard applies to rotary piston gas meters in which internal walls defining the measuring chambers are set in rotation and the number of revolutions of these walls represents measurement of the volume of the gas passed and to turbine gas meters where the gas flow rotates a turbine wheel and the number of revolutions of this wheel represents the volume of the gas passed.

778. US 1021:2006 Accuracy classes of measuring instruments

This Uganda standard lays down the principles of classification of measuring instruments according to their accuracy.

779. US 1022-1:2013, Material measures of length for general use — Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard applies to material measures of length for general use, hereinafter called “measures”. This standard specifies the technical, metrological and

administrative conditions which are mandatory for these measures. It also includes the requirements for digital readouts on the cases of tapes, whether electronic or mechanical. This standard does not apply to high-precision measures used by industry in the field of mechanics or in geodesy (for example: gauge blocks, geodetic wires and precision line measures). It also does not address safety aspects, for example the use of material measures with electronic devices in hazardous areas. Guidelines for these aspects should be followed in accordance with the applicable international, regional or national regulations or other standards.

780. US 1024:2006 Continuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments (belt weighers) - Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements – Tests

This Uganda standard specifies the metrological and technical requirements for continuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments of the belt conveyor type(belt weighers) that are subject to national metrological control. It is intended to provide standardized requirements and testing procedures to evaluate metrological and technical characteristics in a uniform and traceable way.

781. US 1025:2013, Moisture meters for cereal grain and oilseeds — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for moisture meters for cereal grains and oilseeds, that is to say instruments measuring and indicating, either directly or by means of conversion tables and (or) correction tables, the moisture

content of cereal grains and the moisture and volatile matter content of oilseeds. This standard applies only to moisture meters used for measurements on statistical samples.

782. US 1026:2006 Automatic gravimetric filling instruments - Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements – Tests

This Uganda standard specifies metrological and technical requirements for automatic gravimetric filling instruments which produce predetermined mass of individual fills of products from one or more loads by automatic weighing.

783. US 1027:2006 Fixed storage tanks – General requirements

This Uganda standard covers fixed storage tanks at atmospheric pressure or under pressure that are built for bulk liquid storage and may be used for measurement of volumes (quantities) of liquid contained, which are subject to national metrological control shall comply to this standard.

784. US 1028:2013, Labelling requirements for prepackaged products (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the labelling of prepackaged products with constant nominal content with respect to the identity of the product, the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, distributor, importer or retailer and the net quantity of the product. This standard does not apply to the labeling of prepackaged foods for which a separate standard applies.

785. US 1029:2006 Road and rail tankers

This Uganda standard concerns tankers for transport by rail or road of liquid products and used (in addition to their functions as carriers), as measuring instruments subject to national metrological controls, and tankers whose effective volumes must be known in order to determine their maximum permissible filling loads for reasons of transport safety.

786. US 1030:2013, Quantity of product in prepackages (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standards specifies the legal Metrology requirements for prepackaged products (also called prepackaged commodities or prepackaged goods) labelled in predetermined constant nominal quantities of weight, volume, linear measure, area, or count; and sampling plans and procedures for use by legal metrology officials in verifying the quantity of product in prepackages.

787. US 1031:2006 Automatic rail weighbridges - Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements – Tests

This Uganda standard specifies the requirements and test methods for automatic rail bridges that are used to determine the mass of rail wagons when they weighed in motion.

788. US 1032:2006 Discontinuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments (totalizing hopper weighers) - Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements – Tests

This Uganda standard specifies the requirements and test methods for discontinuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments (totalizing hopper weighers).

789. US 1035:2013, Wood moisture meters — General provisions for verification methods and equipment

This Uganda Standard prescribes the methods, equipment and conditions for the initial and periodic verifications of wood moisture meters. This standard covers all moisture meters, irrespective of their principles of operation.

790. US 1039:2013, Speedometers, mechanical odometers and chronotachographs for motor vehicles — Metrological requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for speedometers, mechanical odometers and chronotachographs for motor vehicles.

791. US 1042:2013, Alcoholometers and alcohol hydrometer; and thermometers for use in alcoholometry— Specification

This Uganda Standards specifies the requirements for alcoholometers and alcohol hydrometers used for the determination of the alcoholic strength of mixtures of water and ethanol, and to thermometers for use in alcoholometry. It sets out technical and metrological specifications for these instruments, in accordance with International Alcoholometric Tables. This standard covers glass hydrometers indicating percentage alcoholic strength by mass, referred to as mass alcoholometers, glass hydrometers indicating percentage alcoholic strength by volume, referred to as volume alcoholometers, and glass hydrometers indicating density in kilogram per cubic metre, referred to as alcohol hydrometers.

792. US 1043:2014, Radar equipment for measurement of the speed of vehicles — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for microwave Doppler radar equipment (hereafter referred to as radar) for the measurement of traffic speed on roads, when the results of measurement are to be used in legal proceedings.

793. US 1984:2018, Geometry sets — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers the requirements of school type geometry sets, namely, Grade 1.

ENGINEERING PRODUCTS STANDARDS

794. US ISO 7-1:2007, Pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are made on the threads — Part 1: Dimensions, tolerances and designation

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for thread form, dimensions, tolerances and designation for jointing pipe threads, sizes 1/16 to 6 inclusive, for joints made pressure-tight by the mating of the threads. These threads are taper external, parallel internal or taper internal and are intended for use with pipes suitable for threading and for valves, fittings or other pipeline equipment interconnected by threaded joints.

795. US EAS 11:2019, Hot-dip galvanized plain and corrugated steel sheets — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and sampling for hot-dip galvanized plain and corrugated steel sheets for roofing and general use. *(This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US EAS 11:2013, which has been technically revised).*

796. US EAS 18-1:2017, Cement — Part 1: Composition, specification and conformity criteria for common cements

This Uganda standard gives the specifications which include mechanical, physical and chemical requirements of 27 distinct common cements, seven sulphate resisting common cements as well as three distinct low early strength blast furnace cements and two sulphate resisting low early strength blast cements and their constituents.

(This standard cancels and replaces US 310-1:2016, Cement — Part 1: Composition, specifications, and conformity criteria for common cements, which has been technically revised).

797. US EAS 18-2:2017, Cement — Part 2: Conformity evaluation

This Uganda Standard specifies the scheme for the assessment and verification of constancy of performance (AVCP) of cements to their corresponding product specification standards, including certification of constancy of performance by a product certification body. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 310-2:2016, Cement — Part 2: Conformity evaluation, which has been technically revised).*

798. US 65:2019, Precast concrete paving units — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the classification, general provisions, technical requirements, test method, inspection rules, marking, operation instruction, packaging, transport and storage of precast concrete paving units. The standard applies to the blocks and slabs with cement and aggregate as main raw materials, produced through pressurization, vibration pressurization or other forming processes, for paving concrete pavement and ground works for walkway, carriageway, square and warehouse (hereinafter referred to as paving units). The surface may have or be free of surface course (material), and may have colour or be colourless. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US 65:2002, Specification for precast paving blocks, which has been technically revised).*

799. US EAS 73: 2000, Building limes (quicklime and hydrated lime) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specification applies to quick and hydrated lime intended for use in buildings. (*The Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 156-1:2017, Building limes — Part 1: Specification and US 156-2:2017, Building limes — Part 2: Test methods which have been withdrawn*).

800. US 102:1995 Standard specification for burnt clay bricks

This Uganda Standard covers requirements for dimensions, compressive strength, water absorption, efflorescence and sampling of burnt bricks made from clay, brick earth or shale, for use in walling. It also gives methods for classification.

801. US EAS 108:2013, Hot-rolled, heavy-thickness carbon steel sheets, coils and strips — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for hot-rolled, heavy-thickness carbon steel sheets, coils and strips of commercial quality, drawing quality special killed, and structural quality.

802. US EAS 132:2021, Hoe — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for forged hoes; both plain and fork handheld hoes used for digging. It also covers double-headed hoes. (This standard cancels and replaces US 220:2019, Hoes — Specification, which has been withdrawn).

803. US EAS 134:2019, Cold rolled steel sections — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and sectional properties of cold rolled steel sections of thickness of 1.0 mm to 8.0 mm for use in structural and general engineering applications. (*This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US EAS 134:2013, which has been technically revised*).

804. US EAS 135:2021, Steel wire and steel wire products for fencing — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for steel wires and wire products used for fencing purposes. (This standard cancels and replaces US 193-1:2019, Steel wires and wire products for fencing — Specification — Part 1: Barbed wires and that US 193-2:2019, Steel wires and wire products for fencing — Specification — Part 2: Chain link, which have withdrawn).

805. US 153-1:1999, Uncoated Aluminium Hollow-Ware Utensils Part 1: Domestic aluminium cooking pots(sufuria) and lids

This Uganda Standard specifies the materials construction and preferred sizes of domestic aluminium cooking pots and lids (sufurias).

806. US 153-2:2000, Uncoated aluminium hollow -ware utensils Part 2: Aluminium cooking pans

This Uganda Standard specifies the materials construction and preferred sizes of uncoated aluminium pans and covers aluminium saucepans, stew pans and frying pans.

807. US 154:1995 Standard specification for concrete roofing tiles

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for two groups of concrete roofing tiles (and slates) including: Group A: Plain, double lap, non-interlocking tiles. Group B: Single-lap, interlocking tiles.

808. US 158:2019, Wheelbarrows — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for five types of wheelbarrows of single wheel make suitable for domestic, industrial, agricultural and building-site conditions. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 158:2000, Specifications for wheel barrows, which has been technically revised*).

809. US 159:2000 Specification for steel pipes for water and gas suitable for screwing

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for welded steel pipes and socket suitable for screwing.

810. US 160:2000 Steel wire and wire products - General - Wire and wire dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies the tolerances on diameter of round wire and, where applicable, on the length of round wire, cut to length, for bright steel wire (i.e. uncoated), metallic coated steel wire and non-metallic coated steel wire.

811. US 161:2000 Specifications for hurricane lanterns

This Uganda Standard covers the requirements for hurricane lanterns complete with globe and wick, burning kerosene from the wick at atmospheric pressure.

812. US EAS 188:2021, Machete — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for

general purposes machete. This standard covers curved and straight blade machetes. (This standard cancels and replaces US 162:2019, Machetes — Specification, which has been withdrawn).

813. US 192-1:2000 Specification for locks and latches for doors in buildings

This Uganda Standard specifies tests and levels of performance for locks and latches for doors used in buildings.

814. US 196:2000 Specification for window stays fasteners and handles for vertically hinged windows

This Uganda Standard specifies performance and functional requirements of window stays, fasteners and handles for vertically hinged windows.

815. US EAS 196:2022, High-Strength Low-Alloy (HSLA) steel for hot rolled sheet and cold rolled sheet — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for steel sheet in coils and cut lengths for high-strength low-alloy (HSLA) steel supplied as hot-rolled sheet and cold-rolled sheet. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 196:2013, High-strength low-alloy Carbon Steel for hot rolled sheet and cold rolled sheet — Specification*).

816. US 197:2000 Specification for forks

This Uganda Standard specifies the preferred range, dimensions, materials, construction, finish and testing peg general-purpose tools.

817. US 200:2000 Specification for steel windows, sills, and window boards and doors

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the materials, construction, finishes and hardware for steel windows, sills, window boards and doors manufactured from the F range, or the heavier W20 range, of steel window sections.

818. US ISO 209:2007, Aluminium and aluminium alloys — Chemical composition

This Uganda Standard specifies the designations indicating the chemical composition of aluminium and aluminium alloys.

819. US 219:2000 Specification for laminated leaf springs for automobiles

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for laminated leaf springs for automobiles.

820. US 252:2004 Low Pressure Gas Cylinders - Specification for Welded Low Carbon Steel Gas Cylinders exceeding 5-Litre Water Capacity for Low Pressure Liquefiable Gases

This specification deals with welded low carbon steel cylinders intended for storage and transportation of low pressure liquefiable gases, other than toxic gases, of nominal capacity, above 5 litres up to and including 250 litres water capacity and design pressure of 18 N/mm². This standard lays down the requirements for the material to be used in the manufacture of cylinders, their construction, marking, and testing.

821. US 263:2000/EAS 181 Fuel tank assembly for automotive: Safety requirements

This standard covers the safety requirements for the integrity and security of fuel tanks,

fuel tank filter deliver pipes and fuel tank connections, used on automotive vehicles to minimize fire hazards resulting from fuel spillage during and after crash and/or collision.

822. US 288:2000 Specification for lime for soil stabilization

This standard covers quick limes and slaked limes of three types, namely, calcium, magnesium and dolomitic, for use in soil stabilization and produced by calcining of limestone or treatment of calcium carbide.

823. US 289:2001 Specification for limestone for chemical industries

This standard covers the requirements for the quality of limestone of various grades. It also covers seashells and calcite, a crystalline form of naturally occurring calcium carbonate.

824. US 291:2000 Specification for Lime (Quicklime and Hydrated Lime) for Chemical Industries

This standard prescribes the requirements for quality quicklime and hydrated lime of various grades for use in chemical industries.

825. US 306:2003 Specification for standard sand for use in the testing of cement

This Uganda standard specifies the source, preparation and properties of standard to be used with a standard coarse aggregate for making for making concrete prisms used for testing cement.

826. US EAS 322:2002 Wood poles and blocks for power and telecommunication lines— Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies materials and performance requirements for solid

wood poles. The poles described herein are considered as simple cantilever members subject to transverse loads only.

827. US 323:2002 Timber - Dimensions for coniferous sawn timber (Cypress and Pine) Sizes of sawn and planed timber

This Uganda standard specifies dimensions for a range of coniferous sawn timber sizes in metric units.

828. US 324:2006 Preservation of timber– Specifications

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for preservative treatment of timber. The preservatives, methods of application and suggested average retention levels have all been specified with the objective of achieving long service life.

829. US 329-1/ISO 3134-1 Light metals and their alloys – Terms and definitions – Part 1: Materials

This part of Uganda Standard US 329 gives terms for and definitions of materials in the field of light metals and their alloys.

830. US 329-2/ISO 3134-2 Light metals and their alloys – Terms and definitions – Part 2: Unwrought products

This part of Uganda Standard US 329 gives terms for and definitions of unwrought products of light metals and their alloys.

831. US 329-3/ISO 3134-3 Light metals and their alloys – Terms and definitions – Part 3: Wrought products

This part of Uganda Standard US 329 gives terms for and definitions of wrought products of light metals and their alloys.

832. US EAS 357:2004, Pneumatic tyres for trucks and buses — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies tyre dimensions designation and marking requirements; and load ratings. It also gives laboratory test requirements for strength endurance for tyres primarily intended for trucks and buses. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 514:2004, Specification for new pneumatic tyres — Trucks and buses*).

833. US EAS 358:2004, Pneumatic tyres for passenger cars — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies tyre dimensions designation and marking requirements; and load ratings. It also gives laboratory test requirements for bead unseating resistance, strength, endurance and high-speed performance for tyres primarily intended for passengers. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 513:2004, Specification for new pneumatic tyres — Passenger cars*).

834. US EAS 359:2004, Pneumatic tyres for light trucks — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies tyre dimensions, designation, marking requirements and load ratings. It also gives laboratory test requirements for bead unseating, strength and endurance performance for light truck tyres. This standard also specifies sampling methods and disposition of non-conforming tyres. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 515:2004, Specification for new pneumatic tyres — Light trucks*).

835. US EAS 360:2004, Pneumatic tyres for agricultural implements — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies tyre dimensions, designation and marking requirements and load ratings. It also gives laboratory test equipment for strength for tyres primarily intended for agricultural implements. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 516:2004, Specification for new pneumatic tyres — Agricultural implements*).

836. US 366-1:2004 Masonry cement —

Part 1: Specification

This standard gives the definition and composition of masonry cements as commonly used in East Africa for the production of mortar for bricklaying and block laying and for rendering and plastering. It includes physical, mechanical and chemical requirements and defines strength classes.

837. US 402:1993 Standard

specification for portable reflective triangles

This standard specifies requirements for portable retro-reflective triangular road safety signs for indicating temporary obstruction in a roadway which may constitute a traffic hazard.

838. US 403:1995 Standard

specification for deep well CBMS hand pump (model U3)

This standard covers Community Based Maintenance System (CBMS) handpumps for lifting water from boreholes with static water levels from 24 m up to 50 m. The pumps shall be used for boreholes fitted with casing pipes of nominal diameters minimum 100mm to 150mm.

839. US 404:1995 Standard

specification for Extra deepwell CBMS handpumps

This standard covers Community Based Maintenance System (CBMS) handpumps for lifting water from boreholes with static water levels from 51 m up to 90m. The pumps shall be used for bore holes fitted casing pipes of nominal diameters minimum 100mm to 150mm.

840. US 405:1995 Standard specification for shallow well handpumps (model U2/U3)

This standard covers Handpumps for lifting water from boreholes with static water levels from 3m up to 21m.

841. US 406:1995 Standard specification for deep well hand pump (model U2)

This standard covers handpumps for lifting water from boreholes with static water levels from 24m up to 50m.

842. US EAS 410:2021, Hot-dip aluminium zinc coated plain and corrugated steel sheets — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for continuous hot-dip aluminium-zinc (AZ) coated plain and corrugated steel sheets for roofing, cladding, fencing, fabrication and general use. The product is intended for applications where the corrosion characteristics of aluminium coupled with those of zinc are most desired. This standard does not cover the special purpose profiles. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 410: 2005, Hot-dip aluminium-zinc coated plain and corrugated steel sheets — Specification, which has been withdrawn*).

843. US EAS 412-1:2019 Steel for the reinforcement of concrete — Part 1: Plain bars (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies technical requirements for plain bars to be used as reinforcement in non-structural concrete. *(This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US EAS 412-1:2013, which has been technically revised).*

844. US EAS 412-2:2019 Steel for the reinforcement of concrete — Part 2: Ribbed bars (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies technical requirements for ribbed bars to be used as reinforcement in concrete. *(This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US EAS 412-2:2013, which has been technically revised).*

845. US EAS 412-3:2019, Steel for the reinforcement of concrete — Part 3: Welded fabric

This Uganda Standard specifies technical requirements for factory made sheets and rolls of welded fabric, manufactured from steel wires or bars with diameters from 4 mm to 16 mm and designed for the reinforcement of concrete structures and the ordinary reinforcement of pre stressed concrete structures. *(This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US ISO 6935-3:1992, which has been technically revised).*

846. US EAS 415: 2005, Hot-rolled steel sheet of high yield stress structural quality

This Uganda Standard applies to hot-rolled steel sheet of high yield stress structural quality with the use of micro-alloying elements. The product is intended for structural purposes where particular

mechanical properties are required. It is generally used in the delivered condition and is intended for bolted, riveted or welded structures. Because of the combination of higher strength and micro-alloy composition, it is possible to obtain savings in mass along with better formability and weldability as compared with steel sheet without micro-alloying elements. The product is produced on a wide strip mill, not a plate mill. This product is commonly produced in thicknesses from 1.6 mm to 6 mm and widths of 600 mm and over, in coils and cut lengths. Hot-rolled sheet less than 600 mm wide may be slit from wide sheet and considered as sheet.

847. US 465-1:2003 Stabilized materials for civil engineering purposes. Part 1 General requirements, sampling, sample preparation and tests on materials before stabilization

This part 1 of US 465 deals with general requirements, sampling sample preparation and preliminary test carried out on materials in the unsterilized condition to assess their suitability for stabilization.

848. US EAS 468:2019, Pre-painted metal coated steel sheets and coils — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for pre-painted metal coated steel sheets and coils. *(This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US EAS 468:2013, which has been technically revised).*

849. US 468-3:2002 Specification for photovoltaic systems -systems design, installation, operation, monitoring and maintenance - Part 3: Test

procedure for main components – inverters

This part of 3 US 468 specifies test procedures for inverters for use of photovoltaic systems.

850. US EAS 489:2008, Concrete poles for telephone, power and lighting purposes — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of pre-cast reinforced, partially pre-stressed and pre-stressed concrete poles. Possible uses for the poles include electrical reticulation and distribution, railway traction, telephone line support, street lighting standards and high mast lighting structures.

851. US EAS 491:2008, Incineration plant for the destruction of hospital waste — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the performance requirements for incineration plant, assisted by auxiliary fuel if required, suitable for the destruction of hospital waste. Devices which utilize intensities of combustion exceeding an average heat release rate of 350 W/m^3 are not included. This standard does not specify materials or methods of construction.

852. US 512:2003 Specification for axes and hatchets

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements on dimensions, weight and performance for axes and hatchets.

853. US 533:2006 Retro reflective warning signs for road vehicles – Chevron signs

This standard specifies requirements for retro-reflective chevron signs that incorporate a substrate and that are intended

for use on motor vehicle that operate on public roads.

854. US 545: 2004 Seat belt assemblies for motor vehicles – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for automobile seat belt assemblies, which are designed to accommodate one adult and are fitted, in the main, to all seats for the safety of all vehicle occupants in the event of a traffic accident.

855. US 546: 2004 Anchorages for automobile seat belts – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements to be followed in the choice of position of the anchorages, the force that the anchorages must be able to withstand and the tests to which they are to be subjected.

856. US 548: 2004 Motor vehicle safety specification - Strength of seats and of their anchorages

This specification covers the strength of seats and of their anchorages for motor vehicles for carrying passengers.

857. US EAS 565:2008, Road vehicles — Spark-plugs — Test methods and requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods and requirements for the mechanical and electrical performance of spark-plugs for use with spark ignition engines. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard 565:2006).

858. US EAS 566:2008, Road vehicles — Spark-plugs — Terminals

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of the solid post terminals and threaded terminals for spark-plugs for use with spark ignition engines

859. US EAS 581:2008, Road vehicles – Retro-reflective registration plates for motor vehicles and trailers – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the provisions applicable to retro-reflective registration plates for motor vehicles and their trailers.

860. US 618:2006 Industrial standard for hot-dip zinc-coated steel sheets and coils

This Uganda Standard specifies the steel sheets and coils, (hereafter referred to as "sheet and coil"), equally zinc-coated on both surfaces applied by dipping in a bath or molten zinc containing not less than 97% of zinc in percentage by mass (provided that the aluminium content is normally 0,30% or less). In this case the term "sheet" includes not only sheets in flat form but also sheets with corrugations of specified shape and dimensions

861. US ISO 630-1:2011, Structural steels — Part 1: General technical delivery conditions for hot-rolled products

This Uganda Standard specifies the general technical delivery conditions for steel flat and long products (plate/sections/wide flats and bars) used principally for general-purpose structural steels. The steels specified in this part of US ISO 630 are intended for use in welded or bolted structures. This part of US ISO 630 does not include structural steels sheet and strip; and tubular products.

862. US ISO 630-2:2011, Structural steels — Part 2: Technical delivery conditions for structural steels for general purposes

This part of US ISO 630 specifies qualities for steels for general structural use. This part of US ISO 630 applies to steel plates rolled on a reversing mill, wide flats, hot-rolled sections and bars, which are used in the as-delivered condition and normally intended for welded or bolted structures. This part of US ISO 630 does not include structural steels sheet and strip; and tubular products.

863. US ISO 630-3:2012, Structural steels — Part 3: Technical delivery conditions for fine-grain structural steels

This part of US ISO 630 specifies requirements for flat and long products of hot-rolled weldable fine-grain structural steels in the as-rolled (for SG grades only), normalized/normalized-rolled and thermomechanical-rolled delivery conditions. It applies to steel plates rolled on a reversing mill, wide flats, hot-rolled sections and bars, which are intended for use in heavily loaded parts of welded or bolted structures.

864. US 643:2006 Roofing products from metal sheet — Fully supported products of stainless steel sheet — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for roofing products used for assembly into coverings for pitched roofs, made from stainless steel, terne coated, tin coated or organic coated stainless steel sheet. The standard establishes general characteristics, definitions and labeling for the products, together with requirements for the materials from which the products can be manufactured.

865. US 644:2006 Roofing products from metal sheet — Fully supported

roofing products of steel sheet — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for roofing products used for assembly into coverings for pitched roofs, made from metallic coated steel sheet with or without additional organic coatings. The standard establishes general characteristics, definitions and labeling for the products, together with requirements for the materials from which the products can be manufactured.

866. US 645:2006 Roofing products from metal sheet— Fully supported roofing products of zinc sheet— Specifications

This Standard specifies requirements for roofing products used for assembly into coverings for pitched roofs, made from Zinc-copper-titanium alloy sheet with or without additional coatings. The standard establishes the general characteristics, definitions, labeling and quality control for the products. Products can be prefabricated or semi formed products (e.g. interlocking tiles, slates, flashings) as well as strip, coil, sheet for on-site-formed applications (e.g. standing seam roofs, roll cap).

867. US 646:2006 Roofing products from metal sheet — Fully supported roofing products of copper sheet — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for roofing products used for assembly into coverings for pitched roofs, made from copper sheet. The standard establishes general characteristics, definitions and labeling for the products, together with requirements for the materials

from which the products can be manufactured.

868. US 648:2006 Cold reduced sheet of structural quality

This Uganda Standard applies to cold-reduced steel sheet of structural quality in grades CR220, CR250, CR320 and CH550 in the classes given in table 1, usually without the use of micro alloying elements. The product is intended for structural purposes where particular mechanical properties are required. It is generally used in the delivered condition for fabricating purposes, such as bending, forming or welding. This product is commonly produced in thicknesses from 0,36 mm up to 3 mm and in widths of 600 mm and over, in coils and cut lengths. Cold reduced sheet less than 600 mm wide may be slit from wide sheet and will be considered as sheet.

869. US ISO 657-1:1989 Hot-rolled steel sections – Part 1: Equal-leg angles – Dimensions

This Uganda Standard consists of parts integrating any shapes of sections. US ISO 657-1 specifies dimensions of hot-rolled equal-leg angles.

870. US ISO 657-2: 1989 Hot-rolled sections – Part 2: Unequal-leg angles – Dimensions

This Uganda Standard consists of parts integrating any shapes of sections. US ISO 657-2 specifies dimensions of hot-rolled unequal-leg angles.

871. US ISO 657-5:1976 Hot-rolled sections – Part 5: Equal-leg angles and unequal-leg angles – Tolerances for metric and inch series

This Uganda Standard includes tolerances on leg length, on thickness, cutting tolerance

for length, tolerances on mass, straightness and out-of-square

872. US 662:2008, Code of practice for inspection and acceptance of audio, video and similar electronics apparatus

This Code of practice is intended to form a basic reference document for acceptable used electronic apparatus in Uganda and promote the safe usage and dumping of used electronic apparatus to safeguard the environment. Any contract adhering to these general procedures with the intention of providing such safe and performing used electronic apparatus should be eligible to apply for certification to this code. This code of practice applies to used electronic apparatus designed to be fed from the mains, from a supply apparatus, from batteries or from remote power feeding and intended for reception, generation, recording or reproduction respectively of audio, video and associated signals. This code also concerns apparatus intended for household and similar general use but which may also be used in places of public assembly such as schools, theatres, places of worship and the workplace.

873. US ISO 669:2000, Resistance welding — Resistance welding equipment — Mechanical and electrical requirements

This Uganda Standard applies to resistance welding equipment, to guns with inbuilt transformers and to complete movable welding equipment. The following types are included:

- single-phase equipment with alternating welding current;

- single-phase equipment with rectified welding current by rectification of the output of the welding transformer;
- single-phase equipment with inverter welding transformer;
- three-phase equipment with rectified welding current by rectification of the output of the welding transformer;
- three-phase equipment with a current rectification in the input of the welding transformer (sometimes called frequency convertor); and
- three-phase equipment with inverter welding transformers.

This standard applies neither to welding transformers sold separately nor to safety requirements

874. US 708:2006 Carbon steel tubes for general structural purposes

This Uganda Standard specifies the carbon steel tubes used for civil engineering, architecture, steel towers, scaffolding, struts piles for suppression of landslide and other structures.

875. US 709:2006 Carbon square pipes for general structural purposes

This Uganda Standard specifies the carbon steel square pipes, hereinafter referred to as the “square tubes”, used for civil engineering, architecture and other structures

876. US 735:2008, Code of practice for repair and service of electrical and electronic machines/devices

This code of practice specifies the requirements for repairers of electrical and electronic machines/devices. It provides the essential elements and conditions for service

points centres or workshops undertaking servicing or repairing of electrical equipments or devices

877. US 774: 2022, Protective helmets for motorcycle users — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for protective helmets intended for the protection of the driver or of the rider and the passenger while riding motorcycles of any kind, including motorized bicycles/tricycles, mopeds, motorbikes, quad bikes and scooters with or without side-car. This standard excludes helmets worn by participants in the competitive events (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 774: 2011, Protective helmets for motorcycle users — Specification,).*

878. US 775-1:2008, Retro-reflective registration plates for motor vehicles — Specification — Part 1: Blanks (metal)

This part of US 775 specifies requirements for the type of blank intended for use in the production of the embossed registration plates that are covered by US 775-2.

879. US 775-2:2008, Retro-reflective registration plates for motor vehicles — Specification — Part 2: Metallic registration number plates

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for metallic registration number plates that are intended for use on motor vehicles (including motor cycles and tricycles) and trailers.

880. US 776:2008, Furniture — Chairs and tables for educational institutions — Functional sizes

This Uganda Standard specifies the basic functional sizes for seating and tables in educational institutions. It does not include any special requirements that apply to "special schools" or to adjustable furniture.

881. US EAS 783:2021, Stainless steel storage tanks — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies constructional requirements, sampling and test methods for non-pressurized stainless steel storage tanks for food related items. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 783:2013, Stainless steel tanks — Specification, which has been withdrawn).

882. US 816:2020, Clay roofing tiles and ridges — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for roofing tiles and ridges intended for use as roof covering. (*The Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 816:2008 which has been technically revised*).

883. US 833-1:2013, Sawn softwood timber — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for visually, mechanically and proof-graded sawn softwood timber, for use as structural timber, brandering and batten, for frame wall construction and for structural purposes derived from the trees of genus *Pinus*.

884. US 833-2:2013, Sawn softwood timber — Part 2: Stress-graded structural timber and timber for frame wall construction — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for three stress grades of visually graded structural timber and three stress grades of mechanically graded structural timber (including finger-jointed structural timber).

885. US 833-3:2013, Sawn softwood timber — Part 3: Industrial timber — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for six grades of timber intended for industrial use. This standard does not apply timber intended for structural use.

886. US 833-4:2013, Sawn softwood timber — Part 4: Brandering and battens — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for one grade of timber suitable for use as brandering and battens intended for being fixed against beams and joists in roofs for the attachment of ceilings and for the boxing in of eaves, and for use as supports on roof trusses for the fixing of roofing slates, tiles, wooden shingles and thatch.

887. US 839: 2009 Particleboards — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for resin-bonded unfaced particleboards. This standard does not give requirements for Oriented Boards (OSB) and does not apply to extruded particleboards.

888. US 837:2009 Decorative melamine-faced boards

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for decorative aminoplast-faced boards, which are referred to as decorative melamine-faced boards (MFB) or

low-pressure laminates, and are used, for example, for furniture and interior work.

889. US 845:2017, Road vehicles — Requirements for inspection and testing of used motor vehicles for roadworthiness (2nd edition)/AMD 1:2021

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety, operational and performance related characteristics of used motor vehicles and their inspection and testing for roadworthiness

890. US 849:2011, Specification for stabilized soil blocks

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for stabilized soil blocks using cement and/or lime for use in general construction.

891. US EAS 879:2018, Aluminium cans for beverages — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for aluminium cans used as primary pack for packaging of beverages.

892. US EAS 880:2018, Waxed paper for packaging of confectionery — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for waxed paper for packaging of confectionery.

893. US EAS 882:2018, Packaging — Flexible carrier bags — Specification (1st Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for flexible carrier bags made of paper and any other flexible material. This standard does not apply to carrier bags made from thermoplastic material.

894. US 895-1:2011, Specification for expanded metal — Part 1: Sheets and plates

This Uganda Standard covers expanded metal sheets or plates for general use.

895. US 895-2:2011, Specification for expanded metal — Part 2: Building products

This Uganda Standard covers eight types of building product made from expanded metal and intended for use as a plaster base or as a reinforcing medium for brickwork.

896. US 898-1:2011, Polypropylene (PP) pipes — Dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions and tolerances for seamless pipes of circular cross section, made from homopolymer polypropylene (PP-H 100), block copolymer polypropylene (PP-B 80) or random copolymer polypropylene (PP-R 80). It covers all available types of polypropylene pipes for all possible applications.

897. US 898-2 :2011, Types 1, 2 and 3 Polypropylene (PP) pipes — Part 2: General quality requirements and testing

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and the relevant methods of test for seamless pipes of circular cross section made from propylene homo polymers (PP-H) (type 1), thermoplastic propylene impact copolymers (PP-B) (type 2) or thermoplastic propylene random copolymers (type 3).

898. US EAS 914:2019, Mild steel nails — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods, tolerance on dimensions, finish and surface

coating, for the mild steel nails for general applications.

899. US 927:2011, Polyethylene/aluminium/polyethylene (PE-AL-PE) and polyethylene-RT/aluminium/polyethylene-RT (PERT-AL-PERT) composite pressure pipes — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers a coextruded polyethylene composite pressure pipe ranging from 12 mm to 110 mm in diameter. These pipes are used for conveyance of water supply for domestic and industrial purposes including internal and external plumbing, air conditioning, heating installations, Chemical, Natural Gas, LPG and chemical transportation. This specification includes a system of nomenclature for PE-AL-PE pipes, the requirements and test methods for materials, the dimensions and strengths of finished pipe, adhesion test and the burst and sustained pressure performance test along with requirements and methods for marking. This specification excludes fittings and connectors.

900. US 928-1:2012, Threaded unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) water well filter pipes and casings — Part 1: DN 35 to DN 100 Pipes with Whitworth pipe thread

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions and requirements for DN 35 to DN 100 unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) filter pipes and casings with Whitworth pipe thread for use in well construction.

901. US 928-2:2012, Threaded unplasticized polyvinyl chloride

(PVC-U) water well filter pipes and casings — Part 2: DN 100 to DN 200 pipes with trapezoidal thread

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions and requirements for DN 100 to DN 200 unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) filter pipes and casings with trapezoidal thread for use in well construction.

902. US 928-3:2012, Threaded unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) water well filter pipes and casings — Part 3: DN 250 to DN 400 pipes with trapezoidal thread

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions and requirements for DN 250 to DN 400 unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) filter pipes and casings with trapezoidal thread for use in well construction.

903. US EAS 930:2019, Paper and board food contact material — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for paper and board food contact packaging material

904. US EAS 932:2019, Paper plates and cups for food packaging — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for paper plates and cups, with or without lids, used for food packaging

905. US 945-1:2012, Pre-insulated flexible pipe systems — Part.1: Classification, general requirements and methods of test

This Uganda Standard specifies the classification, general requirements and methods of test for flexible, pre-insulated, directly buried district heating pipe systems. Depending on the pipe assembly, this standard can be used for maximum operating temperatures of 95 °C to 140 °C and operating pressures of 6 bar to 25 bar. The pipe systems are designed for a lifetime of 30 years. For pipe systems with plastic service pipes, the respective temperature profiles are defined in US 945-2.

906. US 945-2:2012, Pre-insulated flexible pipe systems — Part 2: Non bonded system with plastic service pipes — Requirements and methods of test

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for flexible, pre-insulated, direct buried district heating pipes with plastic service pipes and no bonding between the layers of the pipes. This standard is valid for maximum operating temperatures of 95 °C and maximum operating pressures up to 10 bar for a design lifetime of at least 30 years. This standard does not cover surveillance systems.

907. US EAS 949:2020, The classification and identification of dangerous goods for road and rail transport

This Uganda Standard covers classification and identification of dangerous goods that are capable of posing a significant risk to health, safety, property and the environment. This standard applies to road and rail modes of transport.

908. US EAS 950:2020, Transport of dangerous goods —

Operational requirements for road vehicles

This Uganda Standard specifies rules and procedures for the safe operation and handling of all road vehicles used for the transportation of dangerous goods in accordance with the load constraints. The procedures include requirements for the consignor, the consignee, the operator, the driver and the qualified person as well as enroute procedures, and cargo handling and vehicle inspection requirements. The standard covers the following operations for the transport of dangerous goods by road:

- a) loading of the dangerous goods, which is the responsibility of the consignor;
- b) driving of the vehicle that transports the dangerous goods to its destination, which is the responsibility of the operator and the driver; and
- c) off-loading of the dangerous goods, which is the responsibility of the consignee.

909. US EAS 951:2020, Transport of dangerous goods — Packaging for road and rail transport

This Uganda Standard identifies various methods of packaging that are suitable for prescribed maximum quantities of dangerous goods that may be offered for transport by road or by rail. It specifies minimum performance requirements for the packaging, procedures to be followed to obtain packaging approval and marks, labels and placards to be displayed on the packaging.

910. US EAS 952-1:2020, Transport of dangerous goods — Emergency information systems — Part 1: Emergency information system for road transport

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for emergency information systems, such as requirements for hazard class diamonds, placards and emergency information documents for road transport. The emergency information system as documented in this standard is intended to assist emergency services response teams in the mitigation of an incident that involves dangerous goods.

911. US EAS 952-4:2020, Transport of dangerous goods — Emergency information systems — Part 4: Transport emergency card

This Uganda Standard covers the requirements for a transport emergency card (TEC) to make the driver of a vehicle transporting dangerous goods by road aware of the danger associated with the load, and to indicate its use as a concise and quick reference in an emergency situation.

912. US 970-2:2022, Agglomerated stone — Slabs and cut-to-size products for vanity and kitchen tops — Part 2: Requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and appropriate test methods for slabs and cut-to-size products of agglomerated stone which are made for use as vanity and kitchen tops, or other similar use in furnishing (for example, splash zone). This standard does not apply to secondary operations including site installation. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first*

edition, US 970-2:2012, Agglomerated stone-slabs and cut-to-size product — Part 2: Product requirements).

**913. US EAS 981:2020,
Hydraulic road binders —
Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the mechanical, physical and chemical requirements for hydraulic road binders. It also outlines the conformity criteria and evaluation procedures to be adhered to by the manufacturer. This standard applies to hydraulic road binders produced in a factory and supplied ready for use in road bases, subbases, capping layers, and soil stabilization or soil improvement. This standard applies only to the manufacture and production of hydraulic road binders, which may include cements of strength classes not greater than 32.5 N/mm². (This standard cancels and replaces US 371:2003, Hydraulic road binders – Composition, specifications and conformity criteria which is hereby withdrawn).

**914. US EAS 982-1:2020,
Bitumen and bituminous binders —
Specification — Part 1:
Penetration grade bitumen**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for penetration graded bitumen suitable for pavement construction.

**915. US EAS 982-2:2020,
Bitumen and bituminous binders —
Specification — Part 2:
Cutback bitumen**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for all grades of cutback bitumen suitable for pavement construction.

**916. US EAS 982-3:2020,
Bitumen and bituminous binders —
Specification — Part 3: Anionic
bitumen emulsion**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for anionic bitumen emulsions suitable for pavement construction.

**917. US EAS 982-4:2020,
Bitumen and bituminous binders —
Specification — Part 4:
Cationic bitumen emulsion**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for cationic bitumen emulsion suitable for pavement construction.

**918. US EAS 982-5:2020,
Bitumen and bituminous binders —
Specification — Part 5:
Performance graded bitumen**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for performance graded bitumen suitable for pavement construction.

**919. US EAS 984-1:2020,
Packaging ancillary materials —
Specification — Part 1: Single-sided
pressure sensitive adhesive
tapes**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for single-sided pressure sensitive adhesive tapes used in packaging. This standard does not apply to tapes with adhesives on both surfaces.

**920. US EAS 985-1:2020,
Hermetic storage bags —
Specification — Part 1: Woven
polypropylene outer bag**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for hermetic bags for storage of dried food commodities, derived products and seeds. This standard covers hermetic bags whose outer bags are made from woven polypropylene

921. US EAS 986:2020, Portable rigid plastic hermetic grain silo — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for portable rigid plastic hermetic silo used for storage of dried food commodities, derived products and seeds.

922. US EAS 987-1:2020, Glass containers — Specification — Part 1: Bottles for carbonated and non-carbonated drinks

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for glass bottles used for packaging of carbonated and non-carbonated drinks. This standard does not cover glass containers used in pharmaceutical industry.

923. US EAS 988:2018, Plastic crates — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for rigid plastic crates for holding and transportation of beverages, fruits, vegetables, bread and milk among others. (This standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 891:2018, Plastic crates — Specification, which is being reissued due to an error in its earlier given reference number).

924. US EAS 1017-1:2021, Sanitary appliances (vitreous china) — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard covers terminology, general requirements relating to material and manufacture, glazing, defects, minimum thickness, tolerances, performance, sampling and test methods for sanitary appliances. (Indicate if there is any withdrawal and replacement). This standard is only applicable to sanitary appliances that are coated with enamel (vitreous china). (This standard cancels and replaces US 2259-1:2020, *Sanitary appliances (vitreous china) — Part 1: General requirements* that has been withdrawn).

925. US EAS 1017-2:2021, Sanitary appliances (vitreous china) — Specification — Part 2: Wash down water closet pan

This Uganda Standard specifies constructional, dimensional, finish, marking and inspection requirements, and sampling and test methods for wash down water closet pans. This standard is only applicable to water closet pans that are coated with enamel (vitreous china). (This standard cancels and replaces US 2259-2:2020, *Sanitary appliances (vitreous china) — Part 2: Wash down water closets — Specification* that has been withdrawn).

926. US EAS 1017-3:2021, Sanitary appliances (vitreous china) — Specification — Part 3: Wash basin

This Uganda Standard covers constructional, dimensional, finish, performance, marking, and inspection requirements, sampling and test methods for washbasins. This standard is only applicable to washbasins that are coated with enamel (vitreous china). (This standard cancels and replaces US 2259-3:2020, *Sanitary appliances (vitreous china) — Part 3: Wash basins — Specification* that has been withdrawn).

927. US EAS 1017-4:2021, Sanitary appliances (vitreous china) — Specification — Part 4: Squatting pans

This Uganda Standard specifies constructional, dimensional, finish, marking, performance and inspection requirements, and sampling and test methods for squatting pans. This standard is only applicable to squatting pans that are coated with enamel (vitreous china). (This standard cancels and replaces US 2259-4:2020, *Sanitary appliances (vitreous china) — Part 4: Squatting pans — Specification* that has been withdrawn).

928. US EAS 1017-5:2021, Sanitary appliances (vitreous china) — Specification — Part 5: Urinal

The Uganda Standard specifies constructional, dimensional, finish, marking, performance and inspection requirements, and sampling and test methods for wall-

hung urinals. This standard is only applicable to wall-hung urinals that are coated with enamel (vitreous china). (This standard cancels and replaces US 2259-5:2020, *Sanitary appliances (vitreous china) — Part 5: Urinals — Specification* that has been withdrawn).

929. US EAS 1017-6:2021, Sanitary appliances (vitreous china) — Specifications — Part 6: Flushing cistern

This Uganda Standard covers requirements for manually operated high-level and low level flushing cisterns of five-litre and nine-litre capacities for water-closet pans, squatting pans and urinals, together with flush pipes. This standard is applicable to both single-flush and dual-flush cistern types. This standard is only applicable to flushing cisterns that are coated with enamel (vitreous china). (This standard cancels and replaces US 2259-6:2020, *Sanitary appliances (vitreous china) — Part 6: Flushing cisterns — Specification* that has been withdrawn).

930. US EAS 1020:2021, Shovels and spades — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for shovels and spades. (This standard cancels and replaces US 199:2001, *Specification for shovels, and US 198:2019, Spades — Specification*, which has been withdrawn).

931. US EAS 1021:2021, Steelhead hammer — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for hammers with head made of steel. It applies to hammers used to strike items having a maximum hardness of 46 HRC. This standard does not apply to steel hammerheads with a head mass of less than 100 g.

932. US EAS 1022:2021, Hacksaw blades — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for hand and machine hacksaw blades.

933. US EAS 1064-1:2022, Lighting products — Minimum Energy Performance Standard — Part 1 — Lamps

This Uganda Standard covers the energy efficiency and functional performance requirements, sampling and test methods for general service lamps and tubular lamps. This standard does not apply high-intensity discharge lamps. This standard does not cover safety requirements of lighting products. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 902:2011, Self-ballasted lamps for General Lighting Services (GLS) — Performance requirements*).

934. US EAS 1064-2:2022, Lighting products — Minimum Energy Performance Standard — Part 2 — Luminaires

This Uganda Standard covers the energy efficiency and functional performance requirements, sampling and test methods for luminaires namely indoor ambient luminaires and outdoor/ streetlight luminaires. This standard does not apply to

indoor ambient luminaires or outdoor/streetlight luminaires specifically tested and approved to operate: in potentially explosive atmospheres; for emergency use; and in or on aircraft. This standard does not cover safety requirements for luminaires.

935. US ISO 1089:1980, Electrode taper fits for spot welding equipment — Dimensions

This Uganda Standard lays down the taper dimensions and tolerances of electrode taper fits for spot welding electrode, electrode adaptors, electrode holders and similar parts.

936. US ISO 1307:2006, Rubber and plastics hoses — Hose sizes, minimum and maximum inside diameters, and tolerances on cut- to-length hoses

This Uganda Standard specifies the sizes of rubber and plastics hoses and the minimum and maximum inside diameters permitted for each hose size. For this purpose, hoses are divided into four types according to the process by which they are manufactured. The standard also specifies tolerances on cut-to-length rubber and plastics hoses for industrial and automotive applications. This standard is intended to be used with the relevant hoses product standard unless there is justification for using a different hose size or unless a hose size needs a different inside-diameter range for a particular application

937. US ISO 1401:1999, Rubber hoses for agricultural spraying

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for three types of flexible rubber hose for pressure spraying of

agropharmaceutical and/or fertilizer products within a temperature range of -10°C to $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$

938. US ISO 1403:2005, Rubber hoses, textile-reinforced, for general-purpose water applications — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for three types of general-purpose textile-reinforced rubber water hose with an operating temperature range of -25°C to $+70^{\circ}\text{C}$ and a maximum working pressure of up to 25 bar. These hoses are not intended to be used for conveyance of potable (drinking) water, for washing-machine inlets, as firefighting hoses, for special agricultural machines or as collapsible water hoses. These hoses may be used with additives which lower the freezing point of water.

939. US ISO 1436:2009, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies — Wire-braid-reinforced hydraulic types for oil-based or water-based fluids — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for six types of wire-braid-reinforced hose and hose assembly of nominal size from 5 to 51 plus, for one of the five types (type R2ATS), nominal size 63. They are suitable for use with water-based hydraulic fluids HFC, HFAE, HFAS and HFB as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from -40°C to $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$ or oil-based hydraulic fluids HH, HL, HM, HR and HV as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from -40°C to $+100^{\circ}\text{C}$. This standard does not include requirements for end fittings. It is limited to requirements for hoses and hose assemblies.

940. US ISO 1452-1:2009, Plastics piping systems for water supply and for buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure — Unplasticised poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard specifies the general aspects of unplasticised poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) solid-wall piping systems intended for water supply and for buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure. In conjunction with US ISO 1452-2, US ISO 1452-3, US ISO 1452-4 and US ISO 1452-5, it is applicable to PVC-U pipes, fittings, valves and ancillary equipment, their joints and to joints with components of other plastics and non-plastics materials intended to be used for the following:

- a) water mains and services buried in the ground;
- b) conveyance of water above ground for both outside and inside buildings;
- c) buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure.

It is applicable to piping systems intended for the supply of water under pressure up to and including 25°C (cold water), intended for human consumption and for general purposes as well as for waste water under pressure. This part of US ISO 1452 is also applicable to components for the conveyance of water and waste water up to and including 45°C . *(This standard cancels and replaces US 264-1:2001/EAS 182-1 Specification for pipes and fittings made of Unplasticized Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC-U))*

for water supply - Part 1: General requirements).

941. US ISO 1452-2:2009, Plastics piping systems for water supply and for buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure — Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) — Part 2: Pipes

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of solid-wall pipes made from unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) for piping systems intended for water supply and for buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure.

It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods referred to in this part of US ISO 1452.

In conjunction with US ISO 1452-1 and US ISO 1452-5, it is applicable to extruded PVC-U pipes without a socket and pipes with a socket (integral or not), intended to be used for the following:

- a) water mains and services buried in the ground;
- b) conveyance of water above ground for both outside and inside buildings;
- c) buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure.

It is applicable to piping systems intended for the supply of water under pressure up to and including 25 °C (cold water) intended for human consumption and for general purposes as well as for waste water under pressure. This part of US ISO 1452 specifies pipes for the conveyance of water and waste water up to and including 45 °C. (This

standard cancels and replaces US 264-2:2001/EAS 182-2 Specification for pipes and fittings made of Unplasticized Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC-U) for water supply - Part 2 Nominal diameters, wall thicknesses and nominal pressures (metric series)).

942. US ISO 1452-3:2009, Plastics piping systems for water supply and for buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure — Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) — Part 3: Fittings

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of fittings made from unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) for piping systems intended for water supply and for buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure. It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods referred to in this part of US ISO 1452. In conjunction with US ISO 1452-1, US ISO 1452-2 and US ISO 1452-5, it is applicable to PVC-U fittings and to joints with components of PVC-U, other plastics and non-plastics materials intended to be used for the following:

- a) water mains and services buried in the ground;
- b) conveyance of water above ground for both outside and inside buildings;
- c) buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure.

It is applicable to fittings in piping systems intended for the supply of water under pressure up to and including 25 °C (cold water), intended for human consumption and for general purposes as well as for waste water under pressure. This part of US ISO 1452 is also applicable to components for

the conveyance of water and wastewater up to and including 45 °C. Depending on the jointing method, this part of US ISO 1452 is applicable to the following types of fittings:

- a) fittings for solvent cementing;
- b) elastomeric ring seal fittings.

PVC-U fittings can be manufactured by injection-moulding and/or be fabricated from pipe. This part of US ISO 1452 is also applicable to PVC-U flange adapters and to the corresponding flanges made from various materials. This part of US ISO 1452 covers a range of fitting sizes and pressure classes and gives requirements concerning colours.

**943. US ISO 1452-4:2009,
Plastics piping systems for water
supply and for buried and above-
ground drainage and sewerage
under pressure — Unplasticized
poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) —
Part 4: Valves**

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of valves made from unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) for piping systems intended for water supply and for buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure. It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods referred to in this part of US ISO 1452. In conjunction with US ISO 1452-1, US ISO 1452-2, US ISO 1452-3 and US ISO 1452-5 it is applicable to PVC-U valves with components of PVC-U, other plastics and non-plastics materials intended to be used for the following:

- a) water mains and services buried in ground;
- b) conveyance of water above ground for both outside and inside buildings;

- c) buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure.

It is applicable to valves in piping systems intended for the supply of water under pressure up to and including 25 °C (cold water) intended for human consumption and for general purposes as well as for waste water under pressure. This part of US ISO 1452 is also applicable to valves for the conveyance of water and waste water up to and including 45 °C. For temperatures between 25 °C and 45 °C, Figure A.1 of US ISO 1452-2:2009 applies. This part of US ISO 1452 is applicable to valves of the following types:

- a) valves for solvent cementing;
- b) valves for elastomeric ring seal joints;
- c) valves for flanged joints.

**944. US ISO 1452-5:2009,
Plastics piping systems for water
supply and for buried and above-
ground drainage and sewerage
under pressure — Unplasticized
poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) —
Part 5: Fitness for purpose of the
system**

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics for the fitness for purpose of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) piping systems intended for water supply and for buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure. It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods referred to in this part of US ISO 1452. In conjunction with US ISO 1452-1, US ISO 1452-2, US ISO 1452-3 and US ISO 1452-4, it is applicable to joints and assemblies with components of PVC-U,

other plastics and non-plastics materials intended to be used for the following:

- a) water mains and services buried in ground;
- b) conveyance of water above ground for both outside and inside buildings;
- c) buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure;

It is applicable to piping systems intended for the supply of water under pressure up to and including 25 °C (cold water) intended for human consumption and for general purposes as well as for waste water under pressure. This part of US ISO 1452 is also applicable to components for the conveyance of water and waste water up to and including 45 °C.

945. US ISO 1461:2009, Hot dip galvanized coatings on fabricated iron and steel articles — Specification and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies the general properties of coatings and test methods for coatings applied by dipping fabricated iron and steel articles (including certain castings) in a zinc melt (containing not more than 2 % of other metals).

946. US 1560:2022, Moulded polyethylene water storage tank — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for moulded polyethylene water storage tanks (closed and open top tank). This standard is not applicable to underground tanks, mobile water tanks and horizontal cylindrical water tanks. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 1560:2013, Rotational*

moulded polyethylene water storage tank — Specification).

947. US 1566:2017, Pressed steel tanks — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for materials, fabrication, erection and supply of pressed steel tanks for the storage of cold and hot water and certain other liquids, under a pressure not greater than the static head corresponding to the depth of the tank.

948. US 1663-1:2017, Aluminium and aluminium alloys — Part 1: Bare foil for food packaging — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers the requirements of annealed aluminium and aluminium alloy bare foil for food packaging. It is applicable for 0.011mm (11 μ m) to 0.075mm (75 μ m) thickness

949. US 1663-2: 2019, Aluminium and aluminium alloys — Part 2: Foil for pharmaceutical packaging — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers the requirements of aluminium and aluminium alloy-bare/coated/laminated foil for pharmaceutical packaging applications. It is applicable for 0.020

950. US 1664:2017, Containers for packaging of natural mineral water and packaged drinking water — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for raw materials, dimensions and performance, sampling and test methods for plastic containers except flexible pouches, for packaging of natural mineral water and packaged drinking water.

951. US 1666:2017, Polystyrene — Safe use in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking water — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for polystyrene (crystal and high impact) materials for the manufacture of plastic items used in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking water. This standard does not cover requirements of a packaging media for a particular foodstuff and drinking water other than toxicological considerations.

952. US 1668:2017, Polyethylene — Safe use in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking water — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for polyethylene plastic materials for the manufacture of plastic items used in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking water. This standard does not cover requirements of a packaging media for a particular foodstuff and drinking water other than toxicological considerations.

953. US 1670:2017, Padlocks — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, inspection, sampling and test methods of various types and grades of padlocks.

954. US 1671:2017, Plastic cling wrap film for food contact use — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the definitions and terms, product classifications, marking, requirements, test methods, inspection rules, labels, packaging,

transport and storage of plastic cling wrap film for food contact use.

955. US 1672:2017, Copper and copper alloys — Copper rod, bar and wire for general electrical purposes — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the composition, property requirements including electrical properties, and tolerances on dimensions and form for copper rod, bar and wire, sampling procedures and test methods for general electrical purposes.

956. US 1673-1:2017, Steel tubes for non-pressure purposes — Sections for scaffolding general engineering and structural applications — Part 1: Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the general requirements, manufacturing process and test methods for tubes for scaffolding, hollow sections for structural and general engineering purposes and cold-drawn and cold-formed hollow sections made from welded or seamless tubes

957. US 1642:2016, Domestic biogas stoves — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers construction, operation, safety requirements and methods of test for stoves intended for use with domestic biogas systems.

958. US 1643:2016, Domestic biogas lamp — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers construction, operation, safety requirements, sampling and methods of test for lamps intended for use with biogas

959. US 1679:2017, Polyvinyl

chloride (PVC) — Safe use in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking water — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and its copolymers for the manufacture of plastic items used in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking water.

960. US 1680:2017, Polyalkylene terephthalates — Safe use in contact with foodstuffs and drinking water — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for polyalkylene terephthalates also known as thermoplastic saturated polyesters polymer materials for the manufacture of plastic items used in contact with foodstuffs and drinking water. This standard applies to polyethylene terephthalates (PET) and Polybutylene terephthalates (PBT). This standard does not cover requirements of a packaging media for a particular foodstuff and drinking water other than toxicological considerations

961. US ISO 1728:2006, Road vehicles — Pneumatic braking connections between motor vehicles and towed vehicles — Interchangeability

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements which ensure interchangeability of the pneumatic braking connections between motor vehicles and towed vehicles. It concerns vehicle combinations equipped with pneumatic braking systems with two lines: one control line and one supply line.

962. US ISO 1825:2010, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for aircraft ground fuelling and defuelling — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and construction of, and requirements for, four types of hose and hose assembly for use in all operations associated with the ground fuelling and defuelling of aircraft. All four types are designed for use with petroleum fuels having an aromatic-hydrocarbon content not exceeding 30 % by volume; operation within the temperature range of -30 °C to +65 °C and such that they will be undamaged by climatic conditions of -40 °C to +70 °C when stored in static conditions; and operation at up to 2,0 MPa (20 bar) maximum working pressure, including surges of pressure which the hose can be subjected to in service.

963. US 1855:2019, Motorcycle rubber wheel inner tubes — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for motorcycle inner tubes made of natural rubber (hereinafter referred to as inner tube).

964. US 1857:2020, Criteria for issuance of licences and certificate of competence to persons and firms involved in repair of weighing and measuring instruments

This Uganda Standard prescribes the criteria for issuance of repair and workshop licences to technicians and workshops respectively and certificate of competence to both technicians and workshops involved in weighing and measuring instruments.

965. US 1867: 2019, Stainless steel milk cans — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling criteria and test methods for stainless steel milk cans used for collection and distribution of fluid milk.

966. US 1869:2019, Sickles — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for plain and serrated blade sickles for harvesting of fodder, grasses, cereal crops, among other activities.

967. US 1890: 2020, Polyethylene film and sheeting — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers the classification of polyethylene film and sheeting from 0.03 mm - 0.3 mm in thickness, inclusive. The film or sheeting may contain additives for the improvement of the surface properties, pigments, or stabilizers, or combinations thereof. This specification allows for the use of recycled polyethylene film or resin as feedstock, in whole or in part, as long as all the requirements as governed by the producer and end user are also met. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

968. US 1891:2020, Plastic films made from low-density polyethylene and linear low-density polyethylene for general

use and packaging applications — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers dimensional tolerances, classifications, intrinsic quality requirements, sampling and test methods for unpigmented, unsupported, low-density polyethylene and linear low-density polyethylene films (hereafter referred to as film or films) with densities ranging from 0.910 g/cm³ - 0.925 g/cm³. This specification is applicable to homopolymer polyethylene, but is not restricted to it. It is applicable to films made from polyethylene copolymers, and also applicable to films made from blends of homopolymers and copolymers, including ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymers.

969. US 1904:2019, Furniture — Dining tables — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers requirements for materials, sizes and functional dimensions of all types of dining tables.

970. US 1906-1:2019, Library furniture and fittings — Specification — Part 1: Timber

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the following items of wooden furniture meant for use in a library: unit book rack; bay guide holder; book trolley; catalogue cards tray and cabinet; catalogue cards box; catalogue cards work tray; control region fittings; charging trays; reading room table; study table; periodicals display rack; chairs; and display stand.

971. US 1906-2:2019, Library furniture and fittings — Specification — Part 2: Steel

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the following items of steel furniture and fittings meant for use in a library: book racks; book trolley; book ends;

catalogue cards tray; card index cabinets; catalogue cards work tray; charging trays; reading-room table; study table; chairs; book cases; and glass-front cabinets.

972. US 1907:2019, Furniture —

Steel shelving cabinets (adjustable type) — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers the requirements for materials, sizes, construction and finish of adjustable steel shelving cabinets with hinged doors with or without the provision of a locker.

973. US 1908:2019, Furniture —

Steel filing cabinets for general office purposes — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for materials, sizes, construction and finish and tests of steel filing cabinets for general office purposes.

974. US 1910-1:2019, Furniture —

Metal chairs for office purposes — Part 1: Specification for non-revolving and non-tilting chairs

This Uganda Standard covers requirements for materials, construction, dimensions and finish of non-revolving and non-tilting metal chairs for office purposes.

975. US 1910-2:2019, Furniture —

Metal chairs for office purposes — Part 2: Specification for revolving and tilting chairs

This Uganda Standard covers the requirements of materials, dimensions, construction and finish of revolving and tilting metal chairs for office purposes.

976. US 1911:2019, Furniture —

Wooden shelving cabinets (adjustable type) — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers the requirements for materials, sizes,

construction and finish of adjustable wooden shelving cabinets with hinged doors.

977. US 1912:2019, Furniture —

Composite office table — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers the requirements of materials, sizes, construction and finish for composite office tables.

978. US 1920:2019, Furniture —

Wooden wardrobes (adjustable and non-adjustable) — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers requirements for materials, sizes, construction and finish of wooden portable wardrobes with hinged doors.

979. US 1928:2019, Road vehicles —

Bus body design and construction — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for bus body design and construction. This standard applies to buses with bodies designed and constructed for carriage of persons. This standard does not include provisions for persons of reduced mobility.

980. US 2094:2019, Eaves

gutters and fittings made of PVC-U — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods of eaves gutters and fittings made from unplasticized poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC-U), and intended to be used for rainwater drainage.

981. US 2115:2019, Fly ash used

for cement and concrete — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the terms and definition, classification, grade,

technical requirements, test methods, inspection rules, packaging, marking, transportation and storage of the fly ash used for cement and concrete. The standard is applicable to the fly ash used as admixture at time of mixing mortar and concrete, and fly ash used as active addition at time of cement production.

982. US 2023:2019, Automotive vehicles — Retreaded pneumatic tyres for passenger cars — Specification

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for the production of re-treaded tyres intended to be fitted to passenger cars and their trailers used on the road. This standard does not apply to:

- a) re-treaded tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers;
- b) re-treaded tyres with a speed capability below 120 km/h or above 240 km/h (limit of below 120 km/h is not applicable for bias-ply tyres);
- c) tyres for cycles and motor cycles;
- d) tyres originally produced without speed symbols and load indices;
- e) tyres designed exclusively for competition or off road use and marked accordingly; and
- f) tyres designated as 'T' type temporary use spares.

983. US 2080: 2019, Military combat helmets — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers performance requirements, materials, design and construction, workmanship, mass and methods of test for military combat helmets

intended to protect the wearer from the damaging effects of bullets of small arms ammunition, fragments, and cold weapons. Terms and classification of military combat helmets established by this standard are obligatory for use in all types of documentation and literature included in the scope of work on standardization or using the results of these works.

984. US 2224:2020, Expanded polystyrene flagstones and semi-cylinders — Specifications

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for expanded polystyrene slabs and semi-cylinders used as thermal insulators in rooms, isothermal installations and cold-storage plants, which work in a temperature range of -140 °C to 70 °C.

985. US 2225:2020, Expanded polystyrene cap vaults and coffers — Specifications

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for expanded polystyrene cap vaults and coffers used as a lost formwork for slabs in intermediate floors and roofs in combination with prefabricated concrete joists with inverted (T) shaped section (L).

986. US 2239: 2020, Plastic closures — Specification

This Uganda Standard covers geometrical and dimensional accuracy, physical properties, storage and handling conditions, processing and application of plastic closures for sealing of still products, carbonated drinks and hot fill.

987. US 2240:2020, Metallic crown caps — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for metallic crown caps designed to secure seal in capping applications with glass and aluminium bottles in the brewing and beverage industry.

988. US 2244: 2020, Non-woven bags — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for non-woven bags used for packaging.

989. US 2264:2021, Stay blocks and cable concrete cover — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for concrete products for use on power lines. The standard covers the following concrete products:

- a) slab, LV
- b) slab, HV
- c) stay block, 19 mm (3/4")
- d) stay block, 25 mm (1").

990. US 2265:2021, Bitumen felts for water-proofing and damp-proofing — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for saturated bitumen felts (underlay) and self-finished bitumen felts used for water-proofing and damp-proofing.

991. US 2266:2021, Polymer film for damp-proofing and waterproofing in buildings — Laminated (non-woven) products — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for non-woven, laminated, polyolefin membranes for use as a damp-proofing material under concrete or clay roofing tiles.

992. US 2267:2021, Polymer film for damp-proofing and waterproofing in buildings — Monofilament and co-extruded products — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for five types of monofilament polyolefin film and four types of co-extruded polyolefin film, for use as a damp-proofing material in walls, under concrete and under roofing tiles, and for the waterproofing of basements.

993. US 2269: 2022, Decking profiles and tiles — Wood-Polymer Composites (WPC) or Natural Fibre Composites (NFC) based — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of decking profiles and tiles made from cellulose-based materials and thermoplastics, usually called Wood-Polymer Composites (WPC) or Natural Fibre Composites (NFC), for external use. This standard is applicable to extruded profiles and also to tiles manufactured by other plastics processing techniques, for example, injection moulding. This standard is not applicable to kits (support rail profiles, cover strip profiles and hardware).

994. US 2281: 2021, Sanitization booth — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, construction and use of

sanitization booths for disinfecting the whole body during pandemics/epidemics.

995. US ISO 2398:2006, Rubber hoses, textile-reinforced, for compressed air — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for three types, three classes and two categories of textile-reinforced rubber hose for compressed air, up to a maximum working pressure of 25 bar with an operating-temperature range of -40°C to $+70^{\circ}\text{C}$, depending on the type and category

996. US ISO 2426-1:2000, Plywood — Classification by surface appearance — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard establishes general rules for the classification of plywood by its surface appearance. It does not apply to overlaid plywood.

997. US ISO 2426-2:2000, Plywood — Classification by surface appearance — Part 2: Hardwood

This Uganda Standard specifies the nature and limits of characteristics inherent in wood and manufacturing defects enabling the visual assessment of the plywood for allocation to an appearance class.

998. US ISO 2426-3:2000, Plywood — Classification by surface appearance — Part 3: Softwood

This Uganda Standard specifies the nature and limits of characteristics inherent in wood and manufacturing defects enabling the visual assessment of the plywood for allocation to an appearance class.

999. US ISO 2929:2014, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for bulk

fuel delivery by truck — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for two groups of rubber hoses and rubber hose assemblies for loading and discharge of liquid hydrocarbon fuels with a maximum working pressure of 10 bar (1,0 MPa). Both groups of hoses are designed for:

- use with hydrocarbon fuels having an aromatic-hydrocarbon content not exceeding 50 % by volume and containing up to 15 % of oxygenated compounds; and
- operation within the temperature range of -30°C to $+70^{\circ}\text{C}$, undamaged by climatic conditions of -50°C to $+70^{\circ}\text{C}$ when stored in static conditions.

1000. US ISO 2503:2009, Gas welding equipment — Pressure regulators and pressure regulators with flow-metering devices for gas cylinders used in welding, cutting and allied processes up to 300 bar (30 MPa)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for single or two-stage pressure regulators without flow metering devices for connection to gas cylinders used for compressed gases up to 300 bar 1) (30 MPa), dissolved acetylene, liquefied petroleum gases (LPG), methylacetylene-propadiene mixtures (MPS), and carbon dioxide (CO₂), for use in welding, cutting and allied processes. It does not cover pressure regulators having a nominal outlet pressure $p_2 > 20$ bar. This standard also specifies requirements for single or two-stage pressure regulators with flow metering

devices for connection to gas cylinders used for compressed gases or mixtures up to 300 bar (30 MPa), and carbon dioxide (CO₂), for use in welding, cutting and allied processes. This standard does not cover pressure regulators intended for direct use on cylinder bundles.

**1001. US ISO 3739-1:2007,
Industrial tyres and rims — Part
1: Pneumatic tyres (metric series)
on 5 degrees tapered or flat base
rims — Designation, dimensions
and marking**

This Uganda Standard specifies the main requirements of the metric series of pneumatic tyres primarily intended for industrial vehicles, including designations, dimensions and markings.

**1002. US ISO 3739-3:2008,
Industrial tyres and rims — Part
3: Rims**

This Uganda Standard specifies the main requirements, including size designation and marking, of 5° tapered and flat base rims, with diameters not exceeding rim diameter code 15 for pneumatic tyres and for solid tyres for pneumatic tyre rims, primarily intended for industrial vehicles for use on prepared surfaces

**1003. US ISO 3813:2004,
Resilient floor coverings — Cork
floor tiles — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for cork floor coverings made from agglomerated composition cork supplied in tile form which are designed to be used with a factory finish and/or an in situ finish. Cork floor coverings can be covered with other complementary layers of decorative materials, e.g. decorative cork or

wood veneers, with or without applied colours. This standard includes a classification system based on intensity of use which shows where cork floor tiles should give satisfactory service (see EN 685). It also specifies requirements for marking, labelling and packing

**1004. US ISO 3821:2008, Gas
welding equipment — Rubber
hoses for welding, cutting and
allied processes**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for rubber hoses (including twin hoses) for welding, cutting and allied processes. This standard specifies requirements for rubber hoses for normal duty of 2 MPa (20 bar) and light duty [limited to hoses for maximum working pressure of 1 MPa (10 bar) and with bore up to and including 6,3 mm]. This standard applies to hoses operated at temperatures -20 °C to +60 °C and used in:— gas welding and cutting;— arc welding under the protection of an inert or active gas; and— processes allied to welding and cutting, in particular, heating, brazing, and metallization. This standard applies neither to thermoplastics hoses nor to hoses used for high pressure [>0,15 MPa (>1,5 bar)] acetylene

**1005. US ISO 3861:2005, Rubber
hoses for sand and grit blasting —
Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for rubber hoses for wet and dry sand and grit blasting, suitable for use up to a maximum working pressure of 6,3 bar and over an operating temperature range of -25 °C to +70 °C.

1006. US ISO 3862:2009, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies — Rubber-covered spiral-wire-reinforced hydraulic types for oil-based or water based fluids — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for five types of spiral-wire-reinforced hydraulic hose and hose assembly of nominal size from 6,3 to 51. They are suitable for use with water-based hydraulic fluids HFC, HFAE, HFAS and HFB as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from -40°C to $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$ and oil-based hydraulic fluids HH, HL, HM, HR and HV as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from -40°C to $+100^{\circ}\text{C}$ for types 4SP and 4SH and -40°C to $+120^{\circ}\text{C}$ for types R12, R13 and R15.

1007. US ISO 3949:2009, Plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Textile-reinforced types for hydraulic applications — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for three types of textile-reinforced thermoplastics hose and hose assembly of nominal size from 3,2 to 25. Each type is divided into two classes dependent on electrical conductivity requirements. They are suitable for use with water-based hydraulic fluids HFC, HFAE, HFAS and HFB as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from 0°C to $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$ and oil-based hydraulic fluids HH, HL, HM, HR and HV as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from -40°C to $+100^{\circ}\text{C}$. This standard does not include requirements for end fittings. It is limited to

the performance of hoses and hose assemblies.

1008. US ISO 3994:2007, Plastics hoses — Helical-thermoplastic reinforced thermoplastics hoses for suction and discharge of aqueous materials — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for three types of helical-thermoplastic-reinforced thermoplastics hoses for suction and discharge of water, weak aqueous chemical solutions and abrasive solids and slurries, for use in the ambient temperature range from -10°C to $+55^{\circ}\text{C}$. The three types of hose are for light-, medium- and heavy-duty applications. The types of hoses covered in this standard are not intended for use with flammable or combustible materials, nor with aromatic solvents

1009. US ISO 4079:2009, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies — Textile-reinforced hydraulic types for oil-based or water-based fluids — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for five types of textile-reinforced hydraulic hose and hose assembly of nominal size from 5 to 100. They are suitable for use with water-based hydraulic fluids HFC, HFAE, HFAS and HFB as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from -40°C to $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$ or oil-based hydraulic fluids HH, HL, HM, HR and HV as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from -40°C to $+100^{\circ}\text{C}$. This standard does not include requirements for end fittings. It is limited to requirements for hoses and hose assemblies.

1010. US ISO 4081:2010, Rubber hoses and tubing for cooling systems for internal combustion engines — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for straight or pre-formed rubber hoses and tubing for use in pressurized or unpressurized cooling circuits containing 1,2-ethanediol-based coolants in internal combustion engines for vehicles with an unladen mass (as defined in ISO 1176) of 3,5 t or less. In addition, this specification may also be applied as a classification system to enable original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) to detail a “line call-out” of tests for specific applications where these are not covered by the main types specified.

1011. US ISO 4209-2:2012, Truck and bus tyres and rims (metric series) — Part 2: Rims

This Uganda Standard specifies the designations, contours and dimensions of drop-centre (one-piece) rims for use on trucks and buses.

1012. US ISO 4210-2:2014, Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles — Part 2: Requirements for city and trekking, young adult, mountain and racing bicycles

This Uganda Standard specifies safety and performance requirements for the design, assembly, and testing of bicycles and sub-assemblies.

1013. US ISO 4427-1:2019, Plastics piping systems for water supply and for drainage and sewerage under pressure — Polyethylene (PE) — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard specifies the general aspects of polyethylene (PE) compounds for the manufacture of pressure pipes and fittings (mains and service pipes) for buried or above ground applications, intended for the conveyance of:

- a) water for human consumption;
- b) raw water prior to treatment;
- c) drainage and sewerage under pressure;
- d) vacuum sewer systems;
- e) water for other purposes.

This document also specifies the test parameters and requirements for the test methods referred to in this document. In conjunction with other parts of the US ISO 4427 series, this document is applicable to PE pipes and fittings, their joints and to joints with components made of PE and other materials, intended to be used under the following conditions:

- a) a maximum allowable operating pressure (PFA) up to and including 25 bar;
- b) an operating temperature of 20 °C as the reference temperature.

The US ISO 4427 series covers a range of maximum allowable operating pressures and gives requirements concerning colours. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 482-1:2003, High density polyethylene (PE-HD) pipes — Part 1: General quality requirements*).

1014. US ISO 4427-2:2019, Plastics piping systems for water supply, and for drainage and sewerage under pressure — Polyethylene (PE) — Part 2: Pipes

This Uganda Standard specifies the pipes made from polyethylene (PE) for buried or above ground applications, intended for the conveyance of:

- a) water for human consumption;
- b) raw water prior to treatment;
- c) drainage and sewerage under pressure;
- d) vacuum sewer systems;
- e) water for other purposes.

Pipes complying with this document are not intended for the transport of water intended for human consumption in contaminated soils unless special consideration has been taken. This document specifies three types of pipe:

- a) PE pipes (outside diameter dn), including any identification stripes;
- b) PE pipes with co-extruded layers on either or both the outside and/or inside of the pipe (total outside diameter dn) where all layers have the same MRS rating;
- c) PE pipes (outside diameter dn) having a peelable and contiguous thermoplastics additional layer on the outside of the pipe (“coated pipe”).

This document also specifies the test parameters for the test methods referred to in this document. In conjunction with the other parts of the US ISO 4427 series, this document is applicable to PE pipes, their joints and to joints with components made of PE and other materials, intended to be used under the following conditions:

- a) a maximum allowable operating pressure (PFA) up to and including 25 bar;
- b) an operating temperature of 20 °C as the reference temperature.

This document covers a range of maximum allowable operating pressures and gives requirements concerning colours. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 482-2:2003 High Density Polyethylene (PE-HD) pipes — Part 2: Dimensions*).

**1015. US ISO 4427-3:2019,
Plastics piping systems for water
supply, and for drainage and
sewerage under pressure —
Polyethylene (PE) — Part 3:
Fittings**

This Uganda Standard specifies the fittings made from polyethylene (PE) for buried or above ground applications, intended for the conveyance of water for human consumption, raw water prior to treatment, drainage and sewerage under pressure, vacuum sewer systems, and water for other purposes.

NOTE The intended uses include sea outfalls, laid in water and connection between pipes suspended below bridges.

This document also specifies the test parameters for the test methods referred to in this document. In conjunction with the other parts of the US ISO 4427 series, this document is applicable to PE fittings, to joints with components of PE or other materials, intended to be used under the following conditions:

- a) a maximum allowable operating pressure (PFA) up to and including 25 bar;

b) an operating temperature of 20 °C as the reference temperature.

This document covers a range of maximum allowable operating pressures and gives requirements concerning colours.

This document is applicable to fittings of the following types:

1. fusion fittings;
 - a) electrofusion fittings;
 - b) spigot end fittings (for butt fusion using heated tools and electrofusion socket fusion);
 - c) socket fusion fittings;
2. mechanical fittings;
 - a) compression fittings;
 - b) flanged fittings;
3. fabricated fittings.

1016. US ISO 4586-1:1997: High-pressure laminates – Sheets from thermosetting resins – Part 1: Classification and specifications

This Uganda Standard establishes a classification system for high-pressure decorative laminated sheets according to their performance and main recommended fields of application, including materials with special characteristics, for example post formability or defined reaction to fire.

1017. US ISO 4641:2010, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for water suction and discharge — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for textile-reinforced, smooth-bore rubber water-suction and discharge hoses and hose assemblies. Three types of hoses and hose assemblies are specified according to their

operating duty requirements, i.e. their ambient and water temperature ranges: ambient temperatures: -25 °C to +70 °C; and water temperatures during operation: 0 °C to +70 °C.

1018. US ISO 4642-1:2009, Rubber and plastics hoses, non-collapsible, for fire-fighting service — Part 1: Semi-rigid hoses for fixed systems

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for semi-rigid reel hoses for fire-fighting purposes for use with fixed systems. The hoses are intended for use at a maximum working pressure of 1,2 MPa for hoses of 19 mm and 25 mm inside diameter and 0,7 MPa for hoses of 33 mm inside diameter. Hoses conforming to this part of US ISO 4642 are intended for applications where long intervals can occur between the occasions of use, for example on fixed fire hose reels in buildings and other construction works. This part of US ISO 4642 applies exclusively to hoses for fire-fighting purposes intended for use at ambient conditions in non-aggressive or non-corrosive atmospheres within the temperature range -20 °C to +60 °C.

1019. US ISO 4642-2:2009, Rubber and plastics hoses, non-collapsible, for fire-fighting service — Part 2: Semi-rigid hoses (and hose assemblies) for pumps and vehicles

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for semi-rigid reel hoses for use on fire-fighting vehicles and trailer pumps. The hoses are intended for use at a maximum working pressure of 1,5 MPa for normal pressure hoses (category

I) and 4,0 MPa for high pressure hoses (category II). The hoses are further subdivided into types and classes (see Clause 4). This part of US ISO 4642 applies to delivery hoses for fire-fighting purposes intended for use at a minimum ambient temperature of -20 °C.

1020. US ISO 4951-1:2001 High yield strength steel bars and sections – Part 1: General delivery requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the general delivery conditions of hot rolled bars and sections, in high yield strength steels for use in bolted, riveted or welded structures.

1021. US ISO 4951-2:2001 High yield strength steel bars and sections – Part 2: Delivery conditions for normalized, normalized rolled and as rolled steels

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for hot rolled bars and sections of diameter or thickness ≤ 150 mm in high yield strength steels in the normalized, normalized rolled or as rolled delivery conditions for use in bolted, riveted or welded structures.

1022. US ISO 4998:2011, Continuous hot-dip zinc-coated carbon steel sheet of structural quality

This Uganda Standard applies to continuous hot-dip zinc- and zinc-iron-alloy-coated carbon steel sheet of structural quality. The product is intended for applications where resistance to corrosion is of prime importance. The steel sheet is produced in a number of grades, coating mass, ordering

conditions and surface treatments. This standard does not cover steels designated as commercial quality, or drawing quality. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 649:2006, Continuous hot-dip zinc-coated carbon steel sheet of structural quality, which has been technically revised and republished*)

1023. US ISO 5019-1:1984, Refractory bricks — Dimensions — Part 1: Rectangular bricks

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of two series of rectangular refractory bricks. These two series of bricks may be used in conjunction with the series of arch bricks whose dimensions are specified in US ISO 5019-2.

1024. US ISO 5019-2: 1984, Refractory bricks — Dimensions — Part 2: Arch bricks

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of two series of refractory arch bricks, each with a constant median dimension and one series of refractory arch bricks with a constant backface dimension. These series of bricks may be used in conjunction with the two series of rectangular bricks whose dimensions are specified in US ISO 5019-1.

1025. US ISO 5019-3:1984, Refractory bricks — Dimensions — Part 3: Rectangular checker bricks for regenerative furnaces

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of rectangular checker bricks for regenerative furnaces.

1026. US ISO 5019-4:1988, Refractory bricks — Dimensions

— Part 4: Dome bricks for electric arc furnace roofs

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of refractory bricks for use in the domes of electric arc furnace roofs. The dimensions of special bricks also used for the construction of these furnaces are given for information only.

1027. US ISO 5019-5:1984, Refractory bricks — Dimensions

— Part 5: Skewbacks

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of two skewbacks, one for use with bricks of a course height 64 mm and one for use with bricks of a course height 76 mm.

1028. US ISO 5019-6:2005, Refractory bricks — Dimensions

— Part 6: Basic bricks for oxygen steel-making converters

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of basic refractory bricks for use in oxygen steel-making converters

1029. US ISO 5171:2009, Gas welding equipment — Pressure gauges used in welding, cutting and allied processes

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for Bourdon-tube pressure gauges normally used with compressed gas systems at pressures up to 30 MPa (300 bar) in welding, cutting and allied processes. It also covers use for dissolved acetylene and for liquefied gases under pressure. It does not cover gauges for acetylene in acetylene-manufacturing plants

1030. US ISO 5172:2006, Gas welding equipment — Blowpipes for gas welding, heating and cutting — Specifications and test

This Uganda Standard specifies specifications and tests for blowpipes for gas welding, heating and cutting of metals. It applies to manual blowpipes for welding and heating with a nominal thermal power up to 32 000 kcal/h, and manual and machine cutting blowpipes with a cutting range up to 300 mm. This standard does not apply to air-aspirated blowpipes which are covered in US ISO 9012.

1031. US ISO 5175:1987, Equipment used in gas welding, cutting and allied processes — Safety devices for fuel gases and oxygen or compressed air — General specifications, requirements and tests

This Uganda Standard lays down the general specifications, requirements and tests of safety devices for fuel gases and oxygen or compressed air used downstream of cylinder or pipeline outlet regulators and of pipeline outlet valves, and upstream of blowpipes for welding, cutting and allied processes. It does not specify location and combination of these devices in the gas system.

1032. US ISO 5182:2008, Resistance welding — Materials for electrodes and ancillary equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of materials for resistance welding electrodes and ancillary equipment which are used for carrying current and transmitting force to the work.

1033. US ISO 5183-1:1998, Resistance welding equipment — Electrode adaptors, male taper 1:10 — Part 1: Conical fixing, taper 1:10

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and tolerances of resistance spot welding electrode adaptors where the fixing element for the cap is a male taper of 1:10 and for which the electrode taper fits in conformance with US ISO 1089.

1034. US ISO 5183-2:2000, Resistance welding equipment — Electrode adaptors, male taper 1:10 — Part 2: Parallel shank fixing for end-thrust electrodes

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and tolerances of resistance spot welding electrode adaptors where the fixing element for the cap is a male taper of 1:10 and a parallel shaft is used to fix the adaptor to the electrode holder in accordance with US ISO 8430-3.

1035. US ISO 5359:2008, Low-pressure hose assemblies for use with medical gases

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for low-pressure hose assemblies intended for use with the following medical gases: oxygen; nitrous oxide; medical air; helium; carbon dioxide; xenon; specified mixtures of the gases listed above; oxygen-enriched air; air for driving surgical tools; nitrogen for driving surgical tools; vacuum. It is intended in particular to ensure gas-specificity and to prevent cross-connection between systems conveying different gases. These hose assemblies are intended for use at maximum operating pressures of less than 1 400 kPa. This standard specifies the allocation of (NIST), (DISS), (SIS) connectors to medical gases and specifies the dimensions of non-interchangeable screw-threaded (NIST) connectors. This standard does not

specify requirements for coaxial hoses used for the supply and disposal of air for driving surgical tools; and requirements for electrical conductivity. This standard does not specify the intended uses of hose assemblies.

1036. US ISO 5417:1986, Refractory bricks for use in rotary kilns — Dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies a range of dimensions of basic, fireclay and high alumina refractory bricks for use in rotary kilns. It does not apply to special closure bricks for use in completing circles.

1037. US ISO 5771:2008, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for transferring anhydrous ammonia — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for rubber hoses used for transferring ammonia, in liquid or in gaseous form, at ambient temperatures from -40°C up to and including $+55^{\circ}\text{C}$. It does not include specifications for end fittings, but is limited to the performance of the hoses and hose assemblies.

1038. US ISO 5772:1998, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for measured fuel dispensing — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for three types of rubber hose and hose assembly used for measured fuel dispensing, including oxygenated fuels (up to a maximum of 15 % oxygenated compounds). The three types of hose are as follows: type 1: hoses with textile reinforcement suitable for reeling on a drum or hanging in bends; type 2: hoses with textile and helical wire reinforcement designed for torsional flexibility, suitable for

coiling, reeling on a drum or hanging in bends; and type 3: hoses with fine wire reinforcement designed for low dilation, suitable for reeling on a drum or hanging in bends.

1039. US ISO 5774:2006 Plastics hoses — Textile-reinforced types for compressed-air applications — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for four types of flexible thermoplastic hose, textile reinforced, for compressed-air applications in the temperature range from -10°C to $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$. The four types are classified as light service for a maximum working pressure of 7 bar at 23°C and 4,5 bar at 60°C , medium service for a maximum working pressure of 10 bar at 23°C and 6,5 bar at 60°C , heavy service for a maximum working pressure of 16 bar at 23°C and 11 bar at 60°C , and heavy service for use in mining for a maximum working pressure of 25 bar at 23°C and 13 bar at 60°C

1040. US ISO 5775-2:1996, Bicycle tyres and rims — Part 2: Rims

This Uganda Standard specifies rim dimensions for bicycle tyres: it gives only those rim contour dimensions necessary for tyre mounting and to fit the tyre on the rim. US ISO 5775-1 covers designations and dimensions for tyres. ISO 5775 covers straight side (SS) rims, hooked bead (HB) rims and crotchet type (C) rims.

1041. US ISO 5822:1988, Spot welding equipment — Taper plug gauges and taper ring gauges

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for taper plug and ring gauges

used for the checking of type A, B and C tapers according to US ISO 1089.

1042. US ISO 5826:2014, Resistance welding equipment — Transformers — General specifications applicable to all transformers

This Uganda Standard gives specifications applicable to the following types of transformers for use in resistance welding equipment: single-phase transformers for a.c. welding, typically operating at 50 Hz or 60 Hz; single-phase transformers with connected rectifier for d.c. welding, typically operating at 50 Hz or 60 Hz; single-phase inverter transformers with connected rectifier for d.c. welding, typically operating at 400 Hz to 2 kHz; and three-phase transformers with connected rectifier for d.c. welding, typically operating at 50 Hz or 60 Hz. For the purposes of this standard, the term transformer can refer to the transformer alone or with connected rectifier (transformer-rectifier unit). This standard applies to transformers built to protection class I or II according to IEC 61140.

1043. US ISO 5828:2001, Resistance welding equipment — Secondary connecting cables with terminals connected to water-cooled lugs — Dimensions and characteristics

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions and characteristics of secondary connecting cables which are aircooled over their length and with terminals connected to water-cooled lugs. The secondary connecting cables are used for connection between the secondary terminals of a welding transformer and the electrode holders.

1044. US ISO 6134:2005, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for saturated steam — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for two types of hoses and hose assemblies, low pressure with a maximum working pressure of 6 bar and high pressure with a maximum working pressure of 18 bar, made of rubber and hose fittings made of metal, designed to convey saturated steam and hot water condensate.

1045. US ISO 6224:2011 Thermoplastics hoses, textile-reinforced, for general-purpose water applications — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for general-purpose textile-reinforced thermoplastics water-discharge hoses. Three types of hose are specified according to their operating duty requirements, i.e. their ambient and water temperature ranges: ambient temperatures: -10°C to $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$; and water temperature during operation: 0°C to $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$.

1046. US ISO 6361-1:2011, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys — Sheets, strips and plates — Part 1: Technical conditions for inspection and delivery

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical conditions for inspection and delivery of wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy sheets, strips and plates for general engineering applications. It applies to flat-rolled products with a thickness over 0.15 mm up to and including 400 mm. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 328-1:2001/EAS 202-1/ISO 6361-1, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy

sheets, strips and plates — Part 1: Technical conditions for inspection and delivery, which has been technically revised).

1047. US ISO 6361-2:2014, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys — Sheets, strips and plates — Part 2: Mechanical properties

This Uganda Standard specifies the mechanical properties of wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy sheets, strips, and plates for general engineering applications. It applies to flat-rolled products. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 328-2:2001/EAS 202-2/ISO 6361-2, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy sheets, strips and plates — Part 2: Mechanical properties, which has been technically revised).

1048. US ISO 6361-3:2014, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys — Sheets, strips and plates — Part 3: Strips: Tolerances on shape and dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies the tolerances on shape and dimensions for wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy strip by cold-rolling for general engineering applications. It applies to products with thickness of over 0.15 mm up to, and including 16 mm. It does not apply to semi-finished rolled products in coiled form to be subjected to further rolling (reroll stock), or to special products such as those that are corrugated or embossed. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 328-3:2001/EAS 202-3/ISO 6361-3, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy sheets,

strips and plates — Part 3: Strips — Tolerances on shape and dimensions, which has been technically revised).

1049. US ISO 6361-4:2014, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys — Sheets, strips and plates — Part 4: Sheets and plates: Tolerances on shape and dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies the tolerances on shape and dimensions for wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy sheet and plate by hot-rolling or cold-rolling for general engineering applications. It applies to products with a thickness over 0,15 mm up to and including 203 mm. It does not apply to semi-finished rolled products in coiled form to be subjected to further rolling (reroll stock) or to special products, such as those that are corrugated or embossed. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 328-4:2001/EAS 202-4/ISO 6361-4, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy sheets, strips and plates — Part 4: Sheets and plates — Tolerances on shape and dimensions, which has been technically revised).*

1050. US ISO 6361-5:2011, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys — Sheets, strips and plates — Part 5: Chemical composition

This Uganda Standard specifies the chemical composition of wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys.

1051. US ISO 6362-1:2012, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys — Extruded rods/bars, tubes and profiles —

Part 1: Technical conditions for inspection and delivery

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical conditions for inspection and delivery of wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy rods/bars, tubes and profiles for general engineering applications.

1052. US ISO 6362-2:2014, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys — Extruded rods/bars, tubes and profiles — Part 2: Mechanical properties

This Uganda Standard specifies the mechanical properties of wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy extruded rods/bars, tubes, and profiles for general engineering applications. It applies to extruded products.

1053. US ISO 6362-3:2016, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys — Extruded rods/bars, tubes and profiles — Part 3: Extruded rectangular bars — Tolerances on shape and dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies the tolerances on dimensions and shape of wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy extruded rectangular bars, having thicknesses in the range from 2 mm up to 240 mm and widths in the range from 10 mm up to 600 mm. It applies to extruded rectangular bars.

1054. US ISO 6362-4:2016, Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys — Extruded rods/bars, tubes and profiles — Part 4: Profiles — Tolerances on shape and dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies the tolerances on dimensions and shape of wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy extruded profiles with a cross-section contained within a circumscribing circle not greater than 800 mm. This part of US ISO 6362 applies to extruded profiles for general engineering applications only.

**1055. US ISO 6362-5:2016,
Wrought aluminium and
aluminium alloys — Extruded
rods/bars, tubes and profiles —
Part 5: Round, square and
hexagonal bars — Tolerances on
shape and dimensions**

This Uganda Standard specifies the tolerances on dimensions and shape of the following:

- wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy extruded round bars, having diameters in the range from 8 mm up to 350 mm;
- wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy extruded square and hexagonal bars, having widths across flats in the range from 10 mm up to 220 mm.

It applies to extruded round, square and hexagonal bars.

**1056. US ISO 6362-6:2016,
Wrought aluminium and
aluminium alloys — Extruded
rods/bars, tubes and profiles —
Part 6: Round, square, rectangular
and hexagonal tubes — Tolerances
on shape and dimensions**

This Uganda Standard specifies the tolerances on dimensions and shape of wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy extruded round bars having diameters in the

range from 8 mm up to 350 mm; and square and hexagonal bars having widths across flats in the range from 10 mm up to 220 mm. It applies to extruded round, square and hexagonal bars.

**1057. US ISO 6362-7:2016,
Wrought aluminium and
aluminium alloys — Extruded
rods/bars, tubes and profiles —
Part 7: Chemical composition**

This Uganda Standard specifies the chemical composition of wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys.

**1058. US ISO 6698:1989, Cycles
— Screw threads used to assemble
freewheels on bicycle hubs**

This Uganda Standard specifies the thread profile and limits and tolerances for the screw threads used to assemble freewheels on bicycle hubs. It is based on the use of the ISO basic thread profile given in ISO 68; satisfactory interchangeability with the corresponding British Standard Cycle (B.S.C.) thread; this has required the use of an inch pitch (t.p.i.); the use of screw thread tolerance grades and tolerance positions given in ISO 965-11; and the use of gauges made to ISO 1502.

**1059. US ISO 6699:1990, Cycles
— Stern and handlebar bend —
Assembly dimensions**

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and tolerances to ensure secure assembly between the stem and the handlebar bend of a bicycle. It applies to bicycles intended for use on public roads, and on which the saddle can be adjusted to provide a saddle height of 635 mm or more. It does not apply to specialized types of bicycle such as tradesmen's delivery

bicycles, tandems, toy bicycles and bicycles designed and equipped for use in sanctioned competitive events.

1060. US ISO 6742-1:2015, Cycles
— Lighting and retroreflective devices — Part 1:Lighting and light signalling devices

This Uganda Standard is applicable to lighting devices used on cycles intended to be used on public roads and, especially, bicycles complying with US ISO 4210 and US ISO 8098. This part of US ISO 6742 specifies the functions, safety requirements, photometric performance and test methods of lighting and signalling devices that can be used on cycles.

1061. US ISO 6742-2:2015, Cycles
— Lighting and retroreflective devices — Part 2:Retroreflective devices

This Uganda Standard is applicable to retroreflective devices used on cycles intended to be used on public roads and, especially, bicycles complying with US ISO 4210 and US ISO 8098. This part of US ISO 6742 specifies photometric and physical requirements of retro-reflective devices.

1062. US ISO 6742-3:2015, Cycles
— Lighting and retroreflective devices — Part 3:Installation and use of lighting and retro-reflective devices

This Uganda Standard is applicable to lighting and retro-reflective devices used on cycles intended to be used on public roads and, especially, bicycles complying with US ISO 4210 and US ISO 8098. This part of US ISO 6742 specifies the safety requirements and test methods of lighting and retro-reflective devices for fastening devices,

control, (guidelines for maintenance), instructions for mounting and use.

1063. US ISO 6742-4:2015, Cycles
— Lighting and retroreflective devices — Part 4: Lighting systems powered by the cycle's movement

This Uganda Standard is applicable to lighting systems used on cycles intended to be used on public roads and, especially, bicycles complying with US ISO 4210 and US ISO 8098. This part of US ISO 6742 specifies requirements and test methods for the performance of lighting systems powered by the cycle's movement. It applies to light devices complying with US ISO 6742-1. Lighting systems include lighting devices and power supplied by cycle's movement such as generator.

1064. US ISO 6742-5:2015, Cycles
— Lighting and retroreflective devices — Part 5: Lighting systems not powered by the cycle's movement

This Uganda Standard is applicable to lighting systems used on cycles intended to be used on public roads and, especially, bicycles complying with US ISO 4210 and US ISO 8098. This part of US ISO 6742 specifies requirements and test methods for the performance of lighting systems not powered by the cycle's movement. It applies to light devices complying with ISO 6742-1. Lighting systems include lighting devices and power not supplied by cycle's movement such as battery.

1065. US ISO 6804:2009, Rubber and plastics inlet hoses and hose assemblies for washing-machines and dishwashers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for three types of rubber or plastics inlet hoses and hose assemblies for washing-machines and dishwashers connected to the domestic water supply at a pressure not exceeding 1 MPa (10 bar). It is applicable to the following types of hose: Type 1: rubber hoses for unheated water supply (maximum temperature 70 °C). Type 2: rubber hoses for heated water supply (maximum temperature 90 °C). Type 3: plastics hoses for unheated water supply (maximum temperature 60 °C).

1066. US ISO 6807:2003, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for rotary drilling and vibration applications — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for textile- and steel-reinforced rubber hoses and hose assemblies for use with water-based and/or oil-based muds, up to a maximum temperature of 82 °C, which are pumped at high pressure in large volumes in rotary drilling service and which, when tested in accordance with ISO 2977, have a minimum aniline point of 66 °C. This standard applies to hoses which are suitable for use at ambient temperatures between -20 °C and + 52 °C, unless changed by a supplementary requirement on request of the purchaser, and are resistant to ageing and tropical conditions. This standard does not apply to hoses which are intended for use with gases.

1067. US ISO 7165:2009 Firefighting — Portable fire extinguishers — Performance and construction

This Uganda Standard specifies the principal requirements intended to ensure the safety,

reliability and performance of portable fire extinguishers. It is applicable to a fully charged extinguisher having a maximum mass of 20 kg. Subject to local acceptance, application to extinguishers having a total mass of up to 25 kg when fully charged is permitted

1068. US ISO 7175-1:1997, Children's cots and folding cots for domestic use — part 1: safety requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements relating to the safety of children's cots and folding cots for domestic use. It is applicable to cots and folding cots with an internal length of between 900 mm and 1 400 mm. It does not cover rocking and swinging cots.

1069. US ISO 7240-2:2003, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 2: Control and indicating equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for control and indicating equipment (c.i.e.) for use in fire detection and fire alarm systems installed in buildings.

1070. US ISO 7240-3:2010, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 3: Audible alarm devices

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, test methods and performance criteria for audible alarm devices intended to signal an audible warning of fire between a detection and alarm system and the occupants of a building. It is intended to cover only those devices which derive their operating power by means of a physical electrical connection to an external source such as a fire alarm system. This part of US

ISO 7240 is also intended to cover audible alarm devices capable of giving voice messages by the application of specific requirements, tests and performance criteria. This standard specifies fire alarm audible alarm devices for two types of application environment, type A for indoor use and type B for outdoor use. This part of US ISO 7240 is not intended to cover: loudspeaker-type devices primarily intended for emitting emergency voice messages that are generated from an external audio source; and supervisory audible alarm devices, e.g. within the control and indicating equipment.

1071. US ISO 7240-4:2003, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 4: Power supply equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for power supply equipment (p.s.e.) for use in fire detection and alarm systems installed in buildings. It is not necessarily applicable to power supply equipment with special characteristics, developed for particular applications, which could require further tests.

1072. US ISO 7240-5:2012, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 5: Point-type heat detectors

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for point-type heat detectors for use in fire detection and fire alarm systems for buildings (see US ISO 7240-1). For other types of heat detector or for detectors intended for use in other environments, this standard should only be used for guidance. This standard is not applicable to heat detectors with special characteristics and developed for specific risks.

1073. US ISO 7240-6:2011, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 6: Carbon monoxide fire detectors using electro-chemical cells

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for point fire detectors using electro-chemical cells that operate using carbon-monoxide detection principles for use in fire detection and alarm systems installed in buildings (see US ISO 7240-1). For the testing of other types of CO fire detectors working on different principles, this part of US ISO 7240 can be used only for guidance. Fire detectors with special characteristics and developed for specific risks are not covered by this standard.

1074. US ISO 7240-7:2011, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 7: Point-type smoke detectors using scattered light, transmitted light or ionization

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for point-type smoke detectors that operate using scattered light, transmitted light or ionization, for use in fire detection and alarm systems installed in buildings (see US ISO 7240-1). This standard also covers point smoke detectors that incorporate more than one smoke sensor operating on these principles. Additional requirements and test methods for such detectors are given in Annex N. For the testing of other types of smoke detectors, or smoke detectors working on different principles, this standard can be used only for guidance. Smoke detectors with special characteristics, developed for specific risks, are not covered

1075. US ISO 7240-8:2007, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 8: Carbon monoxide fire detectors using an electro-chemical cell in combination with a heat sensor

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for point multi-sensor fire detectors that incorporate an electrochemical cell for sensing carbon monoxide (CO) in combination with one or more heat sensors, for use in fire detection and alarm systems installed in buildings (see US ISO 7240-1). For the testing of other types of CO multi-sensor fire detectors, or CO and heat multi-sensor fire detectors working on different principles, this standard can be used for guidance. CO and heat multi-sensor fire detectors with special characteristics and developed for specific risks are not covered by this standard.

1076. US ISO 7240-10:2012, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 10: Point-type flame detectors

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for point-type, resettable flame detectors that operate using radiation from a flame for use in fire detection systems installed in buildings. This standard is not applicable to flame detectors with special characteristics, developed for specific risks.

1077. US ISO 7240-11:2011, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 11: Manual call points

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements; test methods and performance criteria for manual call points in fire detection and alarm systems in and around

buildings (see US ISO 7240-1). It takes into account indoor and outdoor conditions, the appearance and operation of the manual call points for type A “direct operation” and type B “indirect operation”, and covers those which are simple mechanical switches, those which are fitted with simple electronic components (e.g. resistors, diodes) and those which contain active electronic components and which work with the control and indicating equipment for signalling and identifying, for example, an address or location. This standard does not cover manual call points for special applications, for example manual call points that are intrinsically safe or for use in hazardous conditions, if such applications require additional or other requirements or tests than those given in this standard.

1078. US ISO 7240-12:2006, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 12: Line type smoke detectors using a transmitted optical beam

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for line-type smoke detectors for use in fire detection systems installed in buildings. The detectors consist of at least a transmitter and a receiver and can include reflector(s), for the detection of smoke by the attenuation and/or changes in attenuation of an optical beam. This standard does not cover line-type smoke detectors designed to operate with separations between opposed components of less than 1 m; line-type smoke detectors whose optical path length is defined or adjusted by an integral mechanical connection; and line-type smoke detectors with special characteristics, which

cannot be assessed by the test methods in this standard.

1079. US ISO 7240-13:2005, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 13: Compatibility assessment of system components

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for compatibility and connectability assessment of system components that either comply with the requirements of US ISO 7240 or with a manufacturer's specification where there is standard. This standard includes only system requirements when these are necessary for compatibility assessment. This standard also specifies requirements for the integrity of the fire detection and fire alarm system when connected to other systems. This standard does not specify the manner in which the system is designed, installed and used in any particular application. This standard is applicable to systems where the components are connected to control-and-indicating equipment (c.i.e.) and where the components are interconnected by electrical wires. For fire detection and fire alarm systems using other means of interconnection (for example optical fibre or radio frequency links), this standard may be used as guidance.

1080. US ISO 7240-15:2004, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 15: Multisensor fire detectors

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for point-type resettable multisensor fire detectors for use in fire detection systems installed in buildings, incorporating in one mechanical enclosure at least one smoke sensor and at least one other sensor

which responds to heat, and in which the signal(s) of the smoke sensor(s) is (are) combined with the signal(s) of the heat sensor(s).

1081. US ISO 7240-16:2007, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 16: Sound system control and indicating equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, test methods and performance criteria for sound system control and indicating equipment (s.s.c.i.e.) for use in buildings and structures as part of a sound system for emergency purposes (s.s.e.p.) (see in US ISO 7240-1). The s.s.c.i.e. is primarily intended to broadcast information for the protection of lives within one or more specified areas in an emergency, to effect a rapid and orderly mobilization of occupants in an indoor or outdoor area. This includes systems using loudspeakers to broadcast voice announcements for emergency purposes, alert signals complying with ISO 7731, and evacuate signals complying with ISO 8201. The overall requirements of an s.s.e.p., especially concerning audibility and intelligibility, are contained within ISO 7240-19. In addition to ensuring compliance with this standard, the manufacturer should also consider the requirements of ISO 7240-19, national regulations, codes and standards that affect the s.s.c.i.e. design and usability. For example, some regulations require certain optional functions to be available on all s.s.c.i.e. installed within the jurisdiction. The use of the equipment for normal sound reinforcement and distribution systems purposes under nonhazardous circumstances is not excluded. This standard can also be

used for the assessment of similar control and indicating equipment for use in systems where the warning-signal broadcast does not include a voice message. This standard does not apply to systems using only sounders or bells.

1082. US ISO 7240-17:2009, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 17: Short-circuit isolators

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for short-circuit isolators, for use in fire detection and alarm systems for buildings; see US ISO 7240-1. Means of isolation or protection incorporated within control and indicating equipment in US ISO 7240-1 are not covered by this standard.

1083. US ISO 7240-18:2009, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 18: Input/output devices

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for input/output devices connected to a transmission path of a fire detection and alarm system used to receive and/or transmit signals to or from the transmission path, necessary for the operation of the fire detection and fire alarm system and/or fire protection system. An input/output device can be a physically separate device or its function can be integrated into another device, in which case this standard can be used to assess this function. An input/output device can include signal amplifiers and signal transfer in separate enclosures, in which case the requirements of this standard shall apply. Control and indicating equipment and ancillary control and indicating equipment (e.g. repeater panels

and fire brigade panels) are not covered by this standard.

1084. US ISO 7240-20:2010, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 20: Aspirating smoke detectors

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, test methods and performance criteria for aspirating smoke detectors for use in fire detection and alarm systems installed in buildings. Aspirating smoke detectors developed for the protection of specific risks that incorporate special characteristics (including additional features or enhanced functionality for which this standard does not define a test or assessment method) are also covered by this standard. The performance requirements for any special characteristics are beyond the scope of this standard.

1085. US ISO 7240-21:2005, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 21: Routing equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of test, and performance criteria for fire-alarm routing (transmitting) equipment (see US ISO 7240-1) and for fault (trouble) warning routing equipment (see US ISO 7240-1) for use in fire detection and fire alarm systems installed in buildings.

1086. US ISO 7240-22:2007, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 22: Smoke-detection equipment for ducts

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for smoke-detection equipment for ducts (s.d.e.d.) for use in fire-detection and fire alarm systems installed in buildings (see

US ISO 7240-1). The s.d.e.d. samples the air from a duct and detects smoke in the sample.

1087. US ISO 7240-23:2013, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 23: Visual alarm devices

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, test methods and performance criteria for visual alarm devices in a fixed installation intended to signal a visual warning of a fire between a fire detection and alarm system and occupants in and around buildings. This standard specifies visual alarm devices for three types of application environment. It is only applicable to pulsing or flashing visual alarm devices, for example xenon beacons or rotating beacons. It is not applicable to devices giving continuous light output. This standard is not intended to cover visual indicators, for example, on detectors or on the control and indicating equipment.

1088. US ISO 7240-24:2010, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 24: Sound-system loudspeakers

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for loudspeakers intended to broadcast a warning of fire between a fire detection and alarm system and the occupants of a building (see US ISO 7240-1). This standard specifies loudspeakers for two types of application environment: type A, generally for indoor use, and type B, generally for outdoor use. This standard does not cover loudspeakers for special applications, for example loudspeakers for use in hazardous applications, if such applications require additional or other

requirements or tests other than those given in this standard. This standard is not intended to cover addressable loudspeakers or loudspeakers with active components.

1089. US ISO 7240-25:2010, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 25: Components using radio transmission paths

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for components used in fire detection and alarm systems, installed in and around buildings, which use radio-frequency (r.f.) transmission paths. It specifies requirements for the assessment of conformance of the components to the requirements of this standard. Where components work together and this requires knowledge of the system design, this standard also specifies requirements for the system. When the fire detection and alarm system uses wired and r.f. transmission paths, the relevant parts of US ISO 7240 apply together with this part of US ISO 7240. Requirements relevant to wire transmission paths are superseded or modified by those included in this standard. This standard does not restrict the intended use of radio spectrum, e.g. frequency, power output of devices; the allowed maximum number of the components using r.f. transmission paths within the fire detection and alarm system or one wire transmission path and/or r.f. transmission path; and the allowed maximum number of the components affected by loss of one wire transmission path and/or r.f. transmission path.

1090. US ISO 7240-27:2009, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 27: Point-type fire detectors

using a scattered-light, transmitted-light or ionization smoke sensor, an electrochemical-cell carbon-monoxide sensor and a heat sensor

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for multi-sensor point-type fire detectors that incorporate an optical or ionization smoke sensor, an electrochemical cell for sensing carbon monoxide (CO) and, optionally, one or more heat sensors, for use in fire detection and alarm systems installed in buildings (see US ISO 7240-1). For the testing of other types of fire detectors using smoke, CO and, optionally, heat sensors working on different principles, this standard can be used only for guidance. Fire detectors using smoke, CO and, optionally, heat sensors which have special characteristics and which have been developed for specific risks are not covered by this standard.

1091. US ISO 7240-28:2009, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 28: Fire protection control equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of test and performance criteria for fire protection control equipment (f.p.c.e.) (see ISO 7240-1) connected to automatic fire protection equipment (a.f.p.e.) (see ISO 7240-1) installed in buildings. The f.p.c.e. receives signals from control and indicating equipment (see ISO 7240-1), sends control signals to, and indicates the condition of, the a.f.p.e. The control signals are used to initiate automatic fire protection equipment, such as pumps associated with fire

suppression systems, control doors, dampers, fans and the like.

1092. US ISO 7291:2010, Gas welding equipment — Pressure regulators for manifold systems used in welding, cutting and allied processes up to 30 MPa (300 bar)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for pressure regulators in manifold systems used in welding, cutting, and allied processes for: compressed gases up to 30 MPa (300 bar); dissolved acetylene; liquefied petroleum gases (LPG); methylacetylene-propadiene-mixtures (MPS); carbon dioxide (CO₂). It is not applicable to pressure regulators fitted directly to the gas cylinders, as defined in US ISO 2503.

1093. US ISO 7931: 1985, Insulation taps and bushes for resistance welding equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions and requirements for insulated taps and bushes in the secondary circuit for resistance welding equipment, especially for use in back-ups according to ISO 5827.

1094. US ISO 7989-2:2021, Steel wire and wire products — Non-ferrous metallic coatings on steel wire — Part 2: Zinc or zinc-alloy coating (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the coating mass per unit area, for other properties and also for testing of zinc or zinc-alloy coatings on steel wire and steel wire products of circular or other section. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 7989-2:2007, Steel wire and wire products — Non-ferrous*

metallic coatings on steel wire — Part 2: Zinc or zinc-alloy coating).

1095. US ISO 8028:1999, Rubber and/or plastics hoses and hose assemblies for airless paint spraying — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for four types, differentiated by burst pressure and temperature of use, of elastomeric hose and hose assembly for use in airless paint spraying.

1096. US ISO 8029:2007, — General-purpose collapsible water hose, textile reinforced — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for four types of textile-reinforced thermoplastics collapsible water hoses for general applications for use in the temperature range of -10°C to $+55^{\circ}\text{C}$. Such hoses are classified into four types, as follows: low pressure, designed for a maximum working pressure of up to 4,0 bar at 23°C and up to 2,0 bar at 55°C ; medium pressure, for a maximum working pressure of up to 7,0 bar at 23°C and up to 3,6 bar at 55°C ; high pressure, for a maximum working pressure of up to 10,0 bar at 23°C and up to 5,1 bar at 55°C ; and extra-high pressure, for a maximum working pressure of up to 15,5 bar at 23°C and up to 7,9 bar at 55°C . This standard does not apply to products used for fire-fighting or the conveyance of drinking water.

1097. US ISO 8066-2:2001, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies for automotive air conditioning — Specification — Part 2: Refrigerant 134a

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for rubber or thermoplastic hoses and hose assemblies used for circulating liquid and gaseous R134a (tetrafluoroethane) in the air-conditioning systems of automobiles. The hoses and hose assemblies are designed in such a way as to restrict losses of refrigerant and contamination of the system. The operational temperature range is 40°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$.

1098. US ISO 8098:2014, Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles for young children

This Uganda Standard specifies safety and performance requirements and test methods for the design, assembly and testing of fully assembled bicycles and sub-assemblies for young children.

1099. US ISO 8430-1:2016, Resistance spot welding — Electrode holders — Part 1: Taper fixing 1:10 (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and tolerances of resistance spot welding electrode holders (type A) without offset and with the facility for cable clamping, and where a male taper 1:10 is used to fix the holder directly to the welding cylinder in multiple spot welding equipment. (*This standard cancels and replaces, the first edition US ISO 8430-1:1988, Resistance spot welding — Electrode holders — Part 1: Taper fixing 1:10*).

1100. US ISO 8430-2:1988, Resistance spot welding — Electrode holders — Part 2: Morse taper fixing

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and tolerances of resistance spot

welding electrode holders (type 9) without offset and with a facility for cable clamping, and where a male Morse taper is used to fix the holder directly to the welding cylinder in multiple spot welding equipment.

**1101. US ISO 8430-3:1988,
Resistance spot welding —
Electrode holders — Part 3:
Parallel shank fixing for end
thrust**

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and tolerances of resistance spot welding electrode holders (type C) without offset and with a facility for cable clamping, and where a clamp is used to fix the holder directly to the welding cylinder in multiple spot welding equipment.

**1102. US ISO 8442-1:1997,
Materials and articles in contact
with foodstuffs — Cutlery and
table holloware — Part 1:
Requirements for cutlery for the
preparation of food**

This Uganda Standard specifies material and performance requirements and test methods for metal cutlery and related implements intended for use in the preparation of food. Two grades of cutlery are specified: a normal grade with corrosion resistant blades or prongs capable of withstanding dishwasher cleaning procedures; a special grade with corrosion resistant blades capable of withstanding dishwasher cleaning procedures and sterilization processes.

**1103. US ISO 8442-2:1997,
Materials and articles in contact
with foodstuffs — Cutlery and
table holloware — Part 2:**

**Requirements for stainless steel
and silver-plated cutlery**

This Uganda Standard specifies material, performance requirements and test methods for table cutlery (knives, forks, spoons, carving sets, ladles, children's cutlery and other serving pieces). This standard is applicable to stainless steel cutlery and to silver-plated nickel silver, or silver-plated stainless steel, cutlery. It does not cover cutlery made wholly of precious metals, aluminium, nonstainless steel or that made entirely of nickel silver, nor does it cover gold-plated or chromium-plated cutlery.

**1104. US ISO 8442-3:1997,
Materials and articles in contact
with foodstuffs — Cutlery and
table holloware — Part 3:
Requirements for silver-plated
table and decorative hollowware**

This Uganda Standard specifies material, performance requirements and test methods for silver-plated table and decorative hollowware made principally from metals, and intended for use at or upon the dining table. Composition limits are specified for the basic metals for fabrication of the hollowware prior to silver-plating. This standard applies to decorative items such as vases and trophies and includes such items as jugs, dishes, tea- and coffee-pots, trays and tureens, candlesticks, wine-coolers. Requirements are specified for brass, copper, nickel-silver, pewter and stainless steel hollowware with a silver-plated coating and for silver-plated cast attachments thereto. The thickness levels of silver coatings are specified as first, second and third class, these deposits can also be protected by lacquer. The standard does not

apply to holloware made entirely of precious metals, brass, nickel-silver, pewter, stainless steel or that made from ceramics or glass.

1105. US ISO 8442-4:1998, Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs — Cutlery and table holloware — Part 4: Requirements for gold-plated cutlery

This Uganda Standard specifies the following requirements for gold plated cutlery:

performance requirements for table cutlery (for example, knives, forks, spoons, carving sets, ladles, and other serving pieces); composition limits for base metals for cutlery;

tests for resistance to permanent deformation, firmness of handle attachment, hardness of blades, resistance to corrosion and the thickness and adhesion of gold coatings;

three minimum thicknesses of gold plating: a first class, a second class, and a third class. This standard specifies the method of defining gold deposits for each and every item and also test methods. This standard does not apply to table cutlery which has only small areas of gold plate as inlays in non-gold plated decoration.

1106. US ISO 8442-5:2004, Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs — Cutlery and table holloware — Part 5: Specification for sharpness and edge retention test of cutlery

This Uganda Standard specifies the sharpness and edge retention of knives which are produced for professional and domestic use in the preparation of food of all

kinds, specifically those knives intended for hand use. Powered blade instruments of any kind are excluded.

1107. US ISO 8442-6:2000, Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs — Cutlery and table holloware — Part 6: Lightly silver-plated table holloware protected by lacquer

This Uganda Standard specifies material and performance requirements for table holloware and cast attachments, made from metals which are lightly silver-plated and protected by lacquer. This standard is applicable to such items as jugs, dishes, wine coolers, tea- and coffee-pots, trays and tureens. Requirements are specified for brass, copper, bronze, nickel-silver, pewter and stainless steel holloware with a light silver-plating and a lacquered coating. The standard does not cover holloware made entirely of precious metals, brass, nickel-silver, stainless steel or made from ceramics or glass or non-stainless steel or zinc-based die cast. Composition limits are specified for the basic metals for fabrication of the holloware prior to silver-plating and lacquering. The standard does not include requirements for design, size or any other characteristics which are matters of personal choice or which can be readily assessed by the purchaser at the point of sale.

1108. US ISO 8442-7:2000, Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs — Cutlery and table holloware — Part 7: Requirements for table cutlery made of silver, other precious metals and their alloys

This Uganda Standard specifies material and performance requirements for table cutlery made of silver, other precious metals and their alloys (knives with stainless steel blades, forks, spoons, carving sets, ladles and other pieces). It does not include requirements for design, size, type of finish, blade flexibility, or similar characteristics which are matters of personal choice or which can be readily assessed by the purchaser at the point of sale. No sampling provisions are included in this standard, the requirements specified are applicable for each and every item produced.

1109. US ISO 8442-8:2000, Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs — Cutlery and table holloware — Part 8: Requirements for table cutlery made of silver table and decorative holloware

This Uganda Standard specifies material, performance and marking requirements for silver table and decorative holloware, intended for use at or upon the dining table. This standard extends to decorative items such as vases and candlesticks and includes such items as jugs, dishes, tea- and coffee-pots, trays and tureens and wine-coolers.

1110. US ISO 8442-9:2018, Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs — Cutlery and table holloware — Part 9: Requirements for ceramic knives

This Uganda Standard specifies material and performance requirements and test method of ceramic blades of knives intended for use in the preparation of food.

1111. US ISO 8488:1986, Cycles — Screw threads used to assemble head fittings on bicycle forks

This Uganda Standard specifies details of the screw threads used to assemble head races and locknuts, i.e. fittings, on bicycle fork steering columns.

1112. US ISO 8720:1991, Passenger cars — Specifications for mechanical jacks

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements to ensure the safety in use of original equipment mechanical jacks supplied with passenger cars (as defined in ISO 3833), in changing wheels and putting on chains.

1113. US ISO 9012:2008, Gas welding equipment — Air-aspirated hand blowpipes — Specifications and tests

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for air-aspirated hand blowpipes. This standard applies to blowpipes for brazing, soldering, heating, fusion and other allied thermal processes, which use a fuel gas and aspirated air (injector-type blowpipes), and are intended for manual use. This International Standard is applicable to: air-aspirated hand blowpipes which are fed with a fuel gas in the gaseous phase, at a controlled pressure by a regulator, through a gas supply hose; air-aspirated hand blowpipes which are fed with a liquefied fuel gas in the gaseous phase at the container pressure, through a gas supply hose; and so-called liquid-phase blowpipes which are fed with a fuel gas in the liquid phase, and where thermal evaporation takes place within the blowpipe. It does not apply to blowpipes in which the

fuel gas leaves the injector in the liquid phase, or to so-called “cartridge” blowpipes where the gas supply is fixed directly onto the blowpipe and possibly constitutes the shank.

1114. US ISO 9090:1989, Gas tightness of equipment for gas welding and allied processes

This Uganda Standard specifies the maximum external leakage rates which are acceptable for equipment used for welding, cutting and allied processes. It applies to individual components which are used in the gas supply to a blowpipe from the connecting point of the hose (outlet of the cylinder valve or connecting point to a gas supply plant). It does not apply to gas supply plants.

1115. US ISO 9312:2013, Resistance welding equipment — Insulated pins for use in electrode back-ups

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for insulated pins used to pin parts in the secondary circuit of resistance welding equipment, or other live equipment, which need to be insulated from each other.

1116. US ISO 9313:1989, Resistance welding equipment — Cooling tubes

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions and tolerances of cooling tubes for resistance spot welding equipment.

1117. US ISO 9539:2010, Gas welding equipment — Materials for equipment used in gas welding, cutting and allied processes

This Uganda Standard specifies the general, and some of the special, requirements on materials used for the construction of

equipment used in gas welding, cutting and allied processes. Additional requirements on materials for some equipment are given in other standards. This standard is not applicable to materials used for the construction of welding hoses which are specified in US ISO 3821.

1118. US ISO 10131-1:1997, foldaway beds — safety requirements and tests — part 1 safety requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements relating to the safety and strength of foldaway beds for domestic use. It also deals with the strength of the mounting of the bed to the building structure, where applicable. This part of ISO 10131 does not specify the properties of the materials or electrical equipment used in the construction of foldaway beds.

1119. US ISO 10225:2013, Gas welding equipment — Marking for equipment used for gas welding, cutting and allied processes

This Uganda Standard specifies the gas letter code to be used for marking the equipment for gas welding, cutting and allied processes, when the full name of the gas cannot be used.

1120. US ISO 10380:2012, Pipework — Corrugated metal hoses and hose assemblies

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for the design, manufacture, testing and installation of corrugated metal hoses and metal hose assemblies

1121. US ISO 10499-1:1991, Industrial tyres and rims —

Rubber solid tyres (metric series) or pneumatic tyre rims — Part 1: Designation, dimensions and marking

This Uganda Standard specifies the main requirements, including designations, dimensions and markings, of the metric series of rubber solid tyres for pneumatic tyre rims primarily intended for industrial machines for use on prepared surfaces. Rim contours fitting these tyres will be specified in a future part of ISO 3739.

1122. US ISO 10499-2:1998, Industrial tyres and rims — Rubber solid tyres (metric series) for pneumatic tyre rims — Part 2: Load ratings

This Uganda Standard specifies the load ratings of the metric series of rubber solid tyres for pneumatic tyre rims primarily intended for industrial vehicles for use on prepared surfaces. Designation, dimensions and marking are covered in US ISO 10499-1; rim contours fitting these tyres are specified in US ISO 3739-3.

1123. US ISO 11237:2010, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies — Compact wire-braid reinforced hydraulic types for oil-based or water-based fluids — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for five types of compact, wire-braid-reinforced hose and hose assembly of nominal size from 5 to 31,5. They are suitable for use with water-based hydraulic fluids HFC, HFAE, HFAS and HFB as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from -40 °C to +60 °C and oil-based hydraulic fluids HH, HL, HM, HR and HV as defined in ISO 6743-4 at

temperatures ranging from -40 °C to +100 °C. This standard does not include requirements for end fittings. It is limited to requirements for hoses and hose assemblies.

1124. US ISO 11424:1996, Rubber hoses and tubing for air and vacuum systems for internal-combustion engines — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for vulcanized-rubber hoses and tubing for use in the various air and vacuum systems found on internal combustion engines. The standard does not cover hoses used for direct power-brake actuation in trucks and trailers, nor for air intakes and ducting within the passenger compartment. The highest-temperature hoses are generally used for turbocharger applications. All hoses and tubing remain serviceable down to -40 °C.

1125. US ISO 11425:1996, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for automobile power steering systems — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for five types of hose and hose assembly used in automobile power-steering systems, the five types differing in their pressure ratings and volumetric expansion. They are for use with fluids in the temperature range -40 °C to +135 °C. This standard is based on performance tests and, in order to take account of technological developments, no requirements are included for specific materials, detailed construction or manufacturing methods.

1126. US ISO 11530:1993, Road vehicles — Hydraulic jacks — Specifications

This Uganda Standard specifies design and safety requirements, and test methods for hydraulic jacks for road vehicles, used for changing wheels and putting on chains.

**1127. US ISO 11601:2008
Firefighting — Wheeled fire extinguishers — Performance and construction**

This Uganda Standard specifies the principal requirements intended to ensure the safety, reliability and performance of wheeled fire extinguishers.

1128. US ISO 11602-1:2000, Fire protection — Portable and wheeled fire extinguishers — Part 1: Selection and installation

This part of US ISO 11602 gives requirements for the selection and installation of portable and wheeled fire extinguishers. It should be used in conjunction with US ISO 11602-2.

1129. US ISO 11602-2:2000 Fire protection — Portable and wheeled fire extinguishers —Part 2: Inspection and maintenance

This part of US ISO 11602 specifies the inspection, maintenance, and periodic testing of portable and wheeled fire extinguishers.

1130. US ISO 12170:1996, Gas welding equipment — Thermoplastic hoses for welding and allied processes

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and relevant methods of measurement and testing of two types of thermoplastic hoses with maximum design working pressure of 1 MPa and of 2 MPa, used for flexible gas supply lines in specific fields of application as follows:small kits for

brazing and welding in accordance with US ISO 14112;air-aspirated blowpipes for welding and allied processes;miniature welding such as jewellery work, dental work excluding acetylene applications; and arc welding with shielding gas.

1131. US ISO 12540:2017, Glass in building — Tempered soda lime silicate safety glass

This Uganda Standard covers product definitions, product characteristics, i.e. tolerances, flatness, edgework, etc., fracture characteristics, including fragmentation, and the physical and mechanical characteristics of flat tempered soda lime silicate safety glass for use in buildings.

1132. US ISO 12543-2:2011, Glass in building — Laminated glass and laminated safety glass — Part 2: Laminated safety glass

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements for laminated safety glass as defined in US ISO 12543-1.

1133. US ISO 12543-3:2011, Glass in building — Laminated glass and laminated safety glass — Part 3: Laminated glass

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements for laminated glass as defined in US ISO 12543-1.

1134. US ISO 12543-5:2011, Glass in building — Laminated glass and laminated safety glass — Part 5: Dimensions and edge finishing

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions, limit deviations and edge finishes of laminated glass and laminated safety glass

for use in building. This part of US ISO 12543 is not applicable to panes having an area less than 0.05 m²

1135. US ISO 12543-6:2011, Glass in building — Laminated glass and laminated safety glass — Part 6: Appearance

This Uganda Standard specifies defects of finished sizes and test methods with regard to the appearance of laminated glass when looking through the glass. This part of US ISO 12543 is applicable to finished sizes at the time of supply.

1136. US ISO 12821: 2013, Glass packaging — 26 H 180 crown finish — Dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of the 26-mm-tall crown finish for glass bottles containing beverages. The tall crown finish is designed to use a metal crown closure.

1137. US ISO 12822:2020, Glass packaging — 26 H 126 crown finish — Dimensions

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of the 26 mm shallow crown finish for glass bottles containing beverages. The shallow crown finish is designed to use a metal crown closure.

1138. US ISO 13006:2018, Ceramic tiles — Definitions, classification, characteristics and marking (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard defines terms and establishes classifications, characteristics and marking requirements for ceramic tiles of the best commercial quality (first quality). This document is not applicable to tiles made by other than normal processes of extrusion or dry pressing. It is not applicable

to decorative accessories or trim such as edges, corners, skirting, capping, coves, beads, steps, curved tiles and other accessory pieces or mosaics (i.e. any piece that can fit into a square, the side of which is less than 7 cm). (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO 13006:2012, Ceramic tiles — Definitions, classification, characteristics and marking, which has been technically revised*).

1139. US ISO 13007-1:2014, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 1: Terms definitions and specifications for adhesives (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard applies to ceramic tile adhesives for internal and external tile installations on walls and floors. This part of US ISO 13007 gives the terminology, concerning the products, working methods, application properties, etc., for ceramic tile adhesives. This part of US ISO 13007 specifies the values of performance requirements for all ceramic tile adhesives [cementitious (C), dispersion (D) and reaction resin (R) adhesives]. This part of US ISO 13007 does not contain criteria or recommendations for the design and installation of ceramic tiles. (The standard cancels and replaces the second edition, US ISO 13007-1:2010, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 1: Terms, definitions and specifications for adhesives, which has been withdrawn).

1140. US ISO 13007-3:2010, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 3: Terms, definitions and specifications for grouts (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard defines terms concerning the products, working methods and application properties for ceramic tile grouts. It specifies values of performance requirements for all ceramic tile grouts [cementitious (CG) and reaction resin (RG) grouts]. This part of US ISO 13007 is applicable to ceramic tile grouts for internal and external tile installations on walls and floors. It is not applicable to criteria or recommendations for the design and installation of ceramic tiles. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 13007-3:2004, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 3: Terms, definitions and specifications for grouts, which has been technically revised*).

1141.US ISO 13008:2012, Information and documentation — Digital records conversion and migration process

This Uganda Standard specifies the planning issues, requirements and procedures for the conversion and/or migration of digital records (which includes digital objects plus metadata) in order to preserve the authenticity, reliability, integrity and usability of such records as evidence of business transactions. These digital records can be active or residing in a repository. These procedures do not comprehensively cover backup systems; preservation of digital records; functionality of trusted digital repositories; the process of converting analogue formats to digital formats and vice versa.

1142.US ISO 13106:2014, Plastics — Blow-moulded polypropylene containers for packaging of liquid foodstuffs

This Uganda Standard provides the requirements of polypropylene resins intended for use in blow-moulded, round containers with capacities up to, and including two litres intended for the packaging of liquids for human consumption. This standard also provides tolerances on mass, dimensions, methods of sampling, testing, and performance requirements

1143.US ISO 13216-1:1999, Road vehicles — Anchorages in vehicles and attachments to anchorages for child restraint systems — Part 1: Seat bight anchorages and attachments

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions, general requirements and static strength requirements of rigid anchorages for anchoring child restraint systems (CRS) in vehicles. It is applicable to fittings for the installation of CRSs for children with a mass of up to 22 kg, by means of two rigid anchorages positioned in the seat bight area, in passenger carrying vehicles.

1144.US ISO 13216-2:2004, Road vehicles — Anchorages in vehicles and attachments to anchorages for child restraint systems — Part 2: Top tether anchorages and attachments

This Uganda Standard establishes the positioning zones, dimensions and general and static-strength requirements for top tether anchorages used together with seat bight anchorages according to ISO 13216-1 or with other systems for anchoring child restraint systems (CRS) in road vehicles. It

is applicable to child restraint systems intended for children with a mass of up to 22 kg.

1145. US ISO 13216-3:2006, Road vehicles — Anchorages in vehicles and attachments to anchorages for child restraint systems — Part 3: Classification of child restraint dimensions and space in vehicle

This Uganda Standard classifies the spatial requirements in a vehicle to enable a child restraint system (CRS) to be conveniently mounted. It also specifies the dimensions of child restraint systems, in order to ensure that they will fit in vehicles.

1146. US ISO 13363:2004, Rubber and plastics hoses for marine engine wet-exhaust systems — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for three types and two classes of hose. The hoses are intended for use in marine-engine wet-exhaust systems (where the exhaust gases are mixed with the discharge of cooling water). The three types are: type 1: a softwall hose, made of oil-resistant material, with a synthetic-fabric reinforcement; type 2: a hardwall hose, made of oil-resistant material, with a synthetic-fabric reinforcement with a helical wire embedded in it; and type 3: a hose or tube (flexible connector), made of oil-resistant material, with or without a reinforcement or cover, intended for use in short lengths in locations where the connector is protected from mechanical damage. The two classes are: class A intended for diesel engines; and class B intended for petrol engines, and for diesel engines with a very high exhaust temperature

1147. US ISO 14112:1996, Gas welding equipment — Small kits for gas brazing and welding

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements for the construction of small kits for brazing, soldering and welding for non-professional use. This standard is applicable to appliances whose welding equipment is completely set up in the factory and which use a liquefied gas or gas mixture as combustible gas, and compressed oxygen, air or an air/oxygen mixture for combustion. It is applicable to appliances which use gases contained in refillable containers having a maximum water capacity of 5 litres, or in disposable containers with maximum water capacity of 1 litre. It is not applicable to the following: appliances using acetylene or hydrogen as combustible gas; air-aspirated appliances; appliances working with an oxygen generator; and appliances working by electrolysis.

1148. US ISO 14113:2013, Gas welding equipment — Rubber and plastics hose and hose assemblies for use with industrial gases up to 450 bar (45 MPa)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for rubber and plastics hose and hose assemblies for use with compressed, liquefied, and dissolved gases up to a maximum working pressure of 450 bar (45 MPa), within the ambient temperature range of -20°C to $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$. This standard applies to hose assemblies used to connect industrial gas cylinders to manifolds or bundles prior to any pressure reduction stage. This standard does not cover rubber or thermoplastic hoses for welding, cutting,

and allied processes (see US ISO 3821 and US ISO 12170). This standard does not apply to refrigerated liquefied gases or to liquefied petroleum gases (LPG).

1149. US ISO 14114:1999, Gas welding equipment — Acetylene manifold systems for welding, cutting and allied processes — General requirements

This Uganda Standard is applicable to acetylene cylinder manifold systems extending from the cylinder valve or the bundle outlet connections to the connection of the flame arrestor. It specifies requirements for design, materials and testing of cylinder manifold systems for the supply of acetylene for use in welding, cutting and allied processes. This standard applies to acetylene cylinder manifold systems in which up to 16 acetylene single cylinders or two acetylene bundles are coupled for collective gas withdrawal.

1150. US ISO 14373:2006, Resistance welding — Procedure for spot welding of uncoated and coated low carbon steels

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for resistance spot welding in the fabrication of assemblies of uncoated and metallic coated low carbon steel, comprising two or three sheets of metal, where the maximum single sheet thickness of components to be welded is within the range 0,4 mm to 3 mm, for the following materials:

- uncoated steels;
- hot-dip zinc or iron-zinc alloy (galvannealed) coated steel;
- electrolytic zinc, zinc-iron, or zinc-nickel coated steel;

- aluminium coated steel; ad
- zinc-aluminium coated steel.

This standard is applicable to the welding of sheets of the same or dissimilar thickness, where the thickness ratio is less than or equal to 3:1. It applies to the welding of three thicknesses, where the total thickness is less than or equal to 9 mm. Welding with the following types of equipment is within the scope of this standard:

- pedestal welding equipment;
- gun welders;
- automatic welding equipment where the components are fed by robots or automatic feeding equipment;
- multi welders; and
- robotic welders.

12170). This standard does not apply to refrigerated liquefied gases or to liquefied petroleum gases (LPG).

1151. US ISO 14557:2002, Fire-fighting hoses — Rubber and plastics suction hoses and hose assemblies

This Uganda Standard gives requirements and test methods for rubber and plastics suction hoses for fire-fighting purposes.

1152. US ISO 15465:2004, Pipework — Stripwound metal hoses and hose assemblies

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the design, manufacture and testing of four principal types of stripwound metal hose and hose assemblies, of which only one type is for pressure applications. The four are: single overlap, unpacked and packed; double overlap, unpacked and packed, the last of these having maximum allowable pressures of up to 40 bar. These hoses and hose assemblies

may be supplied in nominal sizes from DN 6 to DN 500 and may operate at temperatures up to 600 °C dependent on materials of construction

1153. US ISO 15615:2013, Gas welding equipment — Acetylene manifold systems for welding, cutting and allied processes — Safety requirements in high-pressure devices

This Uganda Standard establishes the general specifications, requirements and tests for devices located on the high-pressure side of acetylene manifold systems as defined in US ISO 14114. It does not cover the high-pressure piping, flexible hoses and the regulator.

1154. US ISO 15763:2002, Road vehicles — Alarm systems for buses and commercial vehicles of maximum authorized total mass greater than 3.5 t

This Uganda Standard defines terms and specifies requirements and tests for vehicle alarm systems (VAS) intended for installation within buses and commercial vehicles (as defined in ISO 3833) having a maximum authorized total mass (code ISO-M08 as defined in ISO 1176) of greater than 3.5 t.

1155. US ISO 15858:2016, UV-C Devices — Safety information — Permissible human exposure

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum human safety requirements for the use of UVC lamp devices. It is applicable to induct UVC systems, upper-air in room UVC systems, portable in-room disinfection UVC devices, and any other UVC devices, which may cause UVC exposure to humans. It is

not applicable to UVC products used for water disinfection.

1156. US ISO 16120-1:2011, Non-alloy steel rod for drawing and/or cold rolling — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard is applicable to wire rod of non-alloy steel intended for wire drawing and/or cold rolling. The cross-section can be circular, oval, square, rectangular, hexagonal, octagonal, half-round or another shape, generally with at least 5 mm nominal dimension, and with a smooth surface.

1157. US ISO 16120-3:2011, Non-alloy steel rod for drawing and/or cold rolling — Part 3: Specific requirements for nominal and rimmed substitute low carbon steel rod

This Uganda Standard is applicable to wire rod made of low-carbon, low-silicon, rimmed and rimmed substitute steel with high ductility intended for drawing and/or cold rolling.

1158. US ISO 16120-4:2011, Non-alloy steel rod for drawing and/or cold rolling — Part 4: Specific requirements for wire rod for special applications

This Uganda Standard is applicable to steel wire rod with improved characteristics intended for drawing and/or cold rolling.

1159. US ISO 16121-1:2012, Road vehicles — Ergonomic requirements for the driver's workplace in line-service buses — Part 1: General description, basic requirements

This Uganda Standard applies to the driver's workplace in low-floor line-service buses

designed for the carriage of passengers, comprising more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat, and having a maximum weight exceeding five metric tonnes and an overall width exceeding 2.30 m. This part of US ISO 16121 contains basic requirements for an ergonomic and comfortable seating position, which is essential to keep drivers in a good state of health. The dimensions and mounting positions of a driver's seat, pedals and steering should be carefully chosen to enable drivers to sit in an ergonomic seating position, i.e. sitting at angles which comply with the given ranges of comfort and to allow some variation when seated.

1160. US ISO 16121-2:2011, Road vehicles — Ergonomic requirements for the driver's workplace in line-service buses — Part 2: Visibility

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the driver's field of view to the area in front of the vehicle, to the entrance opposite the driver's seat and the interior compartment. It applies to the driver's workplace in low-floor line-service buses designed for the carriage of passengers, comprising more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat, and having a maximum weight exceeding five metric tonnes and an overall width exceeding 2.30 m.

1161. US ISO 16121-3:2011, Road vehicles — Ergonomic requirements for the driver's workplace in line-service buses — Part 3: Information devices and controls

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the location of information devices and controls. It applies to the driver's workplace in low-floor buses designed for the carriage of passengers, comprising more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat, and having a maximum weight exceeding five metric tonnes and a maximum width exceeding 2.30 m.

1162. US ISO 16121-4:2011, Road vehicles — Ergonomic requirements for the driver's workplace in line-service buses — Part 4: Cabin environment

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the cabin environment. It applies to the driver's workplace in low-floor line-service buses designed for the carriage of passengers, comprising more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat, and having a maximum weight exceeding five metric tonnes and an overall width exceeding 2.30 m.

1163. US ISO 16438:2012, Agricultural irrigation equipment — Thermoplastic collapsible hoses for irrigation — Specifications and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for reinforced and non-reinforced thermoplastic collapsible hoses, which are intended to be used as main and sub-main supply lines for the conveyance and distribution of water for irrigation at water temperatures up to 50 °C. It is applicable to irrigation hoses with nominal diameters between 40 mm and 500 mm and working pressures between 0,3 bar (0,03 MPa) and 6 bar (0,6 MPa). This standard is applicable to two types of hose configurations: distributor hose (with outlet connections) and plain hose (without outlet connections).

1164.US ISO 16528-1:2007, Boilers and pressure vessels — Part 1: Performance requirements

This Uganda Standard defines the performance requirements for the construction of boilers and pressure vessels. It is not the intent of this standard to address operation, maintenance and in-service inspection of boilers and pressure vessels. In relation to the geometry of the pressure-containing parts for pressure vessels, the scope of this standard includes the following:

- welding end connection for the first circumferential joint for welded connections;
- first threaded joint for screwed connections;
- face of the first flange for bolted, flanged connections;
- first sealing surface for proprietary connections or fittings;
- safety accessories, where necessary.

In relation to the geometry of pressure-containing parts for boilers, the scope of this standard covers the following:

- feedwater inlet (including the inlet valve) to steam outlet (including the outlet valve), including all interconnecting tubing that can be exposed to a risk of overheating and cannot be isolated from the main system;
- associated safety accessories;
- connections to the boilers involved in services, such as draining, venting, superheating, etc.

This standard does not apply for nuclear components, railway and marine boilers, gas cylinders or piping systems or mechanical equipment, e.g. turbine and machinery casings.

1165.US ISO 16639:2017, Surveillance of the activity concentrations of airborne radioactive substances in the workplace of nuclear facilities

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines and performance criteria for sampling airborne radioactive substances in the workplace. Emphasis is on health protection of workers in the indoor environment. This document provides best practices and performance-based criteria for the use of air sampling devices and systems, including retrospective samplers and continuous air monitors. Specifically, this document covers air sampling program objectives, design of air sampling and monitoring programs to meet program objectives, methods for air sampling and monitoring in the workplace, and quality assurance to ensure system performance toward protecting workers against unnecessary inhalation exposures.

The primary purpose of the surveillance of airborne activity concentrations in the workplace is to evaluate and mitigate inhalation hazards to workers in facilities where these can become airborne. A comprehensive surveillance program can be used to

- determine the effectiveness of administrative and engineering controls for confinement,
- measure activity concentrations of radioactive substances,
- alert workers to high activity concentrations in the air,
- aid in estimating worker intakes when bioassay methods are unavailable,
- determine signage or posting requirements for radiation protection, and
- determine appropriate protective equipment and measures.

This document does not address outdoor air sampling, effluent monitoring, or radon measurements.

1166.US ISO 17165-1:2007, Hydraulic fluid power — Hose assemblies — Part 1: Dimensions and requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for hose assemblies that are manufactured from hoses that conform to US ISO 3949 and to all parts of US ISO 1436, US ISO 3862, US ISO 4079 and US ISO 11237 and hose fittings with elastomeric seals that conform to US ISO 12151-1, US ISO 12151-2, US ISO 12151-3 and ISO 12151-6. This part of US ISO 17165 contains information of the most important criteria for the selection of preferred types of hoses and hose fittings with elastomeric sealing for use in hydraulic fluid power applications.

1167.US ISO 18595:2007, Resistance welding — Spot welding of aluminium and aluminium alloys — Weldability, welding and testing

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for resistance spot welding in the fabrication of assemblies of aluminium sheet, extrusions (both work- and age-hardening alloys) and/or cast material comprising two or three thicknesses of metal, where the maximum single (sheet) thickness of components to be welded is within the range 0,6 mm to 6 mm. This standard is applicable to the welding of sheets or plates of dissimilar thickness where the thickness ratio is less than or equal to 3:1. It applies to the welding of three thicknesses where the total thickness is less than or equal to 9 mm. Welding with the following types of machines is within the scope of this International Standard:pedestal welding machines;gun welders;automatic welding equipment where the components are fed by robots or automatic feeding equipment;multi-welders; and robotic welders

1168.US ISO 19595:2017, Natural aggregates for concrete

This Uganda Standard specifies the properties and requirements of aggregates obtained by processing natural materials and mixtures of these aggregates for use in concrete. It is applicable to aggregates with an oven-dried particle density greater than 2,00 Mg/m³ (2 000 kg/m³) in accordance with ISO 22965 (all parts). This document incorporates a general requirement that natural aggregates are not intended to release any harmful substances in excess of the maximum permitted levels specified for

the material or permitted in the national regulations of the place in use. National provisions, preferably given in a national annex or a project specification, can specify additional or deviating requirements. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 101:2002 Specification for aggregates from natural sources for concrete*)

1169. US ISO 20349:2010, Personal protective equipment — Footwear protecting against thermal risks and molten metal splashes as found in foundries and welding — Requirements and test method

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for footwear protecting users against thermal risks and molten iron or aluminium metal splashes such as those encountered in foundries, welding and allied process.

1170. US ISO 23297:2008, Thermoplastics hoses and hose assemblies — Wire or synthetic yarn reinforced single-pressure types for hydraulic applications — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for eight classes and two types (construction with adhesive bond between layers and construction without adhesive bond between layers) of wire or synthetic yarn reinforced hydraulic hoses and hose assemblies of nominal size from 3,2 to 31,5. Each class has a single maximum working pressure for all sizes. Such hoses are suitable for use with hydraulic fluids HH, HL, HM, HR, and HV as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from -40°C to $+100^{\circ}\text{C}$ for grades A and B and -40°C to $+120^{\circ}\text{C}$ for grades C and D. This standard does not include requirements for end fittings. It is limited to the performance of hoses and hose assemblies. The hose assembly maximum working pressure is governed by the lowest maximum working pressure of the components

$^{\circ}\text{C}$ for grades C and D. This standard does not include requirements for end fittings. It is limited to the performance of hoses and hose assemblies. The hose assembly maximum working pressure is governed by the lowest maximum working pressure of the components

1171. US ISO 23560: 2015, Woven polypropylene sacks for bulk packaging of foodstuffs

This Uganda Standard specifies the general characteristics, requirements, and methods of test for woven polypropylene (PP) sacks. It is applicable to woven PP sacks, having a capacity of 50 kg or 25 kg, intended for the transport and storage of foodstuffs, such as cereals, sugar, and pulses.

1172. US ISO 24011:2009, Resilient floor coverings — Specification for plain and decorative linoleum

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of plain and decorative linoleum, supplied as either tiles or rolls. To encourage the consumer to make an informed choice, this standard includes a classification system based on the intensity of use, which shows where resilient floor coverings provide satisfactory service.

1173. US ISO 26986:2010, Resilient floor coverings — Expanded (cushioned) poly(vinyl chloride) floor covering — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of floor coverings based on expanded (cushioned) poly (vinyl chloride), supplied as either tiles or rolls. This standard includes a classification system based on the intensity of use, which shows where resilient floor coverings give satisfactory service.

**1174. US ISO 27769-1:2009,
Wood-based panels — Wet
process fibre board — Part 1:
Classifications**

This Uganda Standard provides a classification matrix and related mandatory tests for two types of wet process fibre board: soft boards and hardboards. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 27769-1:2009).

**1175. US ISO 27955:2010, Road
vehicles — Securing of cargo in
passenger cars, station wagons and
multi-purpose vehicles —
Requirements and test methods**

This Uganda Standard applies to devices for the securing of cargo in passenger cars, station wagons and multi-purpose passenger cars, where the seats directly delimit the loading space. This standard defines minimum requirements and tests for front and rear seats and partitioning

**1176. US ISO 30500:2018, Non-
sewered sanitation systems —
Prefabricated integrated treatment
units — General safety and
performance requirements for
design and testing**

This Uganda Standard specifies general safety and performance requirements for design and testing as well as sustainability considerations for non-sewered sanitation systems (NSSS). A NSSS, for the purposes of this document, is a prefabricated integrated treatment unit, comprising frontend (toilet facility) and backend (treatment facility) components that collects, conveys, and fully treats the specific input within the system, to allow for safe reuse or disposal of the generated solid,

liquid, and gaseous output, and is not connected to a networked sewer or networked drainage systems.

CHEMICAL AND CONSUMER PRODUCTS STANDARDS

1177. US 1: 2011, National flag of Uganda – Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements for the materials, design and make of two types (internal and external) of the national flag of the Republic of Uganda

1178. US EAS 25:2022, School chalk — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for solid white and coloured school chalks intended to be used on chalkboards. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 25:2000, School chalks — Specification*).

1179. US EAS 31:2021, Laundry soap — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for two grades of laundry soaps. This standard covers two grades of laundry soap pure and built laundry soap in the form of cakes, tablets or bars, produced from vegetable or animal oils or fats or a blend of all or part to these materials. It does not cover any soap in which synthetic detergents have been added to enhance its performance. (*This standard cancels and replaces the second edition, US EAS 31:2013, Laundry soap — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

1180. US ISO 32:1977, Gas cylinders for medical use — Marking for identification of content

This Uganda Standard establishes a system of marking and a series of colours for the identification of the content of gas cylinders intended for medical use only.

1181. US EAS 64: 2017, Groundnut (peanut) oil for cosmetic industry — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for groundnut (peanut) oil for cosmetic industry.

1182. US EAS 65: 2017, Coconut oil for cosmetic industry — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for coconut oil for cosmetic industry.

1183. US EAS 86: 2017, Sesame (simsim) oil for cosmetic industry — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for sesame oil for cosmetic industry.

1184. US EAS 96-1:2018, Sanitary towels — Specification — Part 1: Disposable (2nd Edition)/Amd 1: 2020

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling, and test methods for disposable sanitary towels (also known as sanitary pads/sanitary napkins). This standard does not apply to reusable sanitary towels. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 96: 2009, Sanitary towels — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

1185. US EAS 121:2006 Water for lead acid batteries — Specification (2nd Edition)

This standard specifies requirements for sampling and testing water for lead acid batteries.

1186. US EAS 122:2022, Sulfuric acid — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for sulfuric acid. This standard covers four grades of sulfuric acid namely, technical, battery, pure and analytical reagents. (*This standard cancels and replaces, the first edition US EAS 122:1999 Sulfuric acid — Specification*).

1187. 75. US EAS 123:2022, Distilled water — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for distilled water. (*This standard cancels and replaces, the first edition US EAS 123:2006 Distilled water — Specification*).

1188. US EAS 125: 2011 Safety matches — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and methods of testing for safety matches that has been packed in any suitable material.

related products supplied in rolls, reels and sheets

1189. US 126: 2019, Toilet paper — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for toilet paper made from virgin, blended or recycled pulp. (*This standard cancels and replaces the second edition, US 126:2003, Toilet paper — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

1190. US 127:2000 National cheque — Specification

This Uganda standard prescribes the general requirements for the personal cheque and corporate cheque.

1191. US EAS 127-1:2021, Synthetic detergent powders — Specification — Part 1: Household hand use (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for synthetic detergents for household use. This standard does not cover machine wash and industrial detergent powders. (This standard cancels and replaces the second edition, US EAS 127-1:2013, Synthetic detergent powders — Specification — Part 1: Household hand use, which has been technically revised).

1192. US EAS 127-2:2014, Synthetic detergent powders — Specification — Part 2: Machine wash

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for synthetic detergents for machine wash. It does not cover hand wash powders and industrial detergent powders.

1193. US EN 149:2001+A1, Respiratory protective devices — Filtering half masks to protect against particles — Requirements, testing, marking

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for filtering half masks as respiratory protective devices to protect against particles except for escape purposes. Laboratory and practical performance tests are included for the assessment of compliance with the requirements. (This

Uganda Standard is an adoption of EN 149:2001+ A1).

1194. US EAS 154:2018, Baby napkins — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for baby napkins. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 244:2000/EAS 154, Standard specification for baby napkins, which has been technically revised.*)

1195. US EAS 156-1:2000, Woven bags from natural fibres — Specification — Part 1: Woven bags for cereals

This Uganda Standard specifies the constructional and performance requirements of woven bags made from natural fibres to contain 90 kg load of any type of cereal or pulses. It also prescribes the packing and marking requirements of a bale containing the bags, ready for dispatch. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 246:2000 Woven bags made from natural fibres for cereals and pulses*).

1196. US EAS 156-2:2000, Woven bags from natural fibres — Specification — Part 2: Woven bags for milled products

This Uganda Standard specifies the bag cloth and making-up requirements for woven bags made from natural fibres for packing and storage of milled products. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 250:2000/EAS 175 Specification for woven bags made from natural fibres for milled products*).

1197. US EAS 156-3:2000, Woven bags from natural fibres —

Specification — Part 3: Woven bags for sugar

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements and other particulars of natural fibre bags made from sisal, jute or kenaf for the packaging of sugar. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 251/EAS 175 Specification for woven bags made from natural fibres for sugar*).

1198. US EAS 158:2019, Automotive gasoline (Premium motor spirit) — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements; and sampling and test methods for automotive gasoline, Premium Motor Spirit (PMS), also commonly known as petrol, for use in spark ignition engines, including those equipped with devices to reduce emitted pollutants. The standard applies to PMS as manufactured, stored, transported and marketed. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 158:2012, which has been technically revised*).

1199. US EAS 177:2019, Automotive gas oil (automotive diesel) — Specification (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements; and sampling and test methods for Automotive Gas Oil (AGO), automotive diesel as manufactured, stored, transported and marketed. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 177:2012, which has been technically revised*).

1200. US EAS 186-1:2021, Bathing soap — Specification — Part 1: Solid

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for

solid bathing soap. It does not apply to carbolic soap or speciality soaps such as, transparent soap, floating soap, liquid soap, beauty soap or sea-water soap. (This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 186:2013, Toilet soap — Specification (3rd Edition), US EAS 766-1:2013, Antibacterial toilet soap — Specification — Part 1: Solid (first edition), US EAS 877:2017 Bathing bar — Specification (first edition), and US EAS 878:2017, Antibacterial bathing bar — Specification (first edition) which are hereby withdrawn).

**1201. US EAS 186-2:2021,
Bathing soap — Specification —
Part 2: Liquid**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for liquid bathing soap. It does not apply to hand wash liquid detergents, shampoo and products for specific purposes such as those for industrial and surgical uses. (This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 766-2:2013, Antibacterial toilet soap — Specification — Part 2: Liquid (1st Edition) and US EAS 790: 2013, Liquid Soap — Specification (1st Edition), which are hereby withdrawn)

**1202. US EAS 187:2020,
Toothpaste — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for toothpaste (fluoridated and non-fluoridated) for use with a toothbrush in the cleaning of teeth. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 189:2000/Amendment 1:2017, Standard specification for toothpaste/Amendment 1:2017, which has been technically revised*).

**1203. US 191:2021, Petroleum
jelly — Specification, (4th Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for petroleum jelly. This standard does not cover petroleum jelly for industrial use. (This standard cancels and replaces the third edition, US 191:2016, Petroleum jelly — Specification, which has been technically revised).

**1204. US 202:2021, Textiles —
Foam mattress — Specification
(2nd Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for foam mattresses suitable for domestic and hotel use. This standard does not apply to mattresses used for medical purposes. (This standard cancels and replaces US 202-1:2015, Flexible polyurethane foams — Part 1: Polyether type — Specification, US 202-2:2015, Flexible polyurethane foams — Part 2: Mattresses — Specification, US 202-3:2015, Flexible polyurethane foams — Part 3: Reconstituted foams — Specification and US 202-4:2015, Flexible polyurethane foams — Part 4: Polyester type — Specification, which has been technically revised).

**1205. US ISO/TS 210:2014,
Essential oils — General rules for
packaging, conditioning and
storage**

This Uganda Standard describes the specifications to be met by the containers intended for containing essential oils, as well as recommendations relating to their conditioning and storage. Essential oils are used for different purposes: food use,

pharmaceutical use, perfumery and cosmetic use, reference samples or test samples, and industrial raw materials.

1206. US ISO/TS 211:2014, Essential oils — General rules for labelling and marking of container

This Uganda Standard specifies the general rules for labelling and marking of containers for essential oils to enable the identification of the contents.

1207. US ISO 216:2007, Writing paper and certain classes of printed matter — Trimmed sizes — A and B series, and indication of machine direction

This Uganda Standard specifies the trimmed sizes of writing paper and certain classes of printed matter. It applies to trimmed sizes of paper for administrative, commercial and technical use, and also to certain classes of printed matter, such as forms, catalogues, etc. It does not necessarily apply to newspapers, published books, posters or other special items which may be the subject of separate International Standards.

This standard also specifies the method for the indication of the machine direction for trimmed sheets.

1208. US EAS 220:2018, Knitted polyester fabric — Specification/Amd 1:2020

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for knitted polyester fabric for apparel purposes.

1209. US EAS 222:2018, Knitted polyester-cellulosic blended fabric — Specification/Amd 1:2020

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for

knitted polyester-cellulosic blended fabric for apparel purposes. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 360:2002, Specification for knitted polyester/cellulosic blended fabric, which has been technically revised*).

1210. US EAS 223: 2022, Zippers (zips) — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements, sampling and test methods for zippers (also known as zips) made from interlocking components mounted on textile tapes. This standard applies to all types of zippers except those designed for aeronautical purposes, those intended to be exposed to corrosive influences and zippers of complicated structure such as “Three-way” and “Double- pull” as used in tents. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 223: 2001, Zippers — Specification*).

1211. US EAS 224:2018, Cotton khanga — Specification/Amd 1:2020

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cotton khanga. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 424:2002, Cotton khanga — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

1212. US ISO 2252:1983 Rubber footwear, lined industrial, for use at low temperatures

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for lined industrial rubber footwear for use at low temperatures, to ensure that a sufficient degree of flexibility is retained to allow for comfort in wear.

1213. US EAS 225-1:2018, Umbrella fabrics —

Specification — Part 1: Cotton fabrics (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for woven umbrella fabrics composed of cotton fibres. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 225-1:2001, Umbrella fabrics — Specification — Part 1: Cotton fabrics which has been technically revised*).

1214. US EAS 225-2:2018, Umbrella fabrics — Specification — Part 2: Man-made fibre fabric (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for woven umbrella fabrics composed of man-made fibres. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 225-2:2001, Umbrella fabrics — Specification — Part 2: Man-made fibre fabric, which has been technically revised*).

1215. US EAS 225-3:2018, Umbrella fabrics — Specification — Part 3: Silk fabrics (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for woven umbrella fabrics made of silk fibres. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 225-3:2001, Umbrella fabrics — Specification — Part 3: Silk fabrics, which has been technically revised*).

1216. US EAS 226:2018, Kitenge — Specification (2nd Edition)/Amd 1:2020

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for Kitenge. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 226:2001, Kitenge —*

Specification, which has been technically revised).

1217. US EAS 227:2018, Knitted cotton fabric — Specification (2nd Edition)/Amd 1:2020

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for knitted cotton fabric suitable for apparel purposes. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 227:2001, Knitted cotton fabric — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

1218. US EAS 228:2018, Cotton bed sheets — Specification (2nd Edition)/Amd 1:2020

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for bed sheets made from cotton fabrics. This standard applies to finished bed sheets made from bleached fabrics, printed fabrics, dyed fabrics and dyed and printed fabrics. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 228:2001, Cotton bed sheets — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

1219. US EAS 229:2001, Crepe bandages — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for crepe bandages used for surgical dressings.

1220. US 249-1:2019, Engine oil — Performance classifications — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard covers classification for crankcase engine lubricating oils, for automotive type internal combustion and spark-ignition engines, two stroke and four-stroke cycle motorcycle engines that employ a crankcase scavenging system. (*This standard, together with US 249-2:2019, US*

249-3:2019, US 249-4:2019 and US 249-5:2019, cancels and replaces US 249:1999/EAS159, *Engine oil—Specification, which has been technically revised).*

1221. US 249-2:2019, Engine oil — Performance classification — Part 2: API specification for spark ignition (petrol) engine lubricating oils /Amd1:2021

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements, sampling and test methods for spark ignition engine lubricating oil of passenger cars, light duty trucks, vans and related equipment meeting or exceeding API service category SJ. It does not cover engine lubricating oil for compression ignition engines, aviation equipment, outboard motors, lawn mowers, railroad locomotives or ocean going vessels. *(This standard, together with US 249-1:2019, US 249-3:2019, US 249-4:2019 and US 249-5:2019, cancels and replaces US 249:1999/EAS159, Engine oil—Specification, which has been technically revised).*

1222. US 249-3:2019, Engine oil — Performance classification — Part 3: API Specification for light and heavy duty compression ignition (diesel) engine lubricating oils /Amd 1:2021

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods of engine lubricating oil for light and heavy duty naturally aspirated, turbocharged or supercharged compression-ignition engines, meeting or exceeding API Service Category CH-4. This standard does not cover engine lubricating oil for spark ignition engines,

aviation equipment, outboard motors, lawn mowers, railroad, locomotives, industrial and marine application. *(This standard, together with US 249-1:2019, US 249-2:2019, US 249-4:2019 and US 249-5:2019, cancels and replaces US 249:1999/EAS159, Engine oil—Specification, which has been technically revised).*

1223. US 249-4:2019, Engine oil — Performance classification — Part 4: Specification for internal combustion engine lubricating oils used in four- stroke cycle motorcycle gasoline engines and associated drive trains

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements, sampling and test methods for four-stroke cycle spark ignition engines employing a common sump containing the lubricating oil for both the engine and associated drive train (transmission, clutch, starter) of motorcycles, motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and related equipment. *(This standard, together with US 249-1:2019, US 249-2:2019, US 249-3:2019 and US 249-5:2019, cancels and replaces US 249:1999/EAS159, Engine oil—Specification, which has been technically revised).*

1224. US 249-5:2019, Engine oil — Performance classification — Part 5: Specification for internal combustion engine lubricating oils used in two- stroke cycle motorcycle gasoline engines and associated drive trains

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for

motorcycle engine lubricating oils for two-stroke cycle spark ignition gasoline engines that employ a crankcase scavenging system and are used in transportation and leisure applications. This standard specifies the performance classification of two-stroke cycle gasoline engine oils based on the API classification, JASO and ISO classifications. (*This standard, together with US 249-1:2019, US 249-2:2019, US 249-3:2019 and US 249-4:2019, cancels and replaces US 249:1999/EAS159, Engine oil—Specification, which has been technically revised.*)

**1225. US 250:200/EAS 175
Specification for woven bags made from natural fibres for milled products**

This standard specifies the sacking and marking-up requirements for woven bags made from natural fibres for packing and storage of milled products.

**1226. US 251/EAS 175
Specification for woven bags made from natural fibres for sugar**

This standard specifies the sacking and marking-up requirements for woven bags made from natural fibres for packing and storage of sugar.

**1227. US EAS 290-2:2002,
Polishes — Specification — Part 2:
Floor polish solvent type (liquid and paste)**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for solvent based floor polishes (liquid and paste). The standard applies to solvent based floor polishes liquid or paste, that are intended for use on all wooden and solvent-resistant floors. (*This standard cancels and*

replaces US 411-2:2001, Specification for polishes — Part 2: Floor polish solvent type).

**1228. US EAS 290-3:2002,
Polishes — Specification — Part 3:
Floor polish water emulsion
buffable type**

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements and methods of test for water emulsion floor polish buffable type. This standard applies to a buffable water emulsion floor polish for general application on vinyl, thermoplastic, linoleum, rubber vinyl asbestos, asphalt terrazo, marble, cured concentrate ceramic and quarry tiles. It shall not be used on wooded, cork or magnesite floors unless these are properly sealed. Floor polish in this specification is for polishes used on floor areas that are subjected to heavy abraise foot traffic and any areas where buffing is desired.

1229. US EAS 294:2021, Scouring powder — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for household scouring powder. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 294:2002, Scouring powders — Specification, which has been technically revised).

1230. US EAS 295:2021, Sodium hypochlorite solutions for domestic and industrial use — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for sodium hypochlorite solution intended for domestic and industrial use. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 295:2002, Sodium hypochlorite

solutions for domestic use — Specification, which has been technically revised).

1231. US EAS 323:2002, Specification for wood preservation by means of pressure creosoting

This Uganda Standard specifies methods that can be used for the preservation of wood by pressure creosoting and other methods of treatment with coal tar creosote.

1232. US EAS 326:2002, Copper/chromium/arsenic composition for the preservation of timber — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for two types of water-borne preservatives containing mixtures of compounds of copper, chromium and arsenic.

1233. US EAS 334: 2013, List by category of cosmetic products

This Uganda Standard lays down the list of products that are classified as cosmetics. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 442-1:2002, Illustrative list by category of cosmetic products, which has been technically revised and republished*).

1234. US EAS 335: 2013, Cologne — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for cologne intended for human use. This standard shall also apply to toilet waters, lavender waters and all alcohol-based fresheners. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 505:2003, Cologne — Specification, which has been technically revised and republished*).

1235. US EAS 336: 2013, Chemical depilatories — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for chemical depilatories of alkaline-thioglycollic acid composition. This standard does not cover depilatories of epilatory type and those having metallic sulphides or stannite composition. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 506:2003, Chemical depilatories — Specification, which has been technically revised and republished*).

1236. US EAS 337: 2013, Henna powder — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, and methods of sampling and test for pure henna powder. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 507:2003 Specification for henna powder, which has been technically revised and republished*).

1237. US EAS 338: 2013, Chemical hair relaxers and hair waving products — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for chemical hair relaxers and hair waving products. This standard applies to chemical cream hair relaxers based on alkalis or thioglycollates, as well as hair waving (curling) products based on thioglycollates

1238. US EAS 339: 2013, Hair creams, lotions and gels — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for hair creams, lotions and gels based on vegetable oil or mineral oil, or any combination of the above, with fatty acids or fatty acid emulsions. It also applies to hair conditioners and setting lotions. This

standard does not cover hair sprays, hair sheens or hair oils including hair creams, lotions and gels for which therapeutic claims are made. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 487:2003, Hair creams, lotions and gels — Specification, which has been technically revised and republished*).

1239. US EAS 340: 2013, Nail polish — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for nail polishes used for cosmetic purposes.

1240. US EAS 341: 2013, Nail polish removers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for nail polish removers used for cosmetic purposes. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 486:2003, Nail polish removers — Specification — Part 1: Organic solvent based, which has been technically revised and republished*).

1241. US EAS 342: 2013, Pomades and solid brilliantines — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for pomades and solid brilliantines for general use. It applies to pomades and solid brilliantines which are either vegetable oil or petroleum based but excludes oil emulsions. This standard does not cover liquid brilliantines. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 485:2003, Pomades and brilliantines — Specification, which has been technically revised and republished*).

1242. US EAS 344:2022, Exercise books and related items — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for exercise books and related items. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 820:2021, Paper scholastic stationery — Specification (2nd Edition)*).

1243. US EAS 345:2022, Toluene — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for toluene. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 345:2004 Toluene — Specification*).

1244. US EAS 346: 2013, Labelling of cosmetics — General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the labelling of cosmetic products. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 484:2007, Labelling of cosmetic products — General requirements, which has been technically revised and republished*).

1245. US EAS 355-2:2022, Toilet paper — Specification — Part 2: Jumbo toilet tissue paper

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for jumbo toilet tissue paper (also known as “Jumbo tissue roll”, “Jumbo roll tissue”) supplied in rolls, reels and sheets.

1246. US EAS 356:2019, Textiles — Requirements for inspection and acceptance of used textile products (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and sampling method for the inspection and acceptance of used textile products. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 356:2004, Textiles — Requirements for inspection and acceptance of used textile products*).

Textiles — Requirements for inspection and acceptance of used textile products which has been technically revised).

1247. US 359:2021, Bed sheets and pillowcases — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for woven and knit flat and fitted bed sheets and pillowcases meant for institutional and household purposes. This standard is not applicable to 100% cotton bed sheets and similar products used in hospitals. (This standard cancels and replaces US 359:2002, Bed sheets and pillowcases — Specification, which has been technically revised).

1248. US EAS 361:2022, Carbaryl dusting powder — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for carbaryl dusting powder. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 361:2004 Carbaryl dusting powders — Specification).

1249. US 363:2006 Household insecticidal aerosols — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test for non-returnable, hand-held, insecticide aerosol dispensers intended for use in domestic and similar situations. The insecticide solution may be that supplied to a standard formulation or that permitted as an approved alternative.

1250. US EAS 377-1: 2013, Cosmetics and cosmetic products

— Part 1: List of substances prohibited in cosmetic products

This Uganda Standard prescribes the chemical name, state and formulation under which specific use as substance is prohibited in the cosmetic products. This standard applies only to cosmetic products and not to medicinal products, medical devices or biocidal products. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 442-2:2002, Cosmetics — List of substances which must not form part of the composition of any cosmetic product, which has been technically revised and republished).

1251. US EAS 377-2: 2013, Cosmetics and cosmetic products — Part 2: List of substances which cosmetic products must not contain except subject to the restrictions laid down

This Uganda Standard prescribes the list of substances which cosmetic products must not contain except subject to the restrictions laid down. This standard applies only to cosmetic products and not to medicinal products, medical devices or biocidal products. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 442-3:2003, List of substances which cosmetics must not contain except subject to conditions applicable to drugs and conditions laid down, which has been technically revised and republished).

1252. US EAS 377-3: 2013, Cosmetics and cosmetic products — Part 3: List of colorants allowed in cosmetic products

This Uganda Standard prescribes the list of colorants allowed in cosmetic products. This standard includes the salts and flakes of

substances and when a colorant is expressed as a specific salt, its other salts and flakes shall also be included.

1253. US EAS 377-4: 2013, Cosmetics and cosmetics products — Part 4: List of preservatives allowed in cosmetic products

This Uganda Standard prescribes the list of preservatives allowed in cosmetic products.

1254. US EAS 377-5: 2013, Cosmetics and cosmetic products — Part 5: List of UV filters allowed in cosmetic products

This Uganda Standard prescribes the list of UV filters allowed in cosmetic products.

1255. US EAS 383:2021, Liquid detergent for household use — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for liquid detergent for household use. (This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 383:2013, Synthetic organic liquid detergent for household use — Specification, (1st Edition) and US EAS 296:2011, Liquid household hand dishwashing detergent — Specification (1st Edition), which are hereby withdrawn).

1256. US EAS 386:2020, Footwear — Inspection and acceptance criteria for used footwear — Requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling for the inspection and acceptance criteria for used footwear. This standard excludes used slippers and orthopaedic footwear. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 386:2005, Used footwear

— *Inspection and acceptance criteria — Code of practice, which has been technically revised*).

1257. US EAS 425-1: 2017, Skin powders — Specification — Part 1: Body and face powder

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for body and face powders which cover talcum powders, toilet powders, deodorant powders and dusting powders, for adult use only. This standard does not apply to medicated powders for which medicinal claims are made.

1258. US 426:2019, Labelling and marking of textiles and household textile articles (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for labelling and marking of textiles and household textiles. It also specifies alternative methods for designating the fibre content of textiles and textile products and for applying this information to made-up products, piece-goods and yarns. It also specifies the methods for determining the fibre content of textiles and textile products. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 426:2002, *Code of practice for fibre content labelling of textiles and textile products, which has been technically revised*).

1259. US 435:2021, Duplicating paper — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for duplicating paper. This standard applies to duplicating papers for stencil duplicators using emulsion or oil based inks. (This standard cancels and replaces the first

edition, US 435:2003, Duplicating paper — Specification, which has been technically revised).

1260. US EAS 455:2019, Long Lasting Insecticide treated mosquito nets — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for treated Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLIN) (*This standard cancels and replaces US 307:2014, mosquito nets — Specification which has been withdrawn*)

1261. US EAS 461: 2013, Hair dyes — Part 1: Aryl diamine based formulated powders — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for aryl diamine based formulated powder hair dyes. This standard only covers permanent powder hair dyes based on aryl di-amines which act as primary intermediates in dyes. It does not apply to vegetable-based hair dyes, metallic-based hair dyes and liquid hair dye. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 489:2003, Formulated powder, hair dyes, aryl diamine based — Specification, which has been technically revised and republished*).

1262. US 466:2021, Manual toothbrush — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for manual toothbrushes manufactured for oral hygiene. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 466:2006, Toothbrushes — Specification, which has been technically revised).

1263. US 483:2003 Ballpoint pens for general use — Specification

This standard establishes minimum quality requirements for ball point pens (refillable or non-refillable) and refills for general use.

1264. US 488:2003 Skin powders — specification - Part 2: Baby powders

This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test for baby powders.

1265. US EAS 490:2022, Metre rules and rulers — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for metre rules and rulers for general use. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 490:2008, Meter rules and rulers for school and office use — Specification*).

1266. US 573:2017, Shoe polish — Specification (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for shoe polish in the form of paste, liquid and cream suitable for the general application to leather footwear. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 573:2006, Wax Shoe polish — Specification which has been technically revised*).

1267. US 575:2006 Polish paste for floor and wooden furniture — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements and methods of sampling and test for wax-solvent and wax-emulsion type of polishes, paste for floor and wooden furniture

1268. US ISO 623:1974, Paper and board — Folders and files — Sizes

This Uganda Standard specifies the sizes of folders and files manufactured from paper or board intended to receive either sheets of Paper of the A4 size (210 mm X 297 mm) or simple folders (without back) or folders or, when possible, files with a very small back; not forming part of any particular filing system; and not adapted to filing cabinets of a special character. This standard does not apply to box files and transfer storage cases.

1269. US 624:2020, Chrome-tanned bend outer sole leather — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for chrome-tanned, wax-impregnated bend outer sole leather. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 624:2006 Chrome tanned bend outer sole leather, which has been technically revised*).

1270. US 630:2020, Vegetable-tanned bend outer sole leather — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for vegetable-tanned bend outer sole leather. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 630:2006 Vegetable tanned bend outer sole leather, which has been technically revised*).

1271. US 634:2006 Specification for plastic monobolic chairs

This Uganda Standard sets out requirements for the evaluation and selection of plastic monobloc chairs for adults but does not include chairs intended for bathroom use. It specifies minimum requirements for

strength, durability and stability of the completed chair, but does not account for materials, design, construction or the process of manufacture.

1272. US 638:2006 Household washing bars — Specification

This standard prescribes requirements and methods of sampling and testing for household washing bars.

1273. US 653:2006 Disinfectants — Quaternary ammonium based — Specification

This standard specification covers formulations based on quaternary ammonium compounds in liquid or powder form for disinfecting inanimate spaces. It is intended primarily for destruction of pathogens on floors, walls and other hard surfaces.

1274. US 704: 2014; Absorbent cotton wool — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of test for absorbent cotton (surgical cotton or cotton wool) wool for medical use.

1275. US 706: 2022, Non-woven surgical dressing — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for three types of non-woven surgical dressings; unpadded swabs, padded swabs and surgical pads. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 706:2011, Non-woven surgical dressings - Specification, which has been withdrawn*).

1276. US 757:2017, Ammonium sulphate nitrate fertilizer — Specification (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for ammonium sulphate nitrate (ASN) fertilizer. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 757:2007, Ammonium sulphate nitrate fertilizer — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

1277. US 759:2017, Monoammonium phosphate (MAP) and Diammonium phosphate (DAP) fertilizer — Specification (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for Monoammonium phosphate (MAP) and Diammonium phosphate (DAP) fertilizers. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 759:2007, Monoammonium phosphate (MAP) and diammonium phosphate fertilizer — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

1278. US 762:2017, Illuminating candles — Specification

The Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test and sampling methods for candles suitable for illuminating purposes. This Uganda Standard does not cover decorative (ornamental) candles. (This Uganda standard cancels and replaces US 762:2007, Illuminating candles— Specification, which has been technically revised).

1279. US 766:2020, Plastic basins — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for basins made from polyolefin. (*This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition US 766:2007, Plastic basins —*

Specification, which has been technically revised).

1280. US 767-1:2007, Safety razor blades and razors — Part 1: Blades — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for double-edged safety razor blades used for shaving and cutting.

1281. US 767-2:2007, Safety razor blades and razors— Part 2: Razors— Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for safety razors with two shaving sides and forms.

1282. US 768:2007, Insulated flasks — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for insulated flasks and vacuum ware for domestic use with food or drinks. It also specifies the requirements for materials in contact with food.

1283. US ISO 770:2002, Crude or rectified oils of Eucalyptus globulus (Eucalyptus globulus Labill.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the raw and rectified oils of Eucalyptus globulus (Eucalyptus globulus Labill.), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

1284. US 773:2007, Flat and carrier plastic bags — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for carrier bags and flat bags that are made from thermoplastic materials. This standard covers plastic carrier bags and flat bags, both domestically produced and imported for use in Uganda. This standard

covers the thickness and printing requirements of these bags. This standard does not cover primary packaging such as barrier bags.

1285. US 786: 2020, Plastics — Codes for resin identification on plastic containers (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies codes for identifying the resin content of plastic containers used by the public and for facilitating sorting as prerequisites for successful plastic recovery and recycling. The codes are not intended to be a guarantee to consumers that a given item bearing the code will be readily accepted for recycling. Users of the codes are encouraged to adhere to the guidelines of this standard. (*This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition US 786:2008, Plastics — Codes for resin identification on plastic containers, which has been technically revised*).

1286. US EAS 786: 2013, Skin care creams, lotions and gels — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for creams, lotions and gels for skin care. This standard does not apply to skin care products, for which therapeutic claims are made and also does not apply to non-emulsified lotions and gels. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 339:2006, Specification for creams, lotions and gels for skin care, which has been technically revised and republished*).

1287. US EAS 787:2021, Industrial detergent powder — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for

industrial detergent powder. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 787:2013, Synthetic industrial detergent powder — Specification, which has been technically revised)

1288. US EAS 788: 2013, Synthetic detergent paste — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for synthetic detergent pastes based predominantly on alkyl aryl sulphonates for hand and machine wash.

1289. US EAS 789:2022, Alcohol based instant hand sanitizer — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for alcohol-based instant hand sanitizers. The standard does not cover non-alcohol-based hand sanitizers. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 789: 2013, Instant hand sanitizers — Specification*).

1290. US EAS 791:2022, Kitchen equipment cleaner and grease remover — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for kitchen equipment cleaners and grease removers. The standard covers three types of kitchen equipment cleaners and grease removers that are suitable for the removal of carbon deposits, grease, baked-on fats and other surface contaminants from industrial and domestic cooking kitchen equipment, grills, fryers and other steel kitchen equipment, but not intended for use in self-cleaning kitchen equipment. (*This standard*

cancels and replaces, the first edition, US EAS 791: 2013, Oven cleaner and grease remover — Specification).

1291. US EAS 792:2022, Carpet and upholstery shampoo — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for liquid foaming shampoo used for both general cleaning and spot cleaning of colourfast carpets and upholstery that are not damaged by water. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 792: 2013, Carpet and upholstery shampoo — Specification*).

1292. US EAS 793-1:2022, Toilet cleanser — Specification — Part 1: Acidic liquid (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for acidic liquid toilet cleanser. This standard applies to a liquid acid, heavy-duty compound suitable for cleaning toilet surfaces and urinals. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 793-1: 2013, Toilet cleansers — Specification — Part 1: Acidic liquid toilet cleansers*).

1293. US 803:2021, Kerosene (BIK) — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for kerosene intended for use as an illuminant and as fuel. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 803:2008, Kerosene for domestic heating and illuminating (BIK), which has been technically revised).

1294. US EAS 812-1:2015, Liquid hand wash — Specification — Part 1: Synthetic and combined (soap and synthetic) hand wash

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for synthetic and combined (soap and synthetic) hand wash. This standard does not apply to soap-based hand wash.

1295. US EAS 815: 2015, Soap noodles — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of test for soap noodles used as an intermediate product for subsequent conversion into a marketable soap.

1296. US EAS 816-1: 2015, Synthetic liquid laundry detergents — Specification — Part 1: Hand wash

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for hand wash synthetic liquid laundry detergents.

1297. US EAS 816-2:2015, Synthetic liquid laundry detergents — Specification — Part 2: Machine wash

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for machine wash synthetic liquid laundry detergents.

1298. US EAS 817:2015, Stain remover for tableware — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for a stain remover used in hard or soft water to remove coffee, tea and other adsorbed food

stains, primarily from plastic tableware, by immersion.

1299. US 821:2021, Bond paper — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for four classes (based on grammage) of general purpose bond paper suitable for printing, typewriting, and for pen and ink writing, and that are supplied in sheets or reels. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 821:2008, Bond paper — Specification, which has been technically revised).

1300. US EAS 835-1: 2017, Bath preparations — Part 1: Synthetic detergent-based foam baths and shower gels — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for synthetic foam baths and shower gels. This standard covers synthetic detergent-based foam baths (also referred to as cream baths), shower gels (also referred to as body wash, cream wash, cream shower, bath shower, and shower shampoo), and other such related products. This standard does not apply to bath salts, bath oils, bath powders, and soap-based bath and shower products. This standard does not apply to medicinal products for which therapeutic claims are made.

1301. US EAS 837: 2017, Avocado oil for cosmetic industry — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for avocado oil for use as a raw material in the cosmetic industry. This standard does not

apply to packaged avocado oil, ready for use.

1302. US EAS 840: 2017, Shaving cream — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for shaving creams. This standard covers two types of shaving cream: Type 1; and Type 2.

1303. US EAS 841: 2017, Hair oils — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for hair oils. The standard covers three types of hair oils as follows: Type 1; Type 2; and Type 3. Hair oils for which therapeutic claims are made are not covered by this standard.

1304. US 841:2022, Tobacco and related products-Packing and labelling of tobacco products (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies guidelines for packaging and labelling tobacco products. It applies to the message content; language and design requirements for location, size and colour. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US 841:2009, Requirements for packaging and labelling of tobacco products*).

1305. US 842:2009 General requirements for the production, distribution, publishing and filing of audio/audiovisual works of art

This Uganda Standard lays down the requirements for the production, publication, reproduction, distribution, making available and filing of audio/audiovisual works of art normally distributed in electronic formats for entertainment through mediums

(carriers) such as Compact Discs (CDs), Digital Video Discs (DVDs), Video Compact Discs (VCDs), Audio or Video Cassette and any other storage medium.

1306. US EAS 842-1: 2017, Hair shampoo — Part 1: Soap based — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for soap-based hair shampoo.

1307. US EAS 842-2: 2017, Hair shampoo — Part 2: Synthetic detergent-based — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements, sampling and test methods for synthetic detergent-based hair shampoo. (*The standard cancels and replaces US 1624-1:2015, Hair shampoo — Part 1: Synthetic detergent-based — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

1308. US EAS 844: 2017, Aryl di-amine-based liquid oxidation hair dyes — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for permanent liquid oxidation hair dyes which are aryl di-amine based. This standard does not apply to powder hair dyes, plant-based hair dyes, and metallic-based hair dyes (temporary). (*The standard cancels and replaces US 1623-1:2015, Hair dyes — Liquid oxidation hair dyes — Part 1: Aryl di-amine based — Specification which has been technically revised*).

1309. US EAS 845: 2017, Cosmetic pencils — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cosmetic pencils. The standard covers four types of cosmetic pencils: eye-brow pencil;

eye-liner pencil; bindi pencil; and lip-liner pencil.

1310. US EAS 848:2016, Water-thinned priming paints for wood — Specification /Amd 1:2019

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for water-thinned priming paints intended for application by brush, roller spray or any other suitable method to the exterior and interior of soft wood joinery.

1311. US EAS 849:2021, Silk (sheen) emulsion paint for interior use — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for silk (sheen) emulsion paint for interior use. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, the first edition, US EAS 849:2015, Silk (sheen) emulsion paint for interior use — Specification/ Amendment 1: 2019, which has been technically revised).

1312. US EAS 850:2016, Matt solvent-borne paint for interior and exterior use — Specification /Amd 1:2019

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for matt solvent-borne paint for interior and exterior use, intended for application by brush, spray or roller and any other suitable method.

1313. US EAS 851:2016, Matt emulsion paint for interior and exterior use — Specification /Amd 1:2019

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for matt emulsion paint for interior and exterior use.

1314. US EAS 852: 2016, Air-dried roofing paint — Specification /Amd 1:2019

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for solvent-borne air dried roofing paint for use on galvanized iron sheet, zinc and zinc alloy coated steel.

1315. US EAS 853-1:2016, Auto-refinishing paint — Specification — Part 1: Synthetic resin based /Amd 1:2019

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for auto-refinishing paint, synthetic resin based.

1316. US EAS 853-2:2016, Auto-refinishing paint — Specification — Part 2: Nitrocellulose resin based /Amd 1:2019

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for auto-refinishing paint, nitrocellulose resin based.

1317. US EAS 854:2016, Thinner for nitrocellulose resin-based paints and lacquers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for thinners for nitro-cellulose resin based paints and lacquers.

1318. US ISO 855:2003, Oil of lemon [Citrus limon (L.) Burm. f.], obtained by expression

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of lemon [Citrus limon (L.) Burm. f.], obtained by expression, in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

1319. US EAS 855:2016, Thinner for synthetic resin based auto-refinishing paints — Specification /Amd 1:2019

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for thinners for synthetic resin based auto-refinishing paints.

1320. US ISO 856:2006, Oil of peppermint (*Mentha x piperita* L.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of peppermint (*Mentha x piperita* L.), with a view to facilitate assessment of its quality.

1321. US EAS 856: 2016, 2-Pack acrylic resin based auto-refinishing paint — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for thinners for 2-Pack acrylic resin based auto-refinishing paint.

1322. US EAS 857:2016, Thinner for acrylic resin based auto-refinishing paints — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for thinner for acrylic resin based auto-refinishing paints.

1323. US EAS 857:2017, Carbon paper — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for carbon paper. It covers carbon papers for typewriting and carbon papers for handwriting with their respective grades.

1324. US EAS 858:2017, Base paper for carbon paper — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and methods of test

for base paper for carbon paper with their respective grades.

1325. US EAS 859:2017, Paper bags — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for gusseted paper bags that have rectangular bottoms and are intended primarily for packaging and/or carrying items.

1326. US EAS 860 2015, Base paper for waxed bread wrap — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for base paper for waxed bread wrap.

1327. US EAS 861: 2022, Paper serviettes (napkins) — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for virgin, blended or recycled pulp paper serviettes (napkins) in sheet form used for hygienic purposes. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 861: 2017; Paper serviettes (napkins) — Specification*).

1328. US EAS 862: 2022, Facial tissue paper — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for facial tissue paper in sheet form for facial hygiene. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US EAS 862: 2017, Facial tissue paper — Specification*).

1329. US EAS 863:2017, Paper and board — Cut-size for general purpose — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cut-size paper and board for general use.

1330. US EAS 864:2017, Photocopy paper — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and test for photocopy paper.

1331. US EAS 865:2017, Corrugated fibre board boxes for general packaging — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for corrugated fibreboard boxes for general packaging. This standard does not include special treatment measures of the boxes in case of expected contamination of the contents.

1332. US EAS 866:2022, Paper sacks for packaging of cement — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for valve sewn-gusseted and valve-pasted ends, paper sacks for packaging of cement. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 866:2017, Paper sacks for packaging of cement — Specification*).

1333. US EAS 867:2017, Waxed paper for bread wrap — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements sampling and test methods for waxed paper for bread wrap.

1334. US EAS 868:2017, Natural and extensible sack Kraft paper — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for natural and extensible sack Kraft paper.

**1335. US EAS 869:2017,
Wrapping paper — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for wrapping paper.

1336. US 883-1: 2021, Single-use medical examination gloves — Specification — Part 1: Gloves made from rubber latex or rubber solution (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for packaged sterile, or bulked non-sterile, rubber gloves intended for use in medical examinations and diagnostic or therapeutic procedures to protect the patient and the user from cross-contamination. It also covers rubber gloves intended for use in handling contaminated medical materials and gloves with smooth surfaces or with textured surfaces over all or part of the glove. This standard is intended as a reference for the performance and safety of rubber examination gloves. It does not cover the safe and proper usage of examination gloves and sterilization procedures with subsequent handling, packaging and storage procedures. (This standard cancels and replaces US 883-1:2011, Single-use medical examination gloves - Part 1: Specification for gloves made from rubber latex or rubber solution (1st Edition) which has been technically revised).

1337. US 883-2: 2021, Single-use medical examination gloves — Specification — Part 2: Gloves made from poly (vinyl chloride) (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for

packaged sterile, or bulked non-sterile, poly (vinyl chloride) gloves intended for use in medical examinations, and diagnostic or therapeutic procedures, to protect the patient and the user from cross-contamination. It also covers poly (vinyl chloride) gloves intended for use in handling contaminated medical materials. This standard is intended as a reference for the performance and safety of poly (vinyl chloride) examination gloves. The safe and proper usage of examination gloves and sterilization procedures with subsequent handling, packaging and storage procedures are outside the scope of this standard. (This standard cancels and replaces US 883-2:2011, Single-use medical examination gloves - Part 2: Specification for gloves made from poly (vinyl chloride) (1st Edition) which have been technically revised).

1338. US EAS 902:2018, Bulk Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) road tankers — Assembling — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for vehicle, equipment, accessories and assembling thereof used to form a bulk LPG road tanker for safe transportation, filling, and discharge operations.

1339. US EAS 903:2018, Road tankers — Welded steel tanks for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) — Design and manufacture

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for materials, design, construction and workmanship procedures, and tests for welded LPG road tanker and their welded attachments manufactured from

carbon, carbon/manganese and micro alloy steels. This standard does not cover tanks for ISO type containers.

1340. US 914-1:2019, Bed blankets — Part 1: Blankets made from suitable flame resistant fabrics — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for flame resistant blankets composed of suitable flame resistant fabrics (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US 914-1:2011, Bed blankets — Part 1 — Specification for blankets made from suitable flame resistant fabrics, which has been technically revised*).

1341. US 914-2:2019, Bed blankets — Part 2: Blankets made from wool and wool/polyamide — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for woven wool and woven wool/polyamide blankets intended for institutional and household use. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 914-2:2011, Bed blankets — Part 2 — Specification for blankets made from wool and wool/polyamide, which has been technically revised*).

1342. US 915-1:2011, Resilient floor coverings — Expanded (cushioned) polyvinyl chloride floor covering — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for floor coverings based on expanded (cushioned) polyvinyl chloride, supplied as either tiles or rolls. To encourage

the consumer to make an informed choice, the document includes a classification system based on the intensity of use, which shows where resilient floor coverings should give satisfactory service.

1343. US 916:2021, Denatured ethanol for blending with gasolines — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for nominally anhydrous denatured ethanol intended to be blended with unleaded gasolines at 1 % to 15 % by volume for use as automotive spark-ignition engine fuel. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 916:2011, Specification for denatured fuel ethanol as used for blending with gasoline which has been technically revised).

1344. US 925:2021, Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human use — Sodium hypochlorite — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for sodium hypochlorite solution used for disinfection of water intended for human use. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 925:2012, Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption — Sodium hypochlorite — Specification, which has been technically revised).

1345. US 926: 2021, Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human use — Polyamines — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for polyamines used for water treatment intended for human use. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 926:2012, Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption — Polyamides — Specification, which has been technically revised).

**1346. US EAS 926:2019,
Varnishes for interior surfaces —
Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and test for varnishes used on interior surfaces such as wood, concrete, stones, metals etc. This standard covers two types of varnishes namely type I and type II.

**1347. US. EAS 927:2019, Road
marking paints — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and test for solvent-borne and water-borne paints for marking on bituminous or concrete surfaces. It makes provision for white, yellow, and black colours. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 745-1:2007, Road and runway marking paints — Specification — Part 1: Single pack solvent borne and water-borne paints and: US 745-2:2007, Road and runway marking paints — Specification — Part 2: Single pack water borne paints, which have been withdrawn.*)

**1348. US EAS 928-1:2019, Hot
applied thermoplastic road
marking paint — Specification —
Part 1: Constituent material and
mixtures**

The Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test

for hot applied thermoplastic road marking paint and constituents that are melted and applied by spray, screed or extruded.

**1349. US EAS 928-2:2019, Hot
applied thermoplastic road
marking paint — Specification —
Part 2: Road performance**

This Uganda Standard specifies the performance requirements for thermoplastic material which have been melted and applied on road surfaces by spray, screed or extruded.

**1350. US EAS 929:2019, Solvent-
based paint remover —
Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for solvent-based paint removers. The paint removers are intended for general use on painted, varnished or lacquered on metal and other appropriate surfaces.

**1351. US 933:2011, Gasohol —
Specification for E5 and E10**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for blends of gasoline with anhydrous ethyl alcohol (denatured fuel ethanol) for use as a fuel in the automobile spark ignition internal combustion engines of vehicles.

**1352. US EAS 936:2021, Gloss
solvent borne paint for interior
and exterior use — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for three grades of gloss solvent borne paint for interior and exterior use. This standard does not apply to automotive, road marking and industrial applications. (This standard cancels and replaces US 743:2007,

Decorative high gloss paints — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).

1353. US EAS 937:2021, Semi-gloss (egg-shell) solvent borne paint for interior and exterior use — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for semi-gloss (egg-shell) solvent-borne paint for interior and exterior use.

1354. US EAS 942-1:2020, Footwear — Specification — Part 1: Men's closed shoes

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for men's closed shoes. This standard only applies to men's dress and casual closed footwear. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1654-1:2017, Footwear — Specification for men's shoes — Part 1: Closed shoes, which is hereby withdrawn*).

1355. US EAS 942-2:2020, Footwear — Specification — Part 2: Men's open shoes

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for men's open shoes. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1654-2:2017, Footwear — Specification for men's shoes — Part 2: Open shoes, which is hereby withdrawn*).

1356. US EAS 943-1:2020, Footwear — Specification — Part 1: Ladies closed shoes

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for ladies' closed shoes. This standard only applies to women's **dress** and casual closed footwear. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1655-1:2017, Footwear — Specification for ladies' shoes — Part 1: Closed shoes, which is hereby withdrawn*).

Specification for ladies' shoes — Part 1: Closed shoes, which is hereby withdrawn).

1357. US EAS 943-2:2020, Footwear — Specification — Part 2: Ladies' open shoes

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for ladies' open shoes. This standard applies to ladies' open shoes of all constructions and all types of materials and designs. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1655-2:2017, Footwear — Specification for ladies' shoes — Part 2: Open shoes, which is hereby withdrawn*).

1358. US EAS 944-1:2020, Footwear — Specification — Part 1: Children's shoes (2 years and below)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for children's shoes of 2 years and below. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1656-1:2017, Footwear — Specification for children's shoes — Part 1: 2 years and below, which is hereby withdrawn*).

1359. US EAS 944-2:2020, Footwear — Specification — Part 2: Children's shoes (2-6 years)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for children's shoes of 2-6 years. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1656-2:2017, Footwear — Specification for children's shoes — Part 2: Between 2 and 6 years, which is hereby withdrawn*).

1360. US 946:2011, Specification for biodiesel fuel as used for blending with automotive gas oil

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and testing for 100 % biodiesel as marketed and delivered to be used as a blend component for automotive fuel for diesel engines. This standard applies to the blend of biodiesel and automotive gas oil to be used for automotive diesel engines, as in heavy commercial vehicles, diesel engine vehicles and tractors. It does not cover diesel fuel used in industrial burners or stationary diesel engine

1361. US 948-1:2019, Textiles — Sewing threads — Part 1: Sewing threads made wholly or partly from synthetic fibres — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for sewing threads made wholly or partly from synthetic fibres. This standard applies to sewing threads made from the following fibres and combinations thereof:

continuous filament polyester;
staple fibre polyester;
air-jet (loop) textured polyester;
false twist (crimp) textured polyester;
continuous filament nylon;
polyester and cotton core spun (continuous filament polyester core, cotton sheath);
polyester and polyester core spun (continuous filament polyester core, polyester sheath); and
polyester and cotton component plied.

(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 948-1:2011, Textiles — Sewing thread made wholly or partly from synthetic

fibres — Specification, which has been technically revised).

1362. US 949-1:2021, Textiles — Upholstery fabrics— Specification — Part 1: Plain, tufted, or flocked woven upholstery fabrics (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for plain, tufted, or flocked woven upholstery fabrics as used in the manufacture of indoor furniture. This standard does not apply to fabrics used in contract, porch, deck and lawn furniture, or for knitted fabrics, bounded or laminated fabrics, or surface coated fabrics (such as vinyls and urethanes). *(This standard cancels and replaces US 949-1: 2011, Textiles — Upholstery fabrics — Specification — Part 1: Plain, tufted, or flocked woven upholstery fabrics, which has been technically revised).*

1363. US 949-2:2021, Textiles — Upholstery fabrics —Specification — Part 2: Knitted upholstery fabric — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for knitted upholstery fabrics as used in the manufacture of indoor furniture. This standard does not apply to fabrics used in contract, porch, deck and lawn furniture, nor for woven fabrics, bounded or laminated fabrics, or surface coated fabrics (such as vinyls and urethanes). *(This standard cancels and replaces US 949-2: 2011, Textiles — Upholstery fabrics — Specification — Part 2: Knitted upholstery fabric — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

1364. US EAS 956:2020, Air freshener aerosols — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for air fresheners in aerosol form. This standard does not apply to products for which therapeutic claims are made.

1365. US EAS 957:2020, Aftershave — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for aftershave. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1934:2019, Aftershave — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

1366. US EAS 958:2020, Baby oils — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for baby oils intended for use on baby skin. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1833:2019, Baby oils — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

1367. US EAS 959:2020, Body oils — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for body oils based on refined vegetable oils or vegetable oils blends, mineral oils or mixture of the vegetable oils and mineral oils meant for application on the skin. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1921:2019, Body oils — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

1368. US EAS 960:2020, Deodorants and antiperspirants — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for deodorants and antiperspirants. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1877:2019, Deodorants and antiperspirants — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

1369. US EAS 961:2020, Glycerine for cosmetic industry — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for glycerine for cosmetic industry. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1832:2019, Glycerine for cosmetic Bakulina, bakuyitause — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

1370. US EAS 962:2020, Hair spray — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for hair spray. This standard is applicable to both water based and oil based hair sprays delivered by the aerosol or non-aerosol system. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1701:2017, Hairspray — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

1371. US EAS 963:2020, Lip balm (Lip salve) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for lip balm (lip salve) which are petroleum or

vegetable oil based. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1932:2019, Lip balm (salve) — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

1372. US EAS 964:2020, Lip shine (gloss) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for lip shine (lip gloss) based on refined vegetable or mineral oils. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1933:2019, Lip shine (gloss) — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

1373. US EAS 965:2020, Lipstick — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for lipstick. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 875: 2019, Lipstick — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

1374. US EAS 966:2020, Synthetic hair extensions — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for synthetic hair extensions for use on humans. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1532:2013, Hair extensions — Specification/ Amendment 1, 2014-04-14, which has been technically revised*).

1375. US 966-1:2021, Surgical clothing — Specification — Part 1: Surgical gowns and drapes (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for single-use and reusable surgical gowns, and surgical drapes used as medical devices for patients, clinical staff, and equipment intended to prevent the transmission of infective agents between patients and clinical staff during surgical and other invasive procedures. (This standard cancels and replaces US 966-1:2011, Medical devices — Surgical gowns, drapes and clean air suits, — Part 1: General requirements and US 966-3:2011, Medical devices — Surgical gowns, drapes and clean air suits - Part 3: Performance requirements and performance levels (first edition) which have been technically revised).

1376. US 966-2:2021, Surgical clothing — Specification — Part 2: Clean air suits (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for single-use and reusable surgical clean air suits used as medical devices for patients, clinical staff and equipment intended to prevent the transmission of infective agents between patients and clinical staff during surgical and other invasive procedures. This standard does not apply to scrub suits. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 966-2:2011, Medical devices — surgical gowns, drapes and clean air suits, — Part 2: Test methods, which has been technically revised).

1377. US EAS 967-1:2020, Butter for cosmetic use – Specification — Part 1: Shea butter

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for shea butter for cosmetic use derived from the kernels of the sheanuts (*Butyrospermum parkii*). This standard does not cover products for which therapeutic claims are made. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1931:2019, Shea butter for cosmetic industry — Specification, which has been technically revised).

1378. US EAS 968:2020, Disposable adult diapers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for disposable adult diapers (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1783:2017, Disposable adult absorbent (incontinence) products — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn*).

1379. US EAS 969:2020, Disposable baby diapers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for disposable baby diapers. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 950:2019, Disposable baby diapers — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn*).

1380. US 971:2019, Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for

those products commonly referred to as liquefied petroleum gases, consisting of commercial propane, commercial butane, and commercial propane butane mixture. This standard is applicable to products intended for use as domestic, commercial and industrial heating (*This standard cancels and replaces US 971-4: 2014, Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) — Part 4: Specification which has been technically revised*).

1381. US EAS 971:2020, Textiles — Fabrics for household curtains and drapery — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements, sampling and test methods of fabrics for curtains and drapery. It covers all knit, lace, stitch-bonded, foam back and woven fabrics to be used in the manufacture of curtains and drapery. It is applicable to all fabrics except those made of glass. Except where otherwise indicated, these requirements also apply to fabrics for window blinds. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 918:2011, Textiles — Fabrics for household curtains and drapery — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn*).

1382. US EAS 972:2020, Woven polyolefin sacks (bags) for cement — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for woven polyolefin sacks (bags) for packing cement.

1383. US EAS 977:2020, Petroleum industry — Installation of underground storage tanks, pumps/dispensers and pipe work at service stations and consumer installations — Code of practice

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the installation of underground storage tanks of individual capacity not exceeding 125 000 l. This standard covers guideline on installation for pumps/dispensers and pipe work at service stations and consumer sites. This standard also covers the installation of pressurized underground storage tanks for auto-gas. (This standard cancels and replaces US 947-1:2019, Handling of petroleum products and their derivatives — Part 1: Siting, design and construction of service stations (2nd Edition), which has been withdrawn).

1384. US EAS 998:2021, Textured paint — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for water based textured paint suitable for exterior and interior use on concrete surfaces, boards, primed wood, primed metal to give a protective and decorative coating.

1385. US EAS 999:2021, Drop-on materials for road marking paint — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for glass beads, antiskid aggregates, and the mixture of the two, which are applied as drop-on materials on road marking paints. This standard does not apply to glass beads and/or antiskid aggregates, or their mixture, applied during the process of manufacturing road marking paints.

1386. US EAS 1014:2021, Textiles — Dera dress — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for Dera dress.

1387. US EAS 1015:2021, Textiles — Kikoi — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for Kikoi (also known as “Kikoy”).

1388. US EAS 1016:2021, Textiles — Maasai Shuka — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for Maasai Shuka.

1389. US EAS 1018:2021, Surgical suture needles — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for surgical suture needles. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1959:2019, Surgical suture needles — Specification, which has been withdrawn).

1390. US EAS 1019-1:2021, Surgical sutures — Specification — Part 1: Absorbable

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for absorbable surgical sutures. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1958-1:2019, Surgical sutures — Specification — Part 1: Absorbable, which has been withdrawn).

1391. US EAS 1019-2:2021, Surgical sutures — Specification — Part 2: Non-absorbable

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for non-absorbable surgical sutures. (This standard cancels and replaces US 1958-2:2019, Surgical sutures — Specification — Part 2: Non - absorbable, which has been withdrawn).

1392. US EAS 1047:2022, Air quality — Vehicular exhaust emission limits.

This Uganda Standard specifies permissible limits for common pollutants found in exhaust emissions of motor vehicles, namely carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM), oxides of nitrogen (NOX) and hydrocarbons. This standard covers emissions for new, imported used and in-use vehicles of all types of motor vehicles with internal combustion engines namely, passenger cars, light commercial vehicles, heavy-duty vehicles, motorcycles and motor tricycles as given in Annex A.

1393. US EAS 1048:2022, Medical tissue paper towel — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for medical tissue paper towels supplied in rolls used in medical establishments.

1394. US EAS 1049:2022, Paper hand towel sheets (multi-fold hand towels) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for paper hand towel sheets used for general hygiene.

1395. US EAS 1050:2022, Kitchen paper towel — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for kitchen paper towels supplied in rolls and sheets used for hygiene and cleaning purposes in the kitchen.

1396. US EAS 1051:2022, Two-pack epoxy primer — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for

a two-pack epoxy solvent based primer used for protection of iron, steel and galvanized iron and steel substrate against atmospheric corrosion in an industrial or marine environment.

1397. US EAS 1052:2022, Two-pack epoxy zinc phosphate weldable primer — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for two-pack epoxy zinc phosphate weldable primer. This material is used as a base coat for the painting of steel structures/equipment where corrosion protection and chemical resistance in an industrial or marine environment is required.

1398. US EAS 1053:2022, Etch primers (single pack and two-pack) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods, for single-pack and two-pack etch primers intended for pre-treating metal surfaces to improve the adhesion of paint system applied to them.

1399. US EAS 1054:2022, Black bituminous paint for cold application — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for black bituminous paint, without pigments or fillers, for cold application, used for protection of substrates.

1400. US EAS 1055:2022, Water based undercoat — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for water based undercoat used on concrete and wooden substrates.

1401. US EAS 1056: 2022, Diaries — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for diaries.

1402. US EAS 1057: 2022, Newsprint — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for newsprint.

1403. US EAS 1058: 2022, Thermal-sensitive paper roll for printers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for thermal-sensitive paper, used in places where information has to be printed out, quickly and economically.

1404. US EAS 1069: 2022, Cotton ear bud — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for cotton ear buds.

1405. US EAS 1070: 2022, Medical cotton swab — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for medical cotton swabs. This standard does not apply to flocked swabs for clinical use. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 2276: 2020, Medical cotton swabs — Specification*).

1406. US EAS 1071: 2022, Duvets — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for duvets.

1407. US EAS 1072: 2022, Tarpaulins for agricultural use — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for tarpaulins used for agricultural purposes.

1408. US EAS 1073:2022, Tarpaulins for general use — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for tarpaulins used for general purposes. This standard does not apply to tarpaulins used for handling food products. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 8095: 1990, PVC-coated fabrics for tarpaulins — Specification*).

1409. US ISO 1342:2012, Essential oil of rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis L.*)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the essential oil of rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis L.*), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality

1410. US 1511:2014, Oxygen for medical use — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test requirements for oxygen for medical use only.

1411. US 1512:2014, Adhesives — Ethyl & methyl cyanocrylate types 1,2 and 3 — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of test for two grades of one component Grade M - methyl 2-cyanoacrylate and Grade E - ethyl-2-cyanoacrylate (commonly sold under trade name such as "Super Glue").

1412. US 1564:2021, Textiles — Woven handkerchief — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for woven handkerchiefs. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1564:2014, Standard performance specification for men's, women's, and children's woven handkerchief fabrics, which has been technically revised*).

1413. US 1565:2014, Standard specification for water emulsion floor polish

This Uganda Standard covers floor polish intended for use on all non-wood floors and on sealed-wood floors.

1414. US 1570:2014, Standard consumer safety specification for soft infant and toddler carriers

This Uganda Standard establishes performance requirements, test methods and marking requirements to promote safe use of soft infant and toddler carriers.

1415. US 1572:2014, Standard specification for epoxy (flexible) adhesive for bonding metallic and non-metallic materials

The Uganda Standard covers a two-part modified epoxy paste adhesive for bonding metallic and nonmetallic materials. The adhesive should be suitable for forming bonds that can withstand environmental exposure to temperatures from -184 to 82 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (-300 to 180 $^{\circ}\text{F}$) when exposed to an expected combination of stress, temperature, and relative humidity to be encountered in service

1416. US 1574:2014, Standard performance specification for towel products for institutional and household use

This Uganda Standard covers the evaluation of specific performance characteristics of importance in woven and knitted kitchen towel, dishcloth, crash towel, huck towel, washcloth, hand towel, bath towel, and bath sheet products for use in institutional and household environments.

1417. US 1575:2014, Spring mattresses — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for spring mattresses intended for institutional and domestic use.

1418. US 1578-1:2017, Pillows for domestic use — Specification — Part 1: Synthetic-fibre filled

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for synthetic-fibre filled pillows for domestic use.

1419. US 1578-2:2017, Pillows for domestic use — Specification — Part 2: Plumage filled

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods of plumage filled pillows for domestic use.

1420. US 1583:2019, Fishing gill nets — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for fishing gill nets. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 1583:2014, Fishing nets — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

1421. US 1608:2021, Men's, women's and children's leather

belts — Specification (2nd Edition).

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for lined, unlined and reversible waist leather belts for men, women and children. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 1608:2015, Men's, women's and children's leather belts — Specification, which has been technically revised).

1422. US 1625:2015, Acid based instant hand sanitizers— Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for acid based instant sanitizers.

1423. US 1662:2017, Waste management — Requirements

This Uganda standard specifies requirements for the management of hazardous waste and non- hazardous waste. This standard covers amongst other things, collection, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of waste. It also includes provisions for monitoring and regulation of waste. The standard applies to a range of industry sectors whose activities generate, store, or handle any quantity of waste

1424. US 1674:2017, Surface polish — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for wax-based polishes in the form of paste and liquid intended for use on surfaces like plastics, leather, rubber, finished furniture and car interiors.

1425. US 1685:2017, Standard Specification for Denatured Ethanol for use as Cooking and Appliance Fuel

This Uganda Standard covers denatured ethanol intended to be used as a cooking or appliance fuel, or both.

1426. US 1687-1:2019, School clothing — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the general requirements for the materials, workmanship, packing, sampling, care-labelling, marking and inspection of school clothing.

1427. US 1687-2:2019, School clothing — Part 2: Blazers

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the materials, the sizes and make of school blazers for boys and girls.

1428. US 1687-3:2019, School clothing — Part 3: Trousers and shorts

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the materials, cut, make and trim of trousers and shorts.

1429. US 1687-4:2019, School clothing — Part 4: Shirts

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the materials, cut, make and trim of shirts for boys and girls.

1430. US 1687-5:2019, School clothing — Part 5: Dresses, tunics and gyms

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the materials, cut, make and trim of girls' dresses, tunics and gyms.

1431. US 1687-6:2019, School clothing — Part 6: Girls' slacks and skirts

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the materials, cut, make and trim of girls' slacks and skirts.

1432. US 1687-7:2019, School clothing — Part 7: Knee high stockings and ankle socks

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for two types of knee-high stockings and two types of ankle socks for school wear.

1433. US 1687-8:2019, School clothing — Part 8: Jerseys and cardigans

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the materials, size, and make of school jerseys and cardigans.

1434. US 1687-9:2019, School clothing — Part 9: Briefs

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the materials, sizes and make of school briefs for girls.

1435. US 1687-10:2019, School clothing — Part 10: Tracksuits

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the materials, size and make of tracksuits.

1436. US 1687-11:2019, School clothing — Part 11: Athletic wear

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the materials, size and make of athletic wear made from woven or knitted fabrics (or both).

1437. US 1688:2017, Footwear — Sports shoes — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the performance, requirements, sampling and test methods of sports footwear.

1438. US 1693:2017, Disinfectants/sanitizers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for disinfectants/sanitizers intended for general

use on inanimate surfaces including food contact and non-food contact surfaces. This standard is applicable to disinfectants/sanitizers represented for use on non-critical medical devices, environmental surfaces and other inanimate objects. This standard does not apply to disinfectants/sanitizers containing iodophor(s) and aldehydes as active ingredients.

1439. US 1700-1:2019, School wear fabrics — Part 1: Basic requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the basic requirements for packing, labelling, marking, sampling, inspection and testing of fabrics that are suitable for use in the manufacture of school clothing.

1440. US 1700-2:2019, School wear fabrics — Part 2: Blazer fabrics

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for six types of plain dyed fabric and one type of striped fabric suitable for use in the manufacture of school wear blazers.

1441. US 1700-3:2019, School wear fabrics — Part 3: Polyester and wool fabrics

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for polyester-and-wool fabrics suitable for use in the manufacture of school clothing.

1442. US 1700-4:2019, School wear fabrics — Part 4: Polyester and viscose fabrics

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for polyester and viscose fabrics, of three weave structures, suitable

for use in the manufacture of school clothing.

1443. US 1700-5:2019, School wear fabrics — Part 5: Polyester and cotton fabrics

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for polyester and cotton fabrics, of two weave structures, suitable for use in the manufacture of school clothing.

1444. US 1700-6:2019, School wear fabrics — Part 6: Shirting and blouse fabrics

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for fabrics suitable for use in the manufacture of school wear shirts and blouses.

1445. US 1700-7:2019, School wear fabrics — Part 7: Fabrics containing textured yarns

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for fabrics, of two weave structures, containing textured yarns and suitable for use in the manufacture of school clothing.

1446. US 1700-8:2019, School wear fabrics — Part 8: Warp-knitted fabrics

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for one type of warp-knitted fabric suitable for use in the manufacture of school clothing.

1447. US 1709:2017, Disinfectants/sanitizers based on iodophors — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for disinfectants/sanitizers that contain iodophor(s) as active ingredient(s) and intended for use on inanimate surfaces.

1448. US 1710:2017, Disinfectants/sanitizers based on glutaraldehyde for general use — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for two types of disinfectants/sanitizers based on glutaraldehyde and intended for general use on inanimate surfaces

1449. US 1756-1:2017, Commercial blasting explosives — Specification — Part 1: Emulsion explosive

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for emulsion explosives.

1450. US 1756-2:2017, Commercial blasting explosives — Specification — Part 2: Ammonium nitrate fuel oil explosives

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for ammonium nitrate fuel oil explosives.

1451. US 1756-3:2017, Commercial blasting explosives — Specification — Part 3: Ammonium nitrate for explosives

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for ammonium nitrate intended primarily for use in explosives.

1452. US 1776:2017, Light metal in hazardous locations at mines — Guidelines for use

The Uganda Standard provides guidelines regarding the use of light metals in hazardous locations at mines, and gives a

short description of the hazards or risks associated with such metals.

1453. US 1781:2017, Wall fillers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for fillers in form of powder and paste used on both interior and exterior surfaces for levelling of surface imperfections, filling dents, cracks and other uneven surfaces on any wall and partitions like plaster, concrete, ceilings and building boards. The standard does not apply to sand filling and structural cracks

1454. US 1782:2017, Reusable sanitary towels — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for reusable sanitary towels (including reusable panty liners) for external use. This standard does not apply to disposable sanitary towels.

1455. US 1799:2019, Methylated spirit — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for methylated spirit as a finished product suitable for general purpose disinfection and cleaning. This standard does not apply to industrial methylated spirits.

1456. US 1898:2019, Industrial methylated spirit — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for industrial methylated spirit.

1457. US 1960:2019, Standard Specification for Wrought Stainless Steels for Surgical Instruments

This Uganda Standard covers the chemistry requirements for wrought stainless steels used for the manufacture of surgical instruments.

This Uganda Standard, US 1960:2019, is based on ASTM F899 - 20, Standard Specification for Wrought Stainless Steels for Surgical Instruments

1458. US 1963:2019, Caustic soda — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for caustic soda, pure and technical grade. It covers the material in the solid and lye form. This standard does not apply to sodium hydroxide for medical or pharmaceutical use, or sodium hydroxide for photographic use.

1459. US 1968:2019, Textiles — Cotton T-shirts — Specification

This Uganda Standard prescribes the constructional, dimensional details, sampling and other particulars as a guideline to manufacturers of various types of T-shirts manufactured from 100 % cotton yarn.

1460. US 1969:2019, Textiles — Hospital cotton bedsheets — Specification

This Uganda Standard describes the constructional details of hospital cotton bedsheets.

1461. US 1970-1:2021, Textiles — Garments — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements, sampling and test methods for garments, whether made of textile, plastic-coated fabric, fur or any combination of

these materials. This standard does not apply to personal protective wear.

1462. US 1970-2:2021, Textiles — Garments — Part 2: Shirts

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for shirts.

1463. US 1970-3:2021, Textiles — Garments — Part 3: Trousers and shorts

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for trousers and shorts.

1464. US 1970-4:2021, Textiles — Garments — Part 4: Skirts and dresses

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for skirts and dresses.

1465. US 1970-5:2021, Textiles — Garments — Part 5: Jackets

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for jackets. This standard is not applicable to protective jackets such as those used in firefighting.

1466. US 1970-8:2022, Textiles — Garments — Part 8: Regular socks and stockings

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for regular socks and stockings. This standard is not applicable to athletic, compression, diabetic and hiking/trekking socks and stockings.

1467. US 1970-9:2022, Textiles — Garments — Part 9: Athletic socks

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for athletic socks also known as sports socks.

1468. US 1971:2019, Green surgical fabric for gowns and drapery — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the performance, of green coloured surgical gowns and drapes materials used in the operating theatre

1469. US 2011: 2019, Sterile surgical blades — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for sterile surgical blades.

1470. US 2104: 2019, Face pack (Cosmetic mask) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for face packs.

1471. US 2111:2019, Umbilical cord clamps — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for umbilical cord clamps. It does not include specifications for

1472. US 2129:2019, Medical ultrasound gel — Specification

The Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for medical ultrasound

1473. US 2134:2019, Knitted vests — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods of knitted vests with or without sleeves

1474. US 2139-1:2021, Textiles — Specification for underwear — Part 1: Boxer shorts

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for men's and boys' boxer shorts.

1475. US 2139-2:2021, Textiles — Specification for underwear — Part 2: Briefs

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for briefs for men and women.

1476. US 2139-3:2021, Textiles — Specification for underwear — Part 3: Panties

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for girls' and women's panties also known as knickers.

1477. US 2140:2019, Requirements for the application of US ISO 7886 and US ISO 7864 standards for hypodermic syringes and hypodermic needles

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements on the application, sampling and acceptance criteria of US ISO 7886 and US ISO 7864 standards for hypodermic syringes and hypodermic needles respectively.

1478. US 2141-1: 2019, Detonators — Specification — Part 1: Shock-tube detonator

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for permitted shock-tube detonators for commercial use. This standard applies to

shock-tube detonator No. 6 (surface) and No.8 (In-hole) for commercial use.

1479. US 2150:2021, Textiles — Acrylic yarn — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods of acrylic yarn to be used for machine weaving, hand weaving, hand knitting and machine knitting.

1480. US 2151: 2020, Beeswax for cosmetic industry — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for beeswax for cosmetic industry.w

1481. US 2159-2:2019, Hydraulic fluid — Performance classification — Part 2: Specifications for categories HH, HL, HM, HV and HG

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements, sampling and test methods for new mineral oil hydraulic fluids of categories classified as HH, HL, HM, HV and HG, and intended for hydraulic systems, particularly for hydrostatic hydraulic fluid power application.

1482. US 2159-3:2019, Hydraulic fluid — Performance classification — Part 3: Specifications for hydraulic fluids in categories HFAE, HFAS, HFB, HFC, HFDR and HFDU

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements, sampling and test methods for unused fire-resistant and less-flammable hydraulic fluids of the categories HFAE, HFAS, HFB, HFC, HFDR and HFDU, and is intended for hydrostatic and

hydrodynamic systems in general industrial applications.

1483. US 2159-4:2019, Hydraulic fluid — Performance classification — Part 4: Specifications for hydraulic fluids in categories HETG, HEPG, HEES and HEPR

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements, sampling and test methods for environmentally acceptable hydraulic fluids and is intended for hydraulic systems, particularly hydraulic fluid power systems. This standard stipulates the requirements for environmentally acceptable hydraulic fluids at the time of delivery.

1484. US 2220:2020, Zinc oxide surgical adhesive plaster (tape) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for zinc oxide surgical adhesive plaster (tape).

1485. US 2227:2021, Toilet brush — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for brush used for scrubbing and cleaning toilet bowls and urinal trenches.

1486. US 2229-1: 2020 Surgical gauze — Specification — Part 1: Absorbent

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods of absorbent gauze.

1487. US 2229-2: 2020, Surgical gauze — Specification — Part 2: Petrolatum

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for petrolatum gauze (also known as paraffin gauze or vaseline gauze).

1488. US 2235, Plaster of Paris bandage — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods of Plaster of Paris (POP) bandage.

1489. US 2236:2022, Rubber squeezer (squeegee) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for hand operated rubber squeezers for floors and windows.

1490. US 2260-1:2021, Textiles — Cotton yarn — Part 1: Weaving

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods of spun (single and doubled) grey cotton yarn for use in weaving. This standard does not cover yarn produced from blends of cotton with man-made fibres or any other fibre. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10290: 1993, Textiles — Cotton yarns — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).*

1491. US 2260-2:2021, Textiles — Cotton yarn — Part 2: Hosiery

This standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods of spun (single and doubled) grey cotton yarn for use in knitting (hosiery). This standard does not cover yarn produced from blends of cotton with man-made fibres or any other fibre. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10290: 1993, Textiles — Cotton yarns — Specification, which is hereby withdrawn).*

1492. US 2261:2021, Textiles — Polyester blended yarn — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods of grey yarn (single and doubled) spun from a blend of polyester with cotton or viscose fibre.

1493. US 2275:2021, Castor oil for cosmetic industry — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for castor oil for cosmetic industry

1494. US 2280:2021, Incense sticks — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for incense sticks. This standard does not cover other incense products like cones, logs, coils and powders.

1495. US 2282:2021, Fuel oils — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for various grades of fuel oils intended for use in various types of fuel-oil-burning equipment under various climatic and operating conditions. This standard does not cover fuel oils containing more than 20 % by volume biodiesel component, and biodiesel blends with grades 4, 5, or 6

1496. US 2284:2021, Biodiesel fuel blend stock (B100) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for biodiesel (B100) for use as a blend component with middle distillate fuels.

1497. US 2286:2021, Mascara — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for mascara.

1498. US 2287:2021, Alcohol swabs — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for alcohol swabs (also known as alcohol prep pads or alcohol pads or alcohol disinfection wipes).

1499. US 2288:2021, Adhesive plaster for medical use — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for adhesive plaster (also known as adhesive tape) for medical use.

1500. US 2289:2021, Medical safety goggles — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for medical safety goggles, of non-vented or indirect vented models, to be used for protection against infectious agents and irritating fluids that may affect the eyes during medical procedures. This standard does not apply to safety goggles for other applications.

1501. US 2296-1:2022, Skin applied mosquito repellents — Specification — Part 1: Lotions, creams, gels and ointments

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for skin applied mosquito repellents in form of lotions, creams, gels and ointments.

1502. US 2296-2:2022, Skin applied mosquito repellents —

Specification — Part 2: Sprays and roll-ons

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for skin applied mosquito repellents in form of sprays and roll-ons meant to be applied directly to the skin.

1503. US 2296-3:2022, Skin applied mosquito repellents — Specification — Part 3: Wipes

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for skin applied mosquito repellents prepared as wipes.

1504. US 2296-4:2022, Skin applied mosquito repellents — Specification — Part 4: Bathing soaps

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for skin applied mosquito repellents in form of bathing soaps.

1505. US 2296-5:2022, Skin applied mosquito repellents — Specification — Part 5: Bracelets, wristbands and patches

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for skin applied mosquito repellents prepared as bracelets, wristbands and patches.

1506. US 2296-6:2022, Skin applied mosquito repellents — Specification — Part 6: Petroleum jelly

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for skin applied mosquito repellents in form of petroleum jelly.

1507. US 2297:2021, Plastic bucket — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for plastic bucket.

1508. US 2330:2022, Mineral insulating oil used in electrical apparatus – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for mineral insulating oil. This standard covers unused mineral insulating oil of petroleum origin for use as an insulating and cooling medium in new and existing power and distribution electrical apparatus, such as transformers, regulators, reactors, circuit breakers, switchgear, and attendant equipment. This specification applies only to new insulating oil as received prior to any processing.

1509. US 2378:2022, Standard Specification for Engine Coolant Grade Glycol

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for commercial products, engine coolant grade ethylene glycol and propylene glycol, including virgin glycols and those derived from the recycling of vehicle engine coolants and industrial source glycols. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM E1177 – 20, Standard Specification for Engine Coolant Grade Glycol).

1510. US 2379:2022, Standard Specification for Glycol Base Engine Coolant for Automobile and Light-Duty Service

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for ethylene glycol or propylene glycol base engine coolants used in automobiles or other light duty service cooling systems. When concentrates are used at 40 to 70 % concentration by volume

in water, or when pre-diluted glycol base engine coolants 50 volume % or higher engine coolant concentrate are used without further dilution, they will function effectively to provide protection against freezing, boiling, and corrosion. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D3306-20, Standard Specification for Glycol Base Engine Coolant for Automobile and Light-Duty Service).

1511. US 2383:2022, Ladies' handbags — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for ladies' handbags with a leather or coated outer fabric.

1512. US 2384:2021, Leather wallets — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for leather wallets.

1513. US 2396:2022, Standard Specification for Fully-Formulated Glycol Base Engine Coolant for Heavy-Duty Engines

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for fully formulated glycol base coolants for cooling systems of heavy duty engines. When concentrates are used at 40 to 60 % glycol concentration by volume in water of suitable quality, or when pre-diluted glycol base engine coolants (50 volume % minimum) are used without further dilution, they will function effectively during both winter and summer to provide protection against corrosion, cavitation, freezing, and boiling. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D6210-17, Standard Specification for Fully-Formulated

Glycol Base Engine Coolant for Heavy-Duty Engines).

1514. US 2375:2021, Standard specification for isolation gowns intended for use in healthcare facilities

This Uganda Standard establishes minimum requirements for the performance and labelling of isolation gowns intended for use by healthcare workers to provide protection for standard and transmission-based precautions. (This standard is an adoption of ASTM D 3352-19, Standard Specification for Isolation Gowns Intended for Use in Healthcare Facilities).

1515. US 2380:2022, Label material — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for labels. This standard applies to adhesive labels (also known as self-adhesive or pressure-sensitive), stickers, tickets and non-adhesive labels.

1516. US 2390:2021, Talc for cosmetic industry — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for talc used in cosmetic industry.

1517. US 2391:2021, Cocoa butter for cosmetic industry — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cocoa butter for cosmetic industry.

1518. US 2392:2021, Bath oil — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for bath oil based on refined vegetable oils or vegetable oils blends, mineral oils or

mixture of the vegetable oils and mineral oils meant for application on the skin.

1519. US 2394:2022, Rubber teat (nipple) for baby feeding bottle — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for rubber teat (nipple) for baby feeding bottle.

1520. US 2397:2022, Plastic baby feeding bottle — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for plastic feeding bottles used for nursing babies. This standard does not apply to teats (nipples) and glass feeding bottles.

1521. US 2440:2022, Outdoor footballs — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for outdoor footballs

1522. US 2441:2022, Bathroom slippers — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for bathroom slippers

1523. US 2449:2022, Cosmetic nail glue — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for cosmetic nail glue.

1524. US 2480:2022, Textiles — Canvas — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for canvas fabrics.

1525. US ISO 2928: 2003, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in the liquid or gaseous

phase and natural gas up to 25 bar (2.5 MPa) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for rubber hoses and rubber hose assemblies used for the transfer of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in the liquid or gaseous phase and natural gas and designed for use at working pressures ranging from vacuum to a maximum of 25 bar (2.5 MPa) within the temperature range 30 °C to +70 °C or, for low-temperature hoses (designated -LT), within the temperature range -50 °C to +70 °C.

1526. US ISO 3033-1:2005, Oil of spearmint — Part 1: Native type (*Mentha spicata L.*)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of spearmint native type (*Mentha spicata L.*) in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

1527. US ISO 3033-2:2005, Oil of spearmint — Part 2: Chinese type (80 % and 60 %) (*Mentha viridis L. var. crispa Benth.*), redistilled oil

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of spearmint, Chinese type (80 % and 60 %) (*Mentha viridis L. var. crispa Benth.*), redistilled oil, in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

1528. US ISO 3033-3:2005, Oil of spearmint — Part 3: Indian type (*Mentha spicata L.*), redistilled oil

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of spearmint, Indian type (*Mentha spicata L.*), redistilled oil, in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

1529. US ISO 3033-4:2005, Oil of spearmint — Part 4: Scotch variety (*Mentha x gracilis* Sole)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of spearmint, Scotch variety (*Mentha x gracilis* Sole), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

1530. US ISO 3044:2020, Essential oil of *Corymbia citriodora* (Hook.) K.D. Hill and L.A.S. Johnson (syn. *Eucalyptus citriodora* Hook.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the essential oil of *Corymbia citriodora* (Hook.) K.D. Hill and L.A.S. Johnson (syn. *Eucalyptus citriodora* Hook.) with a view to facilitating the assessment of its quality.

1531. US ISO 3045:2004 Oil of bay [*Pimenta racemosa* (Mill.) J.W. Moore]

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of bay [*Pimenta racemosa* (Mill.) J.W. Moore], in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

1532. US ISO 3053:2004, Oil of grapefruit (*Citrus x paradisi* Macfad.), obtained by expression.

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of grapefruit (*Citrus x paradisi* Macfad.), obtained by expression, in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

1533. US ISO 3061:2008, Oil of black pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of oil of black pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.), with a view to facilitating the assessment of its quality.

1534. US ISO 3063:2004, Oil of ylang-ylang (*Cananga odorata* (Lam.) Hook. f. et Thomson forma genuina)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of ylang-ylang [*Cananga odorata* (Lam.) Hook. f. et Thomson forma genuina] from Madagascar, Mayotte and Comores, in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

1535. US ISO 3140:2019, Essential oil of sweet orange expressed [*Citrus sinensis* (L.)]

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the essential oil of sweet orange expressed [*Citrus sinensis* (L.)] with a view to facilitating the assessment of its quality.

1536. US ISO 3141:1997, Oil of clove leaves [*Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merr. et Perry, syn. *Eugenia caryophyllus* (Sprengel) Bullock et S. Harrison]

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of clove leaves [*Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merr. et Perry, syn. *Eugenia caryophyllus* (Sprengel) Bullock et S. Harrison], in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

1537. US ISO 3142:1997, Oil of clove buds [*Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merr. et Perry, syn. *Eugenia caryophyllus* (Sprengel) Bullock et S. Harrison]

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of clove buds [*Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merr et Perry, syn. *Eugenia caryophyllus* (Sprengel) Bullock and S Harrison], in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

1538. US ISO 3143:1997, Oil of clove stems [*Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merr. et Perry, syn. *Eugenia caryophyllus* (Sprengel) Bullock et S. Harrison]

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of clove stems [*Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merr. et Perry, syn. *Eugenia caryophyllus* (Sprengel) Bullock et S. Harrison], in order to facilitate assessment of its quality

1539. US ISO 3215:1998, Oil of nutmeg, Indonesian type (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of nutmeg, Indonesian type (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt.), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

1540. US ISO 3216:1997, Oil of cassia, Chinese type (*Cinnamomum aromaticum* Nees, syn. *Cinnamomum cassia* Nees ex Blume)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of cassia, Chinese type (*Cinnamomum aromaticum* Nees, syn. *Cinnamomum cassia* Nees ex Blume), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

1541. US ISO 3217:1974, Oil of lemongrass (*Cymbopogon citratus*)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of oil of lemongrass (*Cymbopogon citratus*), with a view to facilitating the assessment of its quality.

1542. US ISO 3218:2014, Essential oils — Principles of nomenclature

This Uganda Standard lays down the principles to be adopted for designating essential oils in English and French, e.g. for the labelling and/or the marking.

1543. US ISO 3475:2020, Oil of aniseed (*Pimpinella anisum* L.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the essential oil of aniseed (*Pimpinella anisum* L.), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

1544. US ISO 3515:2002, Oil of lavender (*Lavandula angustifolia* Mill.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oils of spontaneous lavender (population lavender, France) and of clonal lavender (*Lavandula angustifolia* Mill.), from various origins, with a view to facilitate assessment of their quality.

1545. US ISO 3516:1997, Oil of coriander fruits (*Coriandrum sativum* L.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of coriander fruits (*Coriandrum sativum* L.), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

1546. US ISO 3518:2002, Oil of sandalwood (*Santalum album* L.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of sandalwood (*Santalum album* L.), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

1547. US ISO 3524:2003, Oil of cinnamon leaf, Sri Lanka type (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Blume).

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of cinnamon leaf, Sri Lanka type (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*

Blume), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

1548. US ISO 3527:2016, Essential oil of parsley fruits (*Petroselinum sativum* Hoffm.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the essential oil of parsley fruits (*Petroselinum sativum* Hoffm.), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

1549. US ISO 3760:2002, Oil of celery seed (*Apium graveolens* L.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of celery seed (*Apium graveolens* L.), in order to facilitate the assessment of its quality.

1550. US ISO 3871:2000, Road vehicles — Labelling of containers for petroleum-based or non-petroleum-based brake fluid

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum labelling required for commercial containers of petroleum- and non-petroleum-based fluids used in the braking and hydraulic systems of road vehicles, including mopeds and motorcycles.

1551. US ISO 4074:2015, Natural rubber latex male condoms — Requirements and test methods (2nd edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for male condoms made from natural rubber latex. (*The Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 4074:2002, Natural latex rubber condoms — Requirements and test methods, which has been technically revised.*)

1552. US ISO 4261:2013, Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) — Specifications of gas

turbine fuels for industrial and marine applications

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for petroleum fuels for gas turbines (see ISO 3977) used in public utility, industrial, and marine applications. It does not cover requirements for gas turbine fuels for aviation use. This standard is intended for the guidance of users such as turbine manufacturers, suppliers, and purchasers of gas turbine fuels. This standard sets out the properties of fuels at the time and place of transfer of custody to the user.

1553. US ISO 4266-1:2002, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Measurement of level and temperature in storage tanks by automatic methods — Part 1: Measurement of level in atmospheric tanks

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the accuracy, installation, commissioning, calibration and verification of automatic level gauges (ALGs), of both intrusive and non-intrusive types, for measuring the level of petroleum and petroleum products having a Reid vapour pressure less than 100 kPa, stored in atmospheric storage tanks. This part of ISO 4266 is not applicable to the measurement of level in refrigerated storage tanks with ALG equipment.

1554. US ISO 4266-2:2002, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Measurement of level and temperature in storage tanks by automatic methods — Part 2: Measurement of level in marine vessels

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the accuracy, installation, calibration and verification of automatic level gauges (ALGs), both intrusive and non-intrusive, for measuring the level of petroleum and liquid petroleum products having a Reid vapour pressure less than 100 kPa, transported aboard marine vessels (i.e. tankers and barges). This part of ISO 4266 gives guidance for buyers and sellers who mutually agree to use marine ALGs for either fiscal and/or custody transfer applications. This part of ISO 4266 is not applicable to the measurement of level in refrigerated cargo tanks.

**1555. 66. US ISO 4266-3:2002,
Petroleum and liquid petroleum
products — Measurement of level
and temperature in storage tanks
by automatic methods — Part 3:
Measurement of level in
pressurized storage tanks (non-
refrigerated)**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the accuracy, installation, commissioning, calibration and verification of automatic level gauges (ALGs) both intrusive and non-intrusive, for measuring the level of petroleum and petroleum products having a vapour pressure less than 4 MPa, stored in pressurized storage tanks. This part of ISO 4266 gives guidance on the use of ALGs in custody transfer application. This part of ISO 4266 is not applicable to the measurement of level in caverns and refrigerated storage tanks with ALG equipment.

**1556. US ISO 4266-4:2002,
Petroleum and liquid petroleum
products — Measurement of level**

**and temperature in storage tanks
by automatic methods — Part 4:
Measurement of temperature in
atmospheric tanks**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the selection, accuracy, installation, commissioning, calibration and verification of automatic tank thermometers (ATTs) in fiscal/custody transfer applications in which the ATT is used for measuring the temperature of petroleum and liquid petroleum products having a Reid vapour pressure less than 100 kPa, stored in atmospheric storage tanks. This part of ISO 4266 is not applicable to the measurement of temperature in caverns or in refrigerated storage tanks.

**1557. US ISO 4266-5:2002,
Petroleum and liquid petroleum
products — Measurement of level
and temperature in storage tanks
by automatic methods — Part 5:
Measurement of temperature in
marine vessels**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the selection, accuracy, installation, commissioning, calibration and verification of automatic tank thermometers (ATTs) in fiscal/custody transfer applications in which the ATT is used for measuring the temperature of petroleum and liquid petroleum products having a Reid vapour pressure less than 100 kPa, stored in cargo tanks on board marine vessels. This part of ISO 4266 is not applicable to the measurement of temperature in refrigerated storage tanks, or pressurized cargo tanks on board marine vessels.

**1558. US ISO 4266-6:2002,
Petroleum and liquid petroleum**

products — Measurement of level and temperature in storage tanks by automatic methods — Part 6: Measurement of temperature in pressurized storage tanks (non-refrigerated)

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the selection, accuracy, installation, commissioning, calibration and verification of automatic tank thermometers (ATTs) in fiscal/custody transfer applications in which the ATT is used for measuring the temperature of petroleum and liquid petroleum products, stored in pressurized storage tanks. This part of ISO 4266 is not applicable to the measurement of temperature in caverns or in refrigerated storage tanks.

1559. US ISO 4643:1992, Moulded plastics footwear — Lined or unlined poly(vinyl chloride) boots for general industrial use — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for boots, moulded from poly(vinyl chloride) compounds, for general industrial use. The boots may be either fabric-lined or unlined and of any style from ankle boots to full thigh height inclusive.

1560. US ISO 4706:2008, Gas cylinders — Refillable welded steel cylinders — Test pressure 60 bar and below

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements concerning material selection, design, construction and workmanship, procedure and test at manufacture of refillable welded-steel gas cylinders of a test pressure not greater than 60 bar1), and of water capacities from 0.5 l

up to and including 500 l exposed to extreme worldwide temperatures (-50 °C to 65 °C) used for compressed, liquefied or dissolved gases. Transportable large cylinders of water capacity above 150 l and up to 500 l may be manufactured and certified to this standard provided handling facilities are provided. This standard is primarily intended to be used for industrial gases other than Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), but may also be applied for LPG. For specific LPG applications see ISO 22991.

1561. US ISO 4718:2004, Oil of lemongrass [Cymbopogon flexuosus (Nees ex Steudel) J.F. Watson]

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of lemongrass [Cymbopogon flexuosus (Nees ex Steudel) J.F. Watson], in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

1562. US ISO 4730:2017 Essential oil of Melaleuca, terpinen-4-ol type (Tea Tree oil)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the essential oil of Melaleuca, terpinen-4-ol type (Tea Tree oil), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

1563. US ISO 4733:2004, Oil of cardamom [Elettaria cardamomum (L.) Maton].

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of cardamom [Elettaria cardamomum (L.) Maton.], in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

1564. US ISO 4925:2020, Road vehicles — Specification of non-petroleum-based brake fluids for hydraulic systems (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides the specifications, requirements and test methods, for non-petroleum-based fluids used in road- vehicle hydraulic brake and clutch systems that are designed for use with such fluids and equipped with seals, cups or double- lipped type gland seals made of styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR) and ethylene-propylene elastomer (EPDM). (*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 4925:2005, Road vehicles — Specification of non-petroleum-base brake Fluids for hydraulic systems (First Edition)*).

1565. US ISO 5423:1992, Moulded plastics footwear — Lined or unlined polyurethane boots for general industrial use — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for boots, moulded from polyurethane compound, for general industrial use. The boots may be either fabric-lined or tinlined and of any style from ankle boots to full thigh height inclusive.

1566. US ISO 5832-1:2016, Implants for surgery — Metallic materials — Part 1: Wrought stainless steel

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of, and corresponding test methods for, wrought stainless steel for use in the manufacture of surgical implants.

1567. US ISO 5912:2020, Camping tents

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements on safety, performance and fitness for use of camping tents.

1568. US ISO 6009:2016, Hypodermic needles for single use — Colour coding for identification

This Uganda Standard establishes a colour code for the identification of single-use hypodermic needles of designated metric size in the range of 0.18 mm (34 Gauge) to 3.4 mm (10 Gauge). It applies to regular-walled, thin-walled, extra-thin-walled and ultra-thin walled needles and to opaque and translucent colours. This standard is not applicable to pen-needles.

1569. US ISO 6710:2017, Single-use containers for human venous blood specimen collection

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for evacuated and non-evacuated single-use venous blood specimen containers. It does not specify requirements for blood collection needles, needle holders, blood culture receptacles or “arterial” blood gas collection devices that can be used for venous blood.

1570. US ISO 7225:2005, Gas cylinders — Precautionary labels

This Uganda Standard specifies the design, content (that is, hazard symbols and text) and application of precautionary labels intended for use on individual gas cylinders containing single gases or gas mixtures. Labels for cylinders of bundles and labels for bundles are not covered by this standard.

1571. US ISO 7308:1987, Road vehicles — Petroleum-based brake- fluid for stored-energy hydraulic brakes

This Uganda Standard lays down the characteristics and test methods for petroleum-based brake fluids used in the hydraulic brake systems of road vehicles.

1572. US ISO 7439:2015, Copper-bearing contraceptive

intrauterine devices — Requirements and tests

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and tests for single-use, copper-bearing contraceptive intrauterine devices (IUDs) and their insertion instruments. It is not applicable to IUDs consisting only of a plastics body or whose primary purpose is to release progestogens.

1573. US ISO 7740:1985, Instruments for surgery — Scalpels with detachable blades — Fitting dimensions

This Uganda Standard has been prepared to meet the need for good fitting and interchangeability of detachable blades for scalpels.

1574. US ISO 7741:1986, Instruments for surgery — Scissors and shears — General requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements and corresponding routine test methods for scissors and shears which are used in surgery.

1575. US ISO 7864:2016, Sterile hypodermic needles for single use — Requirements and test methods (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for sterile hypodermic needles for single use of designated metric sizes 0.18 mm to 1.2 mm. It does not apply to those devices that are covered by their own standard such as dental needles and pen needles. (*The standard cancels and replaces US ISO 7864:1993, Sterile hypodermic needles for single use which has been technically revised*).

1576. US ISO 7866:2012, Gas cylinders — Refillable seamless aluminium alloy gas cylinders — Design, construction and testing

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes and tests at time of manufacture of refillable seamless aluminium alloy gas cylinders of water capacities up to and including 150 litres for compressed, liquefied and dissolved gases for worldwide use (normally up to +65 °C).

1577. US ISO 7885:2010, Dentistry — Sterile injection needles for single use

This Uganda Standard gives dimensional and performance requirements for sterile injection needles for single use which are used in dental cartridge syringes complying with ISO 9997 for injection of dental local anaesthetics. It further specifies requirements with respect to their packaging, labelling and colour coding. It does not cover needles for special applications or techniques.

1578. US ISO 7886-1:2017, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 1: Syringe for manual use (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for verifying the design of empty sterile single-use hypodermic syringes, with or without needle, made of plastic or other materials and intended for the aspiration and injection of fluids after filling by the end-users. This standard does not provide requirements for lot release. The syringes are primarily for

use in humans. (*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 7886-1:1993, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 1: Syringes for manual use, which has been technically revised*).

1579. US ISO 7886-2:2020, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 2: Syringes for use with power-driven syringe pumps (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for sterile single-use hypodermic syringes of nominal capacity 1 ml and above, made of plastic materials and intended for use with power-driven syringe pumps. This document does not apply to syringes with auto-disable syringe features (ISO 7886-3), syringes for use with insulin (ISO 8537), single-use syringes made of glass, syringes prefilled with the injection by the manufacturer and syringes supplied with the injection as a kit for filling by a pharmacist. It does not address compatibility with injection fluids. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 7886-2: 1996, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 2: Syringes for use with power- driven syringe pumps*).

1580. US ISO 7886-3:2020, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 3: Auto-disabled syringes for fixed-dose immunization (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the properties and performance of sterile single-use hypodermic syringes with an auto-disable syringe feature intended to deliver a fixed dose of vaccine immediately after filling. The syringes can be made of plastic, rubber or other materials and can be with or

without needle and needle protection feature. This document does not specify the design of the auto- disable syringe feature. This document is not applicable to syringes for use with insulin (covered by ISO 8537), syringes for use with power-driven syringe pumps (covered by ISO 7886-2), reuse prevention syringes (covered by ISO 7886-4) or syringes designed to be prefilled (covered by the ISO 11040 series). It does not address compatibility with injection fluids/vaccines. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 7886-3: 2005, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 3: Autodisable syringes for fixed-dose immunization*).

1581. US ISO 7886-4:2018, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 4: Syringes with re-use prevention feature (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for sterile single-use hypodermic syringes made of plastic and rubber materials with or without needle, and intended for the aspiration of fluids or for the injection of fluids immediately after filling and of design such that the syringe can be rendered unusable after use. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 7886-4: 2006 which has been technically revised*).

1582. US ISO 8009:2014, Mechanical contraceptives — Reusable natural and silicone rubber contraceptive diaphragms — Requirements and tests

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements and test methods to be used for reusable diaphragms made from

natural rubber and silicone rubber. These diaphragms are intended for contraceptive use. This Uganda Standard is not applicable to other vaginal contraceptive barriers, such as those known as cervical caps, vaginal sponges, and vaginal sheaths.

1583. US ISO 8068:2006, Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Family T (Turbines) — Specification for lubricating oils for turbines

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for turbine lubricants, as delivered. It specifies the requirements for a wide variety of turbines for power generation, including steam turbines, gas turbines, combined-cycle turbines with a common lubrication system and hydraulic (water driven) turbines.

1584. US ISO 8124-1:2018, Safety of toys — Part 1: Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties (4th Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for toys intended for use by children in various age groups from birth to 14 years. The requirements vary according to the age group for which a particular toy is intended. The requirements for a particular age group reflect the nature of the hazards and the expected mental and/or physical abilities of a child to cope with them. (*This standard cancels and replaces the third edition, US ISO 8124-1: 2014, Safety of toys — Part 1: Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties*).

1585. US ISO 8124-2: 2018, Safety of toys — Part 2: Flammability (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the categories of flammable materials that are prohibited in all toys, and requirements concerning flammability of certain toys when they are subjected to a minor source of ignition. (*This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US ISO 8124-2: 2007, Safety of toys — Part 2: Flammability*).

1586. US ISO 8124-3: 2020, Safety of toys — Part 3: Migration of certain elements (3rd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies maximum acceptable levels and methods of sampling, extraction and determination for the migration of the elements antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury and selenium from toy materials and from parts of toys. (*This standard cancels and replaces the second edition, US ISO 8124-3: 2010, Safety of toys — Part 3 Migration of certain elements*).

1587. US ISO 8124-4: 2014, Safety of toys — Part 4: Swings, slides and similar activity toys for indoor and outdoor family domestic use (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for activity toys for domestic family use intended for children under 14 years to play on or in. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 8124-4: 2010, Safety of toys — Part 4: Swings, slides and similar activity toys for indoor and outdoor family domestic use*).

**1588. US ISO 8216-1:2005,
Petroleum products — Fuels
(class F) classification — Part 1:
Categories of marine fuels**

This Uganda Standard establishes the detailed classification of marine fuels within class F (petroleum fuels). It is intended to be read in conjunction with US ISO 8216-99.

**1589. US ISO 8216-2:1986,
Petroleum products — Fuels
(class F) — Classification — Part
2: Categories of gas turbine
fuel marine applications**

This Uganda Standard establishes the detailed classification of gas turbine fuels for industrial and marine applications, but excluding aircraft fuels. It should be read in conjunction with ISO 8216/0. The fuels in this classification are for use in industrial gas turbines and gas turbines derived from aviation turbines that are used in static and marine applications. The classification includes only fuels that are liquid under atmospheric pressure and at their normal storage temperatures. Petroleum fuels, being the result of the processing of crude oils of diverse origin, cannot be chemically defined, but may be categorized generally within the scope of this part of US ISO 8216.

**1590. US ISO 8216-99:2002,
Petroleum products — Fuels
(class F) — Classification — Part
99: General**

This Uganda Standard establishes a general system of classification which applies to petroleum fuels designated by the prefix letter "F". Within class F, five families (designated as categories) of products are defined according to the type of fuel and

listed in decreasing order of volatility. One category, D, is defined further by subgroups on the basis of volatility and flash point, because of the safety implications of different customary titles for such fuels in different parts of the world.

**1591. US ISO 8217:2012,
Petroleum products — Fuels
(class F) — Specifications of
marine fuels**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for petroleum fuels for use in marine diesel engines and boilers, prior to appropriate treatment before use. The specifications for fuels in this standard can also be applicable to fuels for stationary diesel engines of the same or similar make and type as those used for marine purposes. This standard specifies four categories of distillate fuel, one of which is for diesel engines for emergency purposes. It also specifies six categories of residual fuel.

**1592. US ISO 8501-3:2006,
Preparation of steel substrates
before application of paints and
related products — Visual
assessment of surface cleanliness
— Part 3: Preparation grades of
welds, edges and other areas with
surface imperfections**

This Uganda Standard describes preparation grades of welds, edges and other areas, on steel surfaces with imperfections. Such imperfections can become visible before and/or after an abrasive blast-cleaning process. The preparation grades given in this part of ISO 8501 are to make steel surfaces with imperfections, including welded and fabricated surfaces, suitable for the application of paints and related products.

1593. US ISO 8504-3:2018, Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Surface preparation methods — Part 3: Hand- and power-tool cleaning

This Uganda Standard describes methods for hand-tool and power- tool cleaning of steel substrates before application of paints and related products. It is applicable both to new steelwork and to steel surfaces that have been coated previously and that show areas of breakdown requiring maintenance painting. It describes the equipment to be used and the procedures to be followed.

1594. US ISO 8536-1:2011, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 1: Infusion glass bottles

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions, performance and requirements of infusion glass bottles necessary to ensure functional interchangeability.

1595. US ISO 8536-2:2010, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 2: Closures for infusion bottles

This Uganda Standard specifies the shape, dimensions, material, performance requirements and labelling of closures for infusion bottles as specified in US ISO 8536-1.

1596. US ISO 8536-3:2009, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 3: Aluminium caps for infusion bottles

This Uganda Standard specifies aluminium caps for infusion glass bottles which are in accordance with US ISO 8536-1.

1597. US ISO 8536-4:2019, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 4: Infusion sets for single use, gravity feed

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for single use, gravity feed infusion sets for medical use in order to ensure their compatibility with containers for infusion solutions and intravenous equipment.

1598. US ISO 8536-5:2004, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 5: Burette infusion sets for single use, gravity feed

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for types of single use, gravity feed burette infusion sets of 50 ml, 100 ml and 150 ml nominal capacity for medical use in order to ensure compatibility of use with containers for infusion solutions and intravenous equipment.

1599. US ISO 8536-6:2016, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 6: Freeze drying closures for infusion bottles

This Uganda Standard specifies the shape, dimensions, material, performance requirements and labelling for the type of closure for infusion bottles, as described in US ISO 8536-1, that is used in connection with the freeze-drying (or lyophilization) of drugs and biological materials.

1600. US ISO 8536-7:2009, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 7: Caps made of aluminium-plastics combinations for infusion bottles

This Uganda Standard specifies caps made of aluminium-plastics combinations

intended for use on infusion glass bottles, which are in accordance with US ISO 8536-1.

1601. US ISO 8536-8:2015, Infusion equipment for medical use —Part 8: Infusion sets for use with pressure infusion apparatus

This Uganda Standard gives users information on sterilized infusion sets for single use with pressure infusion apparatus up to a maximum of 200 kPa (2 bar).

1602. US ISO 8536-9:2015, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 9: Fluid lines for single use with pressure infusion equipment

This Uganda Standard applies to sterilized fluid lines for single use for use with pressure infusion equipment up to a maximum of 200 kPa (2 bar).

1603. US ISO 8536-10:2015, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 10: Accessories for fluid lines for single use with pressure infusion equipment

This Uganda Standard applies to sterilized accessories for single use in fluid lines and pressure infusion equipment as specified in US ISO 8536-8.

1604. US ISO 8536-11:2015, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 11: Infusion filters for single use with pressure infusion equipment

This Uganda Standard applies to sterilized infusion filters for single use used up to 200 kPa (2 bar) on fluid lines of pressure infusion equipment and infusion set as specified in US ISO 8536-8. It does not

include the effectiveness of filters for separation of particles or germs.

1605. US ISO 8536-12:2021, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 12: Check valves for single use

This Uganda Standard applies to requirements for check valves intended for single use and used with infusion equipment both with gravity-feed infusion and with pressure infusion apparatus. The functional requirements in this document also apply to inline check valves.

1606. US ISO 8536-13:2016, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 13: Graduated flow regulators for single use with fluid contact

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for non-sterile, single-use graduated flow regulators used as subcomponents in sterilized infusion sets for single use to control the flow of intravenous infusion solutions with fluid contact under gravity feed conditions.

1607. US ISO 8536-14:2016, Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 14: Clamps and flow regulators for transfusion and infusion equipment without fluid contact

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for non-sterile clamps and flow regulators used as a subcomponent to control the flow of intravenous solutions and/or blood components through sterilized infusion and blood transfusion sets and blood bag assemblies without fluid contact.

1608. US ISO 8669-2: 1996, Urine collection bags — Part 2: Requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements and test methods for open-ended and closed-ended urine collection bags of the following types:

- a) urine collection bags intended to be worn on the body (body-worn bags);
- b) urine collection bags intended to be used with a hanger or a floor stand (non-body-worn bags).

It does not apply to urostomy bags, urimeters and urine bags intended specifically for paediatric use.

1609. US ISO 8899:2003 Oil of lemon petitgrain [Citrus limon (L.) Burm. f.]

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of lemon petitgrain [Citrus limon (L.) Burm. f.], in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

1610. US ISO 9128:2006, Road vehicles — Graphical symbols to designate brake fluid types

This Uganda Standard specifies the graphical symbols and colours used to identify, on road vehicles, the correct type of fluid to be used for:

- a) petroleum-based brake fluid systems;
- b) non-petroleum-based brake fluid systems.

1611. US ISO 9301:2003, Oil of cumin seed (Cuminum cyminum L.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of cumin seed (Cuminum cyminum L.), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

1612. US ISO 9809-1: 2010, Gas cylinders — Refillable seamless steel gas cylinders — Design, construction and testing — Part 1: Quenched and tempered steel cylinders with tensile strength less than 1 100 MPa

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes, examination and testing at manufacture of refillable quenched and tempered seamless steel gas cylinders of water capacities from 0.5 l up to and including 150 l for compressed, liquefied and dissolved gases. This standard is applicable to cylinders with a maximum actual tensile strength R_{ma} of less than 1 100 MPa.

1613. US ISO 9809-2:2010, Gas cylinders — Refillable seamless steel gas cylinders — Design, construction and testing — Part 2: Quenched and tempered steel cylinders with tensile strength greater than or equal to 1 100 MPa

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes, examination and testing at manufacture of refillable quenched and tempered seamless steel gas cylinders of water capacities from 0.5 l up to and including 150 l for compressed, liquefied and dissolved gases. This part of US ISO 9809 is applicable to cylinders with a maximum tensile strength $R_{ma} \geq 1 100$ MPa. It is not applicable to cylinders with $R_{ma, max}$

>1 300 MPa for diameters >140 mm and guaranteed wall thicknesses $a' \geq 12$ mm and R_{ma} , max >1 400 MPa for diameters ≤ 140 mm and guaranteed wall thicknesses $a' \geq 6$ mm, because beyond these limits, additional requirements can apply.

1614. US ISO 9809-3:2010, Gas cylinders — Refillable seamless steel gas cylinders — Design, construction and testing — Part 3: Normalized steel cylinders

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes, examination and testing at manufacture of refillable normalized or normalized and tempered seamless steel gas cylinders of water capacities from 0.5 l up to and including 150 l for compressed, liquefied and dissolved gases.

1615. US ISO 9809-4:2014, Gas cylinders — Refillable seamless steel gas cylinders — Design, construction and testing — Part 4: Stainless steel cylinders with an R_m value of less than 1 100 MPa

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes, examinations, and tests at manufacture of refillable seamless stainless steel gas cylinders of water capacities from 0.5 l up to and including 150 l for compressed, liquefied, and dissolved gases. This part of US ISO 9809 is applicable to cylinders with a maximum

actual tensile strength, R_{ma} , of less than 1 100 MPa.

1616. US ISO 9844: 2006, Oil of bitter orange (*Citrus aurantium* L.)

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of bitter orange (*Citrus aurantium* L.), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

1617. US ISO 9951:1993, Measurement of gas flow in closed conduits — Turbine meters

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions, ranges, construction, performance, calibration and output characteristics of turbine meters for gas flow measurement.

1618. US ISO 9994: 2005 Lighters — Safety specification/ US ISO 9994: 2005/Amd.1: 2008, Lighters — Safety specification

This standard establishes requirements for lighters to ensure a reasonable degree of safety for normal use or reasonably foreseeable misuse of such lighters by users. The safety specification given in this Standard applies to all flame-producing products commonly known as cigarette lighters, cigar lighters and pipe lighters. It does not apply to matches, nor does it apply to other flame-producing products intended solely for igniting materials other than cigarettes, cigars, and pipes. The safety specification given in this standard cannot eliminate all hazards, but is intended to reduce potential hazards to users.

1619. US ISO 10282:2014, Single-use sterile rubber surgical gloves — Specification (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for packaged sterile rubber gloves intended for use in surgical procedures to protect the patient and the user from cross-contamination. (*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10282:2002, Single-use sterile rubber surgical gloves — Specification, which has been technically revised.*)

1620. US ISO 10405:2000, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Care and use of casing and tubing

This Uganda Standard establishes practices for care and use of casing and tubing. It specifies practices for running and pulling casing and tubing, including drifting, stabbing, making up and lowering, field makeup, drifting and landing procedures. Also included are causes of trouble, as well as transportation, handling and storage, inspection and field welding of attachments.

1621. US ISO 10407-2:2008, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Rotary drilling equipment — Part 2: Inspection and classification of used drillstem elements

This Uganda Standard specifies the required inspection for each level of inspection and procedures for the inspection and testing of used drill stem elements. For the purpose of this part of US ISO 10407, drill stem elements include drill pipe body, tool joints, rotary-shouldered connections, drill collar, HWDP and the ends of drill stem elements that make up with them. This part of US ISO 10407 has been prepared to address the practices and technology commonly used in inspection

1622. US ISO 10417:2004, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Subsurface safety valve systems — Design, installation, operation and redress

This Uganda Standard establishes requirements and provides guidelines for configuration, installation, test, operation and documentation of subsurface safety valve (SSSV) systems. In addition, this standard establishes requirements and provides guidelines for selection, handling, redress and documentation of SSSV downhole production equipment.

1623. US ISO 10423:2009, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Wellhead and christmas tree equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the performance, dimensional and functional interchangeability, design, materials, testing, inspection, welding, marking, handling, storing, shipment, purchasing, repair and remanufacture of wellhead and christmas tree equipment for use in the petroleum and natural gas industries.

1624. US ISO 10424-1:2004, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Rotary drilling equipment — Part 1: Rotary drill stem elements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the following drill stem elements: upper and lower Kelly valves; square and hexagonal kellys; drill stem subs;

standard steel and non-magnetic drill collars; drilling and coring bits.

1625. US ISO 10424-2:2007, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Rotary drilling equipment — Part 2: Threading and gauging of rotary shouldered thread connections

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements on rotary shouldered connections for use in petroleum and natural gas industries, including dimensional requirements on threads and thread gauges, stipulations on gauging practice, gauge specifications, as well as instruments and methods for inspection of thread connections. These connections are intended primarily for use in drill-string components.

1626. US ISO 10425:2003, Steel wire ropes for the petroleum and natural gas industries — Minimum requirements and terms of acceptance

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements and terms of acceptance for the manufacture and testing of steel wire ropes not exceeding rope grade 2160 for the petroleum and natural gas industries.

1627. US ISO 10426-1:2009, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Cements and materials for well cementing — Part 1: Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for six classes of well cements, including their chemical and physical requirements and procedures for physical testing

1628. US ISO 10426-2:2003, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Cements and materials for well cementing — Part 2: Testing of well cements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the testing of cement slurries and related materials under simulated well conditions.

1629. US ISO 10427-1:2001, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Equipment for well cementing — Part 1: Casing bow-spring centralizers

This Uganda Standard provides minimum performance requirements, test procedures and marking requirements for casing bow-spring centralizers for the petroleum and natural gas industries. The procedures provide verification testing for the manufacturer's design, materials and process specifications, and periodic testing to confirm the consistency of product performance.

1630. US ISO 10427-2:2004, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Equipment for well cementing — Part 2: Centralizer placement and stop-collar testing

This Uganda Standard provides calculations for determining centralizer spacing, based on centralizer performance and desired standoff, in deviated and dogleg holes in wells for the petroleum and natural gas industries. It also provides a procedure for testing stop collars and reporting test results.

1631. US ISO 10431:1993, Petroleum and natural gas

industries — Pumping units — Specification

This Uganda Standard lays down specification covering the design and rating of pumping units.

1632. US ISO 10432:2004, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Downhole equipment — Subsurface safety valve equipment

This Uganda Standard provides the minimum acceptable requirements for subsurface safety valves (SSSVs). It covers subsurface safety valves including all components that establish tolerances and/or clearances which may affect performance or interchangeability of the SSSVs. It includes repair operations and the interface connections to the flow control or other equipment, but does not cover the connections to the well conduit.

1633. US ISO 10437:2003, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Steam turbines — Special-purpose applications

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the design, materials, fabrication, inspection, testing and preparation for shipment of steam turbines for special-purpose applications. It also covers the related lube-oil systems, instrumentation, control systems and auxiliary equipment. It is not applicable to general-purpose steam turbines, which are covered in ISO 10436.

1634. US ISO 10438-1:2007, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Lubrication, shaft-sealing

and control-oil systems and auxiliaries — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for lubrication systems, oil-type shaft-sealing systems, dry-gas face-type shaft-sealing systems and control-oil systems for general- or special-purpose applications. General-purpose applications are limited to lubrication systems. These systems can serve equipment such as compressors, gears, pumps and drivers. This part of US ISO 10438 is intended to be used in conjunction with US ISO 10438-2, US ISO 10438-3 or US ISO 10438-4, as appropriate.

1635. US ISO 10438-2:2007, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Lubrication, shaft-sealing and control-oil systems and auxiliaries — Part 2: Special-purpose oil systems

This Uganda Standard, in conjunction with of US ISO 10438-1, specifies requirements for oil systems for special purpose applications. These oil systems can provide lubrication oil, seal oil or both. These systems can serve equipment such as compressors, gears, pumps and drivers.

1636. US ISO 10438-3:2007, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Lubrication, shaft-sealing and control-oil systems and auxiliaries — Part 3: General-purpose oil systems

This Uganda Standard, in conjunction with US ISO 10438-1, specifies requirements for oil systems for general purpose applications.

These oil systems can provide lubrication oil, but not seal oil and can serve equipment such as compressors, gears, pumps.

1637. US ISO 10438-4:2007, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Lubrication, shaft-sealing and control-oil systems and auxiliaries — Part 4:Self-acting gas seal support systems

This Uganda Standard in conjunction with US ISO 10438-1 specifies requirements for support systems for self-acting gas seals (dry gas seals), for example as described in ISO 10439 and ISO 10440-1. These systems can serve equipment such as compressors, gears, pumps and drivers.

1638. US ISO 10439-1:2015, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Axial and centrifugal compressors and expander compressors — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements and gives recommendations for axial compressors, single-shaft, and integrally geared process centrifugal compressors, and expander compressors for special purpose applications that handle gas or process air in the petroleum, petrochemical, and natural gas industries. This part of US ISO 10439 specifies general requirements applicable to all such machines. This standard does not apply to fans or blowers that develop less than 34 kPa (5 psi) pressure rise above atmospheric pressure. This standard also does not apply to packaged, integrally geared centrifugal plant, and instrument air compressors. Hot

gas expanders over 300 °C (570 °F) are not covered by this standard.

1639. US ISO 10439-2:2015, Petroleum, chemical and gas service industries — Axial and centrifugal compressors and expander compressors — Part 2: Non-integrally geared centrifugal and axial compressors

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements and gives recommendations for axial compressors, single-shaft, and integrally geared process centrifugal compressors and expander-compressors for special purpose applications that handle gas or process air in the petroleum, petrochemical, and natural gas industries. This part of US ISO 10439 specifies requirements for non-integrally geared centrifugal and axial compressors, in addition to the general requirements specified in US ISO 10439-1. These machines do not have gears integral with their casing but can have external gears.

1640. US ISO 10439-3:2015, Petroleum, chemical and natural gas service industries — Axial and centrifugal compressors and expander compressors — Part 3: Integrally geared centrifugal compressors

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements and gives recommendations for axial compressors, single-shaft and integrally geared process centrifugal compressors, and expander compressors for special purpose applications that handle gas or process air in the petroleum, petrochemical, and natural gas industries.

This part of US ISO 10439 specifies integrally geared centrifugal compressors in conjunction with US ISO 10439-1.

1641. US ISO 10441:2007, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Flexible couplings for mechanical power transmission — Special-purpose applications

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for couplings for the transmission of power between the rotating shafts of two machines in special-purpose applications in the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries. Such applications are typically in large and/or high speed machines, in services that can be required to operate continuously for extended periods, are often unspared and are critical to the continued operation of the installation.

1642. US ISO 10461:2005, Gas cylinders — Seamless aluminium-alloy gas cylinders — Periodic inspection and testing

This Uganda Standard deals with seamless aluminium-alloy transportable gas cylinders intended for compressed and liquefied gases under pressure, of water capacity from 0.5 l to 150 l; it also applies, as far as practical, to cylinders of less than 0.5 l water capacity. This standard specifies the requirements for periodic inspection and testing to verify the integrity of such gas cylinders for further service. This standard does not apply to periodic inspection and testing of acetylene cylinders or composite cylinders with aluminium-alloy liners.

1643. US ISO 10555-1:2013, Intravascular catheters — Sterile

and single-use catheters — Part 1: General requirements (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for intravascular catheters, supplied in the sterile condition and intended for single use, for any application. (*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10555-1: 1995, Sterile, Single-use intravascular catheters - Part 1: General requirements and US ISO 10555-2:1996, Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters - Part 2: Angiographic catheters, which has been technically revised*).

1644. US ISO 10555-3:2013, Intravascular catheters — Sterile and single-use catheters — Part 3: Central venous catheters (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for central venous catheters supplied in the sterile condition, and intended for single use. (*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10555-3:1996, Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters - Part 3: Central venous catheters, which has been technically revised*).

1645. US ISO 10555-4:2013, Intravascular catheters — Sterile and single-use catheters — Part 4: Balloon dilatation catheters (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for balloon dilatation catheters supplied in the sterile condition, and intended for single use. (*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10555-4:1996, Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters - Part 4: Balloon dilation catheters, which has been technically revised*).

**1646. US ISO 10555-5:2013,
Intravascular catheters — Sterile
and single-use catheters — Part 5:
Over-needle peripheral catheters
(2nd Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for over-needle peripheral intravascular catheters, intended for accessing the peripheral vascular system, supplied in the sterile condition and intended for single use. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10555-5:1996, Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters - Part 5: Over-needle peripheral catheters, which has been technically revised).

**1647. US ISO 11040-2:2011,
Prefilled syringes — Part 2:
Plunger stoppers for dental local
anaesthetic cartridges**

This part of ISO 11040 specifies the shape, dimensions, material, performance requirements and labelling of plunger stoppers for dental local anaesthetic cartridges intended for single use only.

**1648. US ISO 11043:1998, Oil of
basil, methyl chavicol type
(*Ocimum basilicum* L.)**

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of basil, methyl chavicol type (*Ocimum basilicum* L.), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

**1649. US ISO 11114-1:2012, Gas
cylinders — Compatibility of
cylinders and valve materials
with gas contents — Part 1:
Metallic materials**

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for the selection of safe combinations of metallic cylinder and valve materials and cylinder gas content. The

compatibility data given is related to single gases and to gas mixtures. Seamless metallic, welded metallic and composite gas cylinders and their valves, used to contain compressed, liquefied and dissolved gases, are considered.

**1650. US ISO 11118:1999, Gas
cylinders — Non- refillable
metallic gas cylinders —
Specification and test
methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes and tests at manufacture of non-refillable metallic gas cylinders of welded, brazed or seamless construction for compressed, liquefied and dissolved gases exposed to extreme worldwide ambient temperatures.

**1651. US ISO 11119-1: 2012, Gas
cylinders — Refillable composite
gas cylinders and tubes —
Design, construction and testing —
Part 1: Hoop wrapped fibre
reinforced composite gas
cylinders and tubes up to 450 l**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for composite gas cylinders and tubes between 0.5 l and 450 l water capacity, for the storage and conveyance of compressed or liquefied gases. This standard applies to type 2 hoop wrapped cylinder or tube with a load-sharing metal liner and composite reinforcement on the cylindrical portion only. This standard is limited to cylinders and tubes with composite reinforcement of carbon fibre, aramid fibre or glass fibre (or a mixture thereof) within a

matrix or steel wire to provide circumferential reinforcement.

1652. US ISO 11119-2: 2012, Gas cylinders — Refillable composite gas cylinders and tubes — Design, construction and testing — Part 2: Fully wrapped fibre reinforced composite gas cylinders and tubes up to 450 l with load-sharing metal liners

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for composite gas cylinders and tubes between 0.5 l and 450 l water capacity, for the storage and conveyance of compressed or liquefied gases. This standard applies to type 3 fully wrapped cylinders or tubes with a load-sharing metal liner and composite reinforcement on both the cylindrical portion and the dome ends. This standard is limited to cylinders and tubes with composite reinforcement of carbon fibre, aramid fibre or glass fibre (or a mixture thereof) within a matrix.

1653. US ISO 11119-3: 2013 Gas cylinders— Refillable composite gas cylinders and tubes Part 3: Fully wrapped fibre reinforced composite gas cylinders and tubes up to 450 l with non-load-sharing metallic or non-metallic liners

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for composite gas cylinders up to 150 l water capacity and composite tubes above 150 l water capacity and up to 450 l water capacity, for the storage and conveyance of compressed or liquefied gases. This standard does not address the design, fitting and performance of removable protective sleeves.

1654. US ISO 11469:2016, Plastics — Generic identification and marking of plastics products (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies a system of uniform marking of products that have been fabricated from plastics materials. Provision for the process or processes to be used for marking is outside the scope of this standard. (*This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition US ISO 11469:2001, Plastics — Generic identification and marking of plastics products, which has been technically revised.*)

1655. US ISO 11859: 1999, Textile floor coverings — Pure wool, hand-knotted pile carpets — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for hand-knotted carpets produced from pure wool, of dimensions agreed between the purchaser and the supplier.

1656. US ISO 11860: 1999, Textile floor coverings — Jute carpet backing fabric — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for primary and secondary jute carpet backing fabrics.

1657. US ISO 11861: 1999, Textile floor coverings — Coir mats — Types and specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for mats produced from coir fibre, with or without pile

1658. US ISO 11960:2014, Petroleum and natural gas

industries — Steel pipes for use as casing or tubing for wells

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions for steel pipes (casing, tubing and pup joints), coupling stock, coupling material and accessory material and establishes requirements for three Product Specification Levels (PSL-1, PSL-2, PSL-3).

1659. US ISO 11961:2008, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Steel drill pipe

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions for steel drill-pipes with upset pipe-body ends and weld-on tool joints for use in drilling and production operations in petroleum and natural gas industries for three product specification levels (PSL-1, PSL-2 and PSL-3).

1660. US ISO 12465:2007, Plywood — Specifications

This Uganda Standard establishes requirements for the specification of plywood for general and structural use, in dry, tropical dry/humid and high-humidity/exterior conditions. It includes requirements for the quality of veneer, glue bond, lay-up (construction), dimensions and tolerances, conformance verification and marking.

1661. US ISO 12924:2010, Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (Class L) — Family X (Greases) — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements of greases used for the lubrication of equipment, components of machines, vehicles, etc.

1662. US ISO 12925-1:2018, Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Family C (gears) — Part 1: Specifications for lubricants for enclosed gear systems

This Uganda Standard establishes the specifications relative to family C (gears) for lubricants, industrial oils and related products of Class L. This document deals only with lubricants for enclosed gear systems. Lubricants for open gears and greases for gears (enclosed or open) are not covered.

1663. US ISO 13085:2014, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Aluminium alloy pipe for use as tubing for wells

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical delivery condition, manufacturing process, material requirements, configuration and dimensions, and verification and inspection procedures for aluminium alloy pipes for use as tubing for wells in petroleum and natural gas industries.

1664. US ISO 13500:2008, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling fluid materials — Specifications and tests

This Uganda Standard covers physical properties and test procedures for materials manufactured for use in oil- and gas-well drilling fluids. The materials covered are barite, haematite, bentonite, nontreated bentonite, OCMA-grade bentonite, attapulgite, sepiolite, technical-grade low-viscosity carboxymethylcellulose (CMC-LVT), technical-grade high-viscosity

carboxymethylcellulose (CMC-HVT), starch, low-viscosity polyanionic cellulose (PAC-LV), high-viscosity polyanionic cellulose (PAC-HV) and drilling-grade *Xanthomonas campestris* (Xanthan gum).

1665. US ISO 13533:2001, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Drillthrough equipment

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for performance, design, materials, testing and inspection, welding, marking, handling, storing and shipping of drill-through equipment used for drilling for oil and gas. It also defines service conditions in terms of pressure, temperature and wellbore fluids for which the equipment will be designed.

1666. US ISO 13534:2000, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Inspection, maintenance, repair and remanufacture of hoisting equipment

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines and establishes requirements for inspection, maintenance, repair and remanufacture of items of hoisting equipment used in drilling and production operations, in order to maintain the serviceability of this equipment.

1667. US ISO 13535:2000, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Hoisting equipment

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for the design, manufacture

and testing of hoisting equipment suitable for use in drilling and production operations.

1668. US ISO 13623: 2009, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Pipeline transportation systems

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the design, materials, construction, testing, operation, maintenance and abandonment of pipeline systems used for transportation in the petroleum and natural gas industries.

1669. US ISO 13626:2003, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Drilling and well-servicing structures

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for suitable steel structures for drilling and well-servicing operations in the petroleum industry, provides a uniform method of rating the structures, and provides two product specification levels.

1670. US ISO 13680:2010, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Corrosion-resistant alloy seamless tubes for use as casing, tubing and coupling stock — Technical delivery conditions

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions for corrosion-resistant alloy seamless tubulars for casing, tubing and coupling stock.

1671. US ISO 13691:2001, Petroleum and natural gas

industries — High-speed special-purpose gear units

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for enclosed, precision, single and double helical, one- and two-stage speed increasers and reducers of parallel shaft design with pinion speeds of 3000 min^{-1} or greater, or pitch line velocities of 25 m/s or greater, for special purpose applications.

1672. US ISO 13706:2011, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Air-cooled heat exchangers

This Uganda Standard gives requirements and recommendations for the design, materials, fabrication, inspection, testing and preparation for shipment of air-cooled heat exchangers for use in the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries. This standard is applicable to air-cooled heat exchangers with horizontal bundles, but the basic concepts can also be applied to other configurations.

1673. US ISO 13707:2000, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Reciprocating compressors

This Uganda Standard covers the minimum requirements for reciprocating compressors and their drivers used in the petroleum and natural gas industries with either lubricated or no lubricated cylinders.

1674. US ISO 13709:2009, Centrifugal pumps for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for centrifugal pumps,

including pumps running in reverse as hydraulic power recovery turbines, for use in petroleum, petrochemical and gas industry process services. This standard is applicable to overhung pumps, between-bearings pumps and vertically suspended pumps. Clause 9 provides requirements applicable to specific types of pump. All other clauses of this standard are applicable to all pump types. Illustrations are provided of the various specific pump types and the designations assigned to a specific type.

1675. US ISO 13710: 2004, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Reciprocating positive displacement pumps

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for reciprocating positive-displacement pumps and pump units for use in the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries. It is applicable to both direct-acting and power-frame types.

1676. US ISO 13847: 2013, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Pipeline transportation systems — Welding of pipelines

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries, for producing and inspecting girth, branch and fillet welds in the pipeline part of pipeline transportation systems which meet the requirements of US ISO 13623 or equivalent.

1677. US ISO 14245:2006, Gas cylinders — Specification and testing of LPG cylinder valves — Self closing

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for design, specification and type testing for dedicated LPG self-closing cylinder valves specifically for use with transportable refillable LPG cylinders from 0,5 l up to 150 l water capacity. It includes references to associated equipment for vapour or liquid service.

1678. US ISO 14313:2007, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Pipeline transportation systems — Pipeline valves

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and provides recommendations for the design, manufacturing, testing and documentation of ball, check, gate and plug valves for application in pipeline systems meeting the requirements of US ISO 13623 for the petroleum and natural gas industries. This standard is not applicable to subsea pipeline valves, as they are covered by a separate International Standard (ISO 14723). This standard is not applicable to valves for pressure ratings exceeding PN 420.

1679. US ISO 14630:2012, Non-active surgical implants — General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for non-active surgical implants, hereafter referred to as implants. This standard is not applicable to dental implants, dental restorative materials, transendodontic and transradicular implants, intra-ocular lenses and implants utilizing viable animal tissue. This standard specifies requirements for intended performance, design attributes, materials, design evaluation, manufacture, sterilization, packaging and information supplied by the

manufacturer, and tests to demonstrate compliance with these requirements.

1680. US EN 14683:2019+AC:2019, Medical face masks — Requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies construction, design, performance requirements and test methods for medical face masks intended to limit the transmission of infective agents from staff to patients during surgical procedures and other medical settings with similar requirements. A medical face mask with an appropriate microbial barrier can also be effective in reducing the emission of infective agents from the nose and mouth of an asymptomatic carrier or a patient with clinical symptoms. This Standard is not applicable to masks intended exclusively for the personal protection of staff. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of EN 14683:2019+AC 2019).

1681. US ISO 14693:2003, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and wellservicing equipment

This Uganda Standard provides general principles and specifies requirements for design, manufacture and testing of new drilling and well-servicing equipment and of replacement primary load-carrying components manufactured subsequent to the publication of this standard

1682. US ISO 14732: 2013, Welding personnel — Qualification testing of welding operators and weld setters for mechanized and

automatic welding of metallic materials

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for qualification of welding operators and also weld setters for mechanized and automatic welding.

1683. US ISO 14998:2013, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Downhole equipment — Completion accessories

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and guidelines for completion accessories, as defined herein for use in the petroleum and natural gas industry. This Uganda Standard provides requirements for the functional specification and technical specifications including: design, design verification and validation, materials, documentation and data control, redress, repair, shipment, and storage. This standard covers the pressure containing, load bearing, disconnect/reconnect, tubing movement, and opening a port functionalities of completion accessories.

1684. US ISO 15136-1: 2009, Petroleum and natural gas industries —Progressing cavity pump systems for artificial lift — Part 1: Pumps

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for the design, design verification and validation, manufacturing and data control, performance ratings, functional evaluation, repair, handling and storage of progressing cavity pumps for use in the petroleum and natural gas industry. This part of US ISO 15136 is applicable to those products meeting the definition of progressing cavity pumps (PCP) included herein. Connections to the drive string and

tubulars are not covered by this part of US ISO 15136.

1685. US ISO 15136-2: 2006, Petroleum and natural gas industries —Progressing cavity pump systems for artificial lift — Part 2: Surface- drive systems

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for the design, design verification and validation, manufacturing and data control, performance ratings and repair of progressing cavity pump surface-drive systems for use in the petroleum and natural gas industry. This part of US ISO 15136 is applicable to those products meeting the definition of surface-drive systems. Additionally, informative annexes provide information on brake system selection, installation, and operation; and sucker rod selection and use.

1686. US ISO 15156-2:2015, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Materials for use in H₂S- containing environments in oil and gas production — Part 2: Cracking-resistant carbon and low-alloy steels, and the use of cast irons

This Uganda Standard gives requirements and recommendations for the selection and qualification of carbon and low-alloy steels for service in equipment used in oil and natural gas production and natural gas treatment plants in H₂S-containing environments, whose failure can pose a risk to the health and safety of the public and personnel or to the environment. It can be applied to help to avoid costly corrosion damage to the equipment itself. It supplements, but does not replace, the

materials requirements of the appropriate design codes, standards or regulations.

**1687. US ISO 15156-3:2015,
Petroleum and natural gas
industries — Materials for use in
H₂S- containing environments in
oil and gas production — Part
3: Cracking-resistant CRAs
(corrosion-resistant alloys) and
other alloys**

This Uganda Standard gives requirements and recommendations for the selection and qualification of CRAs (corrosion-resistant alloys) and other alloys for service in equipment used in oil and natural gas production and natural gas treatment plants in H₂S-containing environments whose failure can pose a risk to the health and safety of the public and personnel or to the environment. It can be applied to help avoid costly corrosion damage to the equipment itself. It supplements, but does not replace, the materials requirements of the appropriate design codes, standards, or regulations.

**1688. US ISO 15223-1:2016,
Medical devices — Symbols to be
used with medical device labels,
labelling and information to be
supplied — Part 1 — General
requirements**

This Uganda Standard identifies requirements for symbols used in medical device labelling that convey information on the safe and effective use of medical devices. It also lists symbols that satisfy the requirements of this document.

**1689. US ISO 15223-2:2010,
Medical devices — Symbols to be
used with medical device labels,
labelling and information to be**

**supplied — Part 2 — Symbol
development, selection and
validation**

This Uganda Standard specifies a process for developing, selecting and validating symbols for inclusion in US ISO 15223-1. The purpose of this part of US ISO 15223 is to ensure that symbols included in US ISO 15223-1 are readily understood by the target group.

**1690. US ISO 15463:2003,
Petroleum and natural gas
industries — Field inspection of
new casing, tubing and plain-
end drill pipe**

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions, manufacturing process, material requirements, configuration and dimensions, and verification and inspection procedures for aluminium alloy drill pipes with or without attached steel tool joints, for use in drilling and production operations in the petroleum and natural gas industries.

**1691. US ISO 15546:2011,
Petroleum and natural gas
industries — Aluminium alloy
drill pipe**

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions, manufacturing process, material requirements, configuration and dimensions, and verification and inspection procedures for aluminium alloy drill pipes with or without attached steel tool joints, for use in drilling and production operations in the petroleum and natural gas industries.

**1692. US ISO 15547-1:2005,
Petroleum, petrochemical and
natural gas industries — Plate-**

**type heat exchangers — Part 1:
Plate- and-frame heat exchangers**

This Uganda Standardgives requirements and recommendations for the mechanical design, materials selection, fabrication, inspection, testing, and preparation for shipment of plate-and-frame heat exchangers for use in petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries. It is applicable to gasketed, semi-welded and welded plate-and-frame heat exchangers

**1693. US ISO 15547-2:2005,
Petroleum, petrochemical and
natural gas industries — Plate-
type heat exchangers — Part 2:
Brazed aluminium plate-fin
heat exchangers**

This Uganda Standardgives requirements and recommendations for the mechanical design, materials selection, fabrication, inspection, testing, and preparation for shipment of brazed aluminium plate-fin heat exchangers for use in petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries

**1694. US ISO 15551-1:2015,
Petroleum and natural gas
industries — Drilling and
production equipment — Part
1: Electric submersible pump
systems for artificial lift**

This Uganda Standardprovides requirements for the design, design verification and validation, manufacturing and data control, performance ratings, functional evaluations, handling, and storage of tubing-deployed electrical submersible pump (ESP) systems as defined herein.

**1695. US ISO 15589-1:2015,
Petroleum and natural gas
industries — Cathodic protection**

**of pipeline transportation
systems — Part 1: On- land
pipelines**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the pre-installation surveys, design, materials, equipment, installation, commissioning, operation, inspection, and maintenance of cathodic protection systems for on-land pipelines, as defined in US ISO 13623 for the petroleum, petrochemical, and natural gas industries.

**1696. US ISO 15589-2:2012,
Petroleum and natural gas
industries — Cathodic protection
of pipeline transportation
systems — Part 2: Offshore
pipelines**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the pre-installation surveys, design, materials, equipment, fabrication, installation, commissioning, operation, inspection and maintenance of cathodic protection (CP) systems for offshore pipelines for the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries as defined in US ISO 13623.

**1697. US ISO 15590-3:2004,
Petroleum and natural gas
industries — Induction bends,
fittings and flanges for pipeline
transportation systems — Part 3:
Flanges**

This Uganda Standard applies to weldneck and blind flanges (full face, raised face, and RTJ groove) as well as anchor, swivel-ring flanges and orifice flanges. This part of US ISO 15590 specifies the technical requirements for carbon steel and low-alloy

steel forged flanges for use in pipeline transportation systems for the petroleum and natural gas industries as defined in US ISO 13623. This part of US ISO 15590 designates those categories of flanges that meet the industry's need to match ISO 3183 pipe. These flanges are for normal and low-temperature service and include supplementary requirements where required for sour service.

1698. US ISO 15621:2017, Absorbent incontinence aids for urine and/or faeces — General guidelines on evaluation (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for evaluating absorbent incontinence aids for urine and/or faeces. It provides a context for the procedures described in other International Standards and published testing procedures. General factors relating to incontinence products and their usage are also addressed. (*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 15621:2011, Urine-absorbing aids — General guidelines on evaluation, which has been technically revised*).

1699. US ISO 15995:2006, Gas cylinders — Specifications and testing of LPG cylinder valves — Manually operated

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for design, specification and type testing of dedicated LPG manually operated cylinder valves specifically for use with transportable refillable LPG cylinders from 0,5 l up to 150 l water capacity. It includes references to associated equipment for vapour or liquid service

1700. US ISO 16038: 2017, Male condoms — Guidance on the use of ISO 4074 and ISO 23409 in the quality management of condoms (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on using ISO 4074 and ISO 23409 and addresses quality issues to be considered during the development, manufacture, quality verification and procurement of condoms. It encompasses the aspects of quality management systems in the design, manufacture and delivery of condoms with an emphasis on performance, safety and reliability. (*The Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 16038:2005, Rubber Condoms — Guidance on the use of ISO 4074 in quality management of natural rubber latex condoms, which has been technically revised*).

1701. US ISO 16070:2005, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Downhole equipment — Lock mandrels and landing nipples

This Uganda Standard provides the requirements for lock mandrels and landing nipples within the production/injection conduit for the installation of flow control or other equipment used in the petroleum and natural gas industries. It includes the interface connections to the flow control or other equipment, but does not cover the connections to the well conduit.

1702. US ISO 16408:2015, Dentistry — Oral care products — Oral rinses

This Uganda Standard specifies physical and chemical requirements and test methods for oral rinses.

**1703. US ISO/TS 16530-2:2014,
Well integrity — Part 2: Well
integrity for the operational
phase**

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and methods to the oil and gas industry to manage well integrity during the well operational phase.

**1704. US ISO 16812:2007,
Petroleum, petrochemical and
natural gas industries — Shell
and-tube heat exchangers**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the mechanical design, material selection, fabrication, inspection, testing and preparation for shipment of shell-and-tube heat exchangers for the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries. This standard is applicable to the following types of shell-and-tube heat exchangers: heaters, condensers, coolers and reboilers. This standard is not applicable to vacuum-operated steam surface condensers and feed-water heaters.

**1705. US ISO 17078-1:2004,
Petroleum and natural gas
industries — Drilling and
production equipment — Part
1: Side-pocket mandrels**

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for side-pocket mandrels used in the petroleum and natural gas industry. This part of US ISO 17078 includes specifying, selecting, designing, manufacturing, quality control, testing, and preparation for shipping of side-pocket mandrels.

**1706. US ISO 17078-2:2007,
Petroleum and natural gas**

**industries — Drilling and
production equipment — Part
2: Flow-control devices for side-
pocket mandrels**

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for subsurface flow-control devices used in side-pocket mandrels (hereafter called flow-control devices) intended for use in the worldwide petroleum and natural gas industry. This includes requirements for specifying, selecting, designing, manufacturing, quality-control, testing and preparation for shipping of flow-control devices. Additionally, it includes information regarding performance testing and calibration procedures

**1707. US ISO 17078-3:2009,
Petroleum and natural gas
industries — Drilling and
production equipment — Part
3: Running tools, pulling tools
and kick-over tools and latches for
side-pocket mandrels**

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and guidelines for running tools, pulling tools, kick-over tools and latches used for the installation and retrieval of flow control and other devices to be installed in side-pocket mandrels for use in the petroleum and natural gas industries. This includes requirements for specifying, selecting, designing, manufacturing, quality control, testing and preparation for shipping of these tools and latches. Additionally, it includes information regarding performance testing and calibration procedures

**1708. US ISO 17078-4:2010,
Petroleum and natural gas
industries — Drilling and
production equipment — Part**

4: Practices for side-pocket mandrels and related equipment

This Uganda Standard provides informative documentation to assist the user/purchaser and the supplier/manufacturer in specification, design, selection, testing, calibration, reconditioning, installation and use of side-pocket mandrels, flow-control devices and associated latches and installation tools. The product design and manufacturing-related requirements for these products are included within the other parts of US ISO 17078.

1709. US ISO 17348:2016, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Materials selection for high content CO₂ for casing, tubing and downhole equipment

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines and requirements for material selection of both seamless casing and tubing, and downhole equipment for CO₂ gas injection and gas production wells with high pressure and high CO₂ content environments [higher than 10 % (molar) of CO₂ and 1 MPa CO₂ partial pressure]. Oil production wells are not covered in this standard. This standard only considers materials compatibility with the environment.

1710. US ISO 17420-3:2012, Respiratory protective devices — Performance requirements — Part 3: Thread connection

This Uganda Standard is applicable to an unassisted filtering device and specifies a standard thread connection between a filter and the respiratory interface as required in US ISO 17420-2. This part of US ISO

17420 also includes the description of test simulators that are necessary for the assessment of some of the requirements.

1711. US ISO 17824:2009, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Downhole equipment — Sand screens

This Uganda Standard provides the requirements and guidelines for sand control screens for use in the petroleum and natural gas industries. Included are the requirements for design, design validation, functional evaluation, manufacturing, storage and transport. The requirements of this standard are applicable to wire-wrap screens, pre-pack screens and metal-mesh screens as defined herein.

1712. US ISO 18188:2016, Specification of polypropylene drinking straws

This Uganda Standard specifies the general characteristics, requirements and methods for testing of polypropylene (PP) drinking straws (herein after called PP straws). It is applicable to PP straws having an inner diameter of 3 mm to 12 mm.

1713. US ISO 18776:2008, Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL) — Specifications

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL) for general purposes and structural applications, in dry, tropical-dry/humid or high humidity/exterior conditions. Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL) is a general description for an assembly of veneers laminated with an adhesive in which the grain direction of the outer veneers and most other veneers is in the longitudinal direction. This standard specifies

requirements for the quality of veneers, bond durability, tolerances on dimensions, and structural characterization.

1714. US ISO 19378:2003, Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Machine-tool lubricants — Categories and specifications

This Uganda Standard provides the manufacturers and users of machine tools with criteria for the choice among the various categories of lubricants and gives specifications for these lubricants.

1715. US ISO 19817:2017, Essential oil of thyme [Thymus vulgaris L. and Thymus zygis L.], thymol type.

This Uganda Standard specifies characteristics of the essential oil of thyme [Thymus vulgaris L. and Thymus zygis L.], thymol type, in order to facilitate the assessment of its quality.

1716. US ISO 20312:2011, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Design and operating limits of drill strings with aluminium alloy components

This Uganda Standard applies to design and operating limits for drill strings containing aluminium alloy pipes manufactured in accordance with US ISO 15546.

1717. US ISO 20345: 2011, Personal protective equipment — Safety footwear

This Uganda Standard specifies basic and additional (optional) requirements for safety footwear used for general purpose. It includes, for example, mechanical risks, slip resistance, thermal risks, ergonomic behaviour. Special risks are covered by

complementary job-related standards (e.g. footwear for firefighters, electrical insulating footwear, protection against chain saw injuries, protection against chemicals and molten metal splash, protection for motor cycle riders).

US ISO 20346:2014, Personal protective equipment — Protective footwear

This Uganda Standard specifies basic and additional (optional) requirements for protective footwear used for general purpose. It includes, for example, mechanical risks, slip resistance, thermal risks, ergonomic behaviour. Special risks are covered by complementary job-related standards (e.g. footwear for firefighters, electrical insulating footwear, protection against chain saw injuries, protection against chemicals and molten metal splash, protection for motor cycle riders). (*This standard cancels and replaces US 614:2005 Industrial safety footwear - Specification for leather protective and safety footwear for general and heavy-duty use*).

1718. US ISO 20347:2012, Personal protective equipment — Occupational footwear

This Uganda Standard specifies basic and additional (optional) requirements for occupational footwear that is not exposed to any mechanical risks (impact or compression). Special risks are covered by complementary job-related standards (e.g. footwear for firefighters, electrical insulating footwear, protection against chain saw injuries, protection against chemicals and against molten metal splash, protection for motor cycle riders). (*This standard cancels and replaces US 614:2005*

Industrial safety footwear - Specification for leather protective and safety footwear for general and heavy-duty use).

**1719. US ISO 20809:2017,
Essential oil of cypress (*Cupressus
sempervirens L.*)**

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the essential oil of cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens L.*) in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

**1720. US ISO 21809-1:2011,
Petroleum and natural gas
industries — External coatings for
buried or submerged
pipelines used in pipeline
transportation systems —
Part 1: Polyolefin coatings (3-
layer PE and 3-layer PP)**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements of plant-applied external three-layer polyethylene- and polypropylene-based coatings for corrosion protection of welded and seamless steel pipes for pipeline transportation systems in the petroleum and natural gas industries in accordance with US ISO 13623.

**1721. US ISO 21809-2:2014,
Petroleum and natural gas
industries — External coatings for
buried or submerged
pipelines used in pipeline
transportation systems —
Part 2: Single layer fusion-
bonded epoxy coatings**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for qualification, application, testing and handling of materials for plant application of single layer fusion-bonded epoxy (FBE) coatings applied externally for the corrosion protection of bare steel pipe

for use in pipeline transportation systems for the petroleum and natural gas industries as defined in US ISO 13623.

**1722. US ISO 21809-3:2011,
Petroleum and natural gas
industries — External coatings for
buried or submerged
pipelines used in pipeline
transportation systems —
Part 3: Field joint coatings**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for field joint coating of seamless or welded steel pipes for pipeline transportation systems in the petroleum and natural gas industries as defined in US ISO 13623. This part of US ISO 21809 specifies the qualification, application and testing of the corrosion protection coatings applied to steel surfaces left bare after the pipes and fittings (components) are joined by welding. This part of US ISO 21809 does not address additional mechanical protection, thermal insulation or joint infills for concrete weight-coated pipes. This part of US ISO 21809 defines and codifies the different types of field joint coatings for buried or submerged pipelines.

**1723. US ISO 21809-4:2009,
Petroleum and natural gas
industries — External coatings for
buried or submerged
pipelines used in pipeline
transportation systems —
Part 4: Polyethylene coatings (2-
layer PE)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for qualification, application, inspection, testing, handling and storage of materials for plant application of two-layer polyethylene

coatings (2-layer PE) applied externally for the corrosion protection of bare steel pipe for use in pipeline transportation systems for the petroleum and natural gas industries as defined in US ISO 13623.

1724. US ISO 21809-5:2010, Petroleum and natural gas industries — External coatings for buried or submerged pipelines used in pipeline transportation systems — Part 5: External concrete coatings

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for qualification, application, testing and handling of materials required for the application of reinforced concrete coating externally to either bare pipe or pre-coated pipe for use in pipeline transportation systems for the petroleum and natural gas industries as defined in US ISO 13623. The external application of concrete is primarily used for the negative buoyancy of pipes used in buried or submerged pipeline systems and/or for the mechanical protection of the pipe and its pre-coating. This part of US ISO 21809 is applicable to concrete thicknesses of 25 mm or greater.

1725. US ISO 23409:2011, Male condoms — Requirements and test methods for condoms made from synthetic materials

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements and the test methods applicable to male condoms produced from synthetic materials or blends of synthetic materials and natural rubber latex which are used for contraceptive purposes and to aid in

the prevention of sexually transmitted infections.

1726. US ISO 25841: 2017, Female condoms — Requirements and test methods (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements and test methods for female condoms that are supplied to consumers for contraceptive purposes and for assisting in the prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). (*The standard cancels and replaces US ISO 25841:2014, Female condoms — Requirements and test methods, which has been technically revised*).

1727. US ISO 25518:2009, Single-use rubber gloves for general applications — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the physical requirements and methods of sampling and testing for single-use rubber gloves, made from natural rubber latex, synthetic rubber latex or rubber solution, intended for general applications, but not gloves intended for medical purposes. It does not cover the safe and proper usage of the gloves.

1728. US ISO 27627:2014, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Aluminium alloy drill pipe thread connection gauging

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical delivery condition, manufacturing process, material requirements, configuration and dimensions, and verification and inspection procedures for aluminium alloy drill pipes manufactured in accordance with US ISO 15546.

**1729. US ISO 27769-2:2009,
Wood-based panels — Wet-
process fibre board — Part 2:
Requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies the manufacturing property requirements for wet-process fibre board.

**1730. US ISO 28158:2018,
Dentistry — Integrated dental
floss and handles**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for integrated dental floss and handles used for home care, community care, professional care of oral health or a part of dental treatment.

**1731. US ISO 28300:2008,
Petroleum, petrochemical and
natural gas industries — Venting
of atmospheric and low-pressure
storage tanks**

This Uganda Standard covers the normal and emergency vapour venting requirements for aboveground liquid petroleum or petroleum products storage tanks and aboveground and underground refrigerated storage tanks designed as atmospheric storage tanks or low-pressure storage tanks. Discussed in this standard are the causes of overpressure and vacuum; determination of venting requirements; means of venting; selection, and installation of venting devices; and testing and marking of relief devices. This Uganda Standard is intended for tanks containing petroleum and petroleum products but it can also be applied to tanks containing other liquids; however, it is necessary to use sound engineering analysis and judgment whenever this Uganda Standard is applied to other liquids.

This Uganda Standard does not apply to external floating-roof tanks.

**1732. US ISO 28781:2010,
Petroleum and natural gas
industries — Drilling and
production equipment —
Subsurface barrier valves and
related equipment**

This Uganda Standard provides the requirements for subsurface barrier valves and related equipment as they are defined herein for use in the petroleum and natural gas industries. Included are the requirements for design, design validation, manufacturing, functional evaluation, repair, redress, handling and storage. Subsurface barrier valves provide a means of isolating the formation or creating a barrier in the tubular to facilitate the performance of pre- and/or post-production/injection operational activities in the well. This standard can be used by any public, private or community enterprise, association, group or individual. US ISO/TR 31004 is not specific to any industry or sector, or to any particular type of risk, and can be applied to all activities and to all parts of organizations.

**1733. US ISO 29942:2011,
Prophylactic dams —
Requirements and test
methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements and test methods for prophylactic dams used to assist in the prevention of sexually transmitted infections.

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1734. US ISO 374-1:2016, Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms — Part 1: Terminology and performance requirements for chemical risks

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for protective gloves intended to protect the user against dangerous chemicals and defines terms to be used.

1735. US ISO 374-2:2019, Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms — Part 2: Determination of resistance to penetration

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for the penetration resistance of gloves that protect against dangerous chemicals and/or micro-organisms.

1736. US ISO 374-4:2019, Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms — Part 4: Determination of resistance to degradation by chemicals

This Uganda Standard specifies the test method for the determination of the resistance of protective glove materials to degradation by dangerous chemicals with continuous contact.

1737. US ISO 374-5:2016, Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms — Part 5: Terminology

and performance requirements for micro-organisms risks

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for protective gloves intended to protect the user against micro-organisms

1738. US ISO 447:1984 Machine tools — Direction of operation of controls

This Uganda Standard specifies rules for the direction of operation of controls whose function is to produce movement of controlled machine tool components in one or other of two opposing directions. Its scope does not include controls for components that rotate continuously in the same direction during the normal functioning of the machine.

1739. US ARS 950:2016, African Traditional Medicine — Terms and terminology

This Uganda Standard provides the various terms and terminologies used in the field of African Traditional Medicine.

1740. US ARS 952:2016, African Traditional Medicine — Guidelines on Good Agricultural And Collection Practices (GACP) for medicinal plants

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines aimed at advising medicinal plant producers and collectors on how to improve the safety, efficacy and quality standards of raw materials used in the production and preparation of herbal medicines. This standard also aims to encourage and support the sustainable cultivation and collection of medicinal plants of good quality in ways that respect and support the conservation of

medicinal plants and the environment in general.

1741. US ARS 953:2016, Traditional African Medicine — Certification scheme for medicinal plant produce

This Uganda Standard covers certification of medicinal plants produce both from cultivated and wild collected sources. The purpose of this standard is to promote uniformity in implementation of the standard and the interaction between the Certification Bodies (CBs) and the producers/collectors seeking certification.

1742. US 1580-1:2017, Gaming equipment — Requirements for casinos

This Uganda Standard specifies constructional and operational requirements for gaming devices that reside on, or are operated on (or both), the gaming floor of a casino. Equipment covered by the requirements of this standard includes gaming machines, jackpot controllers and displays and machine consoles. This standard applies among others to all types of gaming devices operated within the casino which include: gaming machines, jack pot controllers and displays and machines consoles as specified in the scope of the National Lotteries and Gaming Act 2016.

1743. US 1580-2:2017, Gaming equipment — Requirements for limited payout gaming

This Uganda Standard specifies the general hardware and software requirements and the list of significant events for gaming equipment to be used in venues holding site licenses for limited pay-out machines.

1744. US 1580-3:2017, Gaming equipment – Part 3: Requirements for monitoring and control systems

This Uganda Standard specifies the general hardware and software requirements and the list of significant events required for a Monitoring and Control System (MCS) for use in a casino. Equipment covered by the requirements of this standard includes gaming machines; jackpot controllers and displays; and machine consoles.

1745. US 1580-4:2017, Gaming equipment — Part 4: Requirements for wagering record keeping software

This Uganda Standard specifies the general hardware and software requirements and the list of significant events required by the responsible authority, for recordkeeping software for the acceptance by licensed operators of wagers on events permitted by the responsible authority.

1746. US 1580-7:2017 Gaming Equipment – Part 7: Requirements for tokens

This Uganda Standard specifies constructional and design requirements for tokens (used as betting and wagering media in gaming equipment), to be used on licensed premises, as specified by the responsible authority.

1747. US 1585:2017, Environmental protection — Onshore oil and gas production operations — Requirements

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for environmentally sound practices for onshore oil and gas production

operations and is applicable to contractors, service providers as well as operators. Facilities within the scope of this standard include all production facilities, including produced water handling facilities. Offshore and arctic areas are beyond the scope of this document. Operational coverage begins with the design and construction of access roads and well locations, and includes reclamation, abandonment, and restoration operations. Gas compression for transmission purposes or production operations, such as gas lift, pressure maintenance, or enhanced oil recovery (EOR) is included; however, gas processing for liquids recovery is not addressed.

1748. US 1793:2019, Handling, storage and disposal of pesticides

This Uganda Standard specifies the procedures and requirements for the handling, storage and disposal of pesticides by household users, farmers, pest control operators, distributors, manufacturers, formulators' packers and re-packers to ensure the least risk to health and safety to property and the environment. First-aid actions to be taken in the case of an incident, and firefighting procedures, are also covered.

1749. US 1813:2017, Standard Guide on Playground Surfacing

This Uganda Standard covers the selecting and specifying surface systems under and around playground equipment. This guide describes how to apply standards to evaluate the impact attenuation, accessibility characteristics and product characteristics when selecting surfacing systems for use under and around playground equipment.

1750. US 1814:2017, Standard Practice for Health Requirements Relating to Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica

This Uganda Standard covers a description of several actions that should be taken to reduce the risk of harmful occupational exposures to humans in environments containing respirable crystalline silica.

1751.US 1815:2017, Standard Guide for Recording Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

This Uganda Standard is intended to establish definitions and criteria for recording occupational injuries and illnesses to be used for measuring safety performance, evaluating safety program performance, and improving consistency when comparing international performance. A measurement system is desired that is precise and accurate, difficult to manipulate, significant and meaningful for safety program evaluation, and appropriate for accountability purposes in a global environment.

1752.US 1816:2017, Terminology Relating to Occupational Health and Safety

This Uganda Standard gives terms that are used in the fields of occupational health and safety. The terms are used to describe the limits of exposure under different conditions, the meanings of terms used in describing events and the types of items measured. They will commonly be used to express the effect of an event or the limit of a chemical exposure on human beings.

1753.US 1817:2017, Standard Specifications for Personal Climbing Equipment

This Uganda Standard covers the specifications and qualification testing of the following: climbers, climber straps, climber pads, climber footplates, body belts, work positioning devices with locking snap hooks/carabiners, Wood Pole Fall Restriction Devices (WPFRD), arborist saddle, harnesses, energy absorbing lanyards.

1754.US 1818:2017, Standard Guide for Disposal of Laboratory Chemicals and Samples

This Uganda Standard is intended to provide the chemical laboratory manager, chemical laboratory safety officer, and other relevant staff with guidelines for the disposal of small quantities of laboratory wastes safely and in an environmentally sound manner.

1755.US 1819:2017, Standard Guide for Air Monitoring at Waste Management Facilities for Worker Protection

This Uganda Standard is intended to provide a standardized approach for establishing and carrying out an air monitoring program to protect workers at waste management facilities. This standard may apply to routine operations at an active treatment, storage or disposal site or the extraordinary conditions that can be encountered in opening and cleaning up a remedial action site. The user shall understand that it is impossible to predict all the issues that could arise at a waste management facility due to hazardous airborne emissions. Although air contaminant measurements obtained in accordance with this guide may indicate acceptable or tolerable levels of toxic agents are present, care and judgment must still be exercised before concluding that all

atmospheric contaminants at the site are under control and that a reasonable safe work environment exists.

1756.US 1820:2017, Standard Guide for Consensus-based Process for an Occupational Safety and Health Standard that Includes an Occupational Exposure Guideline

This Uganda Standard presents a framework for a stakeholder- focused consensus-based decision-making process for occupational safety and health standard development activities that include adoption or development of occupational exposure guidelines (OEGs) as a part of Occupational Health and Safety standards.

1757.US 1821:2017, Standard Guide for Personal Protective Equipment for the Handling of Flat Glass

This Uganda Standard covers the minimum requirements for proper personal protective equipment (PPE) for the safe handling of flat glass.

1758.US 1822:2017, Standard Practice for Design, Manufacture, Operation, and Maintenance of Inflatable Amusement Devices

This Uganda Standard covers the design, manufacture, and operation of inflatable amusement devices and their associated operating environments. The document specifically excludes inflatable devices that are used for professional exhibition or stunt work; safety and rescue activities; aerial or aviation structures or devices; exhibit floats; or similar inflatable devices.

1759.US 1823:2017, Standard Practice for Design, Manufacture, Installation, Operation,

Maintenance, Inspection and Major Modification of Trampoline Courts

The Uganda Standard guides on how to delineate requirements regarding the design, manufacture, installation, operation, maintenance, inspection and major modification of commercial or institutional trampoline courts with the primary purpose of amusement, entertainment or recreation.

1760.US 1824:2017, Standard Practice for Aerial Adventure Courses

This Uganda Standard establishes criteria for the design, manufacture, installation, operation, maintenance, auditing and major modification of aerial adventure courses which occur(s).

1761.US 1825:2017, Standard Practice for Ownership, Operation, Maintenance, and Inspection of Amusement Rides and Devices

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for operations, maintenance, and inspection procedures for amusement rides and devices to be performed by the owner/operator.

1762.US 1826:2017, Standard Practice for Operations of Amusement Railway Rides, Devices, and Facilities

This Uganda Standard applies to operations of amusement railway ride(s) that have a track gauge greater than or equal to 12 in. (305 mm) measured between the heads of the rails. This excludes patron powered ride vehicles specifically designed for children.

1763.US 1827:2017, Standard Practice for Pressure Water Cleaning and Cutting

This Uganda Standard covers personnel requirements, operator training, operating procedures, and recommended equipment performance/design for the proper operation of all types of pressure water-jet cleaning and cutting equipment as normally used by industries concerned with construction, maintenance, repair, cleaning, cutting, and demolition work.

1764.US 1828:2017, Standard Guide for Integration of Ergonomics/Human Factors into New Occupational Systems

This Uganda Standard is intended to assist in the integration of ergonomic principles into the design and planning of new occupational systems from the earliest design stages through implementation. Doing so may reduce or eliminate the necessity for later redesign that could have been foreseen.

1765.US 1829:2017, Standard Guide for Evacuation Route Diagrams

This Uganda Standard is intended to provide minimum guidelines for the design and placement of evacuation route diagrams (ERDs) used in buildings. It covers the evacuation of building occupants when directed by emergency response authorities in emergencies such as fire, earthquake, and bomb threat.

1766. US 2388:2022, Safety in saunas, steam baths and whirlpool baths – Requirements and guidance for use

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and guidance for use as well as the development of a safety culture in saunas, steam baths and whirlpool baths establishments. This document also gives

guidance to enable organizations to provide safe and healthy workplaces by preventing use related death, injury and ill health.

**1767. US 2565/ISO/PAS 5643:2021,
Tourism and related services —
Requirements and guidelines to
reduce the spread of Covid-19 in
the tourism industry**

This Uganda Standard establishes requirements and recommendations for tourist organizations to prevent the spread of coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 in order to protect their employees' health from COVID-19 and to provide safer tourist services and products to tourists and residents. NOTE This document does not address after-work practices of employees. This document applies to the whole tourism value chain, including the following 20 subsectors: accommodation, adventure tourism and ecotourism, beaches, catering services, golf services, medical and wellness spas, MICE tourism, museums and heritage sites, natural protected areas (NPAs), night leisure, scuba diving, ski areas. Theme and leisure parks, tourist transport, tourist guides, tourist visits, tourist information offices, travel agencies, unique public spaces, yacht harbours and nautical activities. Each tourist organization is expected to conform only to those measures that apply to the services that it offers, including the core requirements established in Clause 4, the relevant applicable subclause in Clause 5 and the relevant applicable ancillary services and facilities in Clause 6.

**1768. US ISO 3864-1:2011,
Graphical symbols — Safety
colours and safety signs — Part 1:**

**Design principles for safety
signs and safety markings**

This Uganda Standard establishes the safety identification colours and design principles for safety signs and safety markings to be used in workplaces and in public areas for the purpose of accident prevention, fire protection, health hazard information and emergency evacuation. It also establishes the basic principles to be applied when developing standards containing safety signs. This standard is applicable to all locations where safety issues related to people need to be addressed. However, it is not applicable to the signalling used for guiding rail, road, river, maritime and air traffic and, generally speaking, to those sectors subject to a regulation which may differ.

**1769. US ISO 3864-3:2012,
Graphical symbols — Safety
colours and safety signs — Part 3:
Design principles for
graphical symbols for use in
safety signs**

This Uganda Standard gives principles, criteria and guidance for the design of graphical symbols for use in safety signs as defined in US ISO 3864-1, and for the safety sign element of product safety labels as defined in US ISO 3864-2.

**1770. US ISO 3864-4:2011,
Graphical symbols — Safety
colours and safety signs — Part 4:
Colorimetric and
photometric properties of safety
sign materials**

This Uganda Standard establishes the colorimetric and photometric requirements and test methods for the colours of safety

signs to be used in workplaces and public areas. It provides the colorimetric and photometric specifications for the named safety and contrast colours prescribed in US ISO 3864-1. The physical requirements that safety signs have to meet are primarily related to daytime colour and normally lit environments. This standard also includes the colorimetric requirements and test methods for safety signs and phosphorescent material which also operate in unlit environments. US ISO 3864-4:2011 is applicable to all locations where safety issues related to people need to be addressed. However, it is not applicable to signalling used for guiding rail, road, river, maritime and air traffic and, generally speaking, to those sectors subject to a regulation that may differ. The colorimetric and photometric properties of retroreflective safety signs, retroreflective materials combined with fluorescent or phosphorescent materials, or luminous safety signs activated by a radioactive source are not specified in US ISO 3864-4:2011.

1771. US ISO 3873:1977, Industrial safety helmets

This Uganda Standard specifies physical and performance requirements, methods of test and marking requirement for industrial safety helmets. The mandatory requirements apply to helmets for general use in industry. Additional optional performance requirements are included: Shock absorption, penetration, flammability, electrical insulation, and lateral rigidity.

1772. US ISO 4217:2015, Codes for the representation of currencies

This Uganda Standard specifies the structure for a three-letter alphabetic code and an equivalent three-digit numeric code for the representation of currencies. For those currencies having minor units, it also shows the decimal relationship between such units and the currency itself. The scope of this standard also includes funds and precious metals. This standard also includes basic guidelines for its maintenance. This standard is intended for use in any application of trade, commerce and banking, where currencies and, where appropriate, funds are required to be described. It is designed to be equally suitable for manual users and for those employing automated systems.

1773. US ISO 4413:2010, Hydraulic fluid power — General rules and safety requirements for systems and their components

This Uganda Standard specifies general rules and safety requirements for hydraulic fluid power systems and components used on machinery as defined by US ISO 12100:2010. It deals with all significant hazards associated with hydraulic fluid power systems and specifies the principles to apply in order to avoid those hazards when the systems are put to their intended use.

1774. US ISO 4414:2010, Pneumatic fluid power — General rules and safety requirements for systems and their components

This Uganda Standard specifies general rules and safety requirements for pneumatic fluid power systems and components used on machinery as defined by US ISO 12100:2010. This standard deals with all significant hazards associated with

pneumatic fluid power systems and specifies principles to apply in order to avoid those hazards when the systems are put to their intended use.

**1775. US ISO 4869- 2:1994,
Acoustics — Hearing
protectors — Part 2:
Estimation of effective A-
weighted sound pressure
levels when hearing protectors
are worn**

This Uganda Standard describes three methods (the octave-band, HML and SNR methods) of estimating the A-weighted sound pressure levels effective when hearing protectors are worn. The methods are applicable to either the sound pressure level or the equivalent continuous sound pressure level of the noise. Although primarily intended for steady noise exposures, the methods are also applicable to noises containing impulsive components.

**1776. US ISO/TS 4869-5:2013,
Acoustics — Hearing protectors —
Part 5: Method for estimation of
noise reduction using fitting
by inexperienced test subjects**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for measuring noise reduction of passive hearing protectors at the threshold of hearing. The method is designed to provide estimates of the noise reduction obtained by typical groups of users in real-world occupational settings, who may lack the training and motivation to wear hearing protectors in an optimum manner.

**1777. US ISO 6385:2016,
Ergonomics principles in the
design of work systems (2nd
Edition)**

This Uganda establishes the fundamental principles of ergonomics as basic guidelines for the design of work systems and defines relevant basic terms. It describes an integrated approach to the design of work systems, where ergonomists will cooperate with others involved in the design, with attention to the human, the social and the technical requirements in a balanced manner during the design process. Users of this standard will include executives, managers, workers (and their representatives, when appropriate) and professionals, such as ergonomists, project managers and designers who are involved in the design or redesign of work systems. Those who use this standard can find a general knowledge of ergonomics (human factors), engineering, design, quality and project management helpful. (*This Final Draft Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 6385:2004, Ergonomic principles in the design of work systems, which has been technically revised*).

**1778. US ISO 6405-1:2017,
Earth-moving machinery —
Symbols for operator controls and
other displays — Part 1: Common
symbols**

This Uganda Standard standardizes symbols for use on operator controls and other displays applicable to multiple types of earth-moving machinery as defined in ISO 6165.

**1779. US ISO 7010:2019,
Graphical symbols — Safety
colours and safety signs —
Registered safety signs (2nd
Edition)**

This Uganda Standard prescribes safety signs for the purposes of accident prevention, fire protection, health hazard information and emergency evacuation. The shape and colour of each safety sign are according to ISO 3864-1 and the design of the graphical symbols is according to ISO 3864-3. This document specifies the safety sign originals that can be scaled for reproduction and application purposes (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 7010:2011*).

**1780. US ISO 7296-3:2006,
Cranes — Graphical symbols —
Part 3: Tower cranes**

This Uganda Standard establishes graphical symbols for use on operator controls and other displays on tower cranes as defined in ISO 4306-3.

**1781. US ISO 7730:2005,
Ergonomics of the thermal
environment — Analytical
determination and interpretation
of thermal comfort using
calculation of the PMV and PPD
indices and local thermal comfort
criteria**

This Uganda Standard presents methods for predicting the general thermal sensation and degree of discomfort (thermal dissatisfaction) of people exposed to moderate thermal environments. It enables the analytical determination and interpretation of thermal comfort using calculation of PMV (predicted mean vote) and PPD (predicted percentage of dissatisfied) and local thermal comfort criteria, giving the environmental conditions considered acceptable for general thermal comfort as well as those representing local

discomfort. It is applicable to healthy men and women exposed to indoor environments where thermal comfort is desirable, but where moderate deviations from thermal comfort occur, in the design of new environments or the assessment of existing ones.

**1782. US ISO 7752-1:2010,
Cranes — Control layout and
characteristics — Part 1: General
principles**

This Uganda Standard establishes principles and requirements for the controls of cranes. It deals with the arrangement of those controls used in positioning loads and serves as a general basis for the elaboration of detailed standards covering the controls of particular types of cranes.

**1783. US ISO 7752-2:2011,
Cranes — Control layout and
characteristics — Part 2: Basic
arrangement and requirements for
mobile cranes**

This Uganda Standard establishes the arrangement, requirements and direction of movement of the basic controls for slewing, load hoisting and lowering, and boom luffing and telescoping, on mobile cranes as defined in ISO 4303-2. It deals with bi-directional controls and the basic arrangement and requirements for cross-shift levers (multi-directional controls). It is intended to be used in conjunction with ISO 7752-1.

**1784. US ISO 7752-3:2013,
Cranes — Control layout and
characteristics — Part 3: Tower
cranes**

This Uganda Standard specifies the particular requirements for controls for

tower cranes as defined in ISO 4306-3:2003 and ISO 4306-3:2003/Amd. 1:2011 and the arrangement of basic control used for positioning loads.

1785. US ISO 7752-4:1989, Cranes — Controls — Layout and characteristics — Part 4: Jib cranes

This Uganda Standard establishes the arrangement, requirements and direction of movement of the basic controls for travelling, slewing, lifting, hoisting and lowering operations for jib cranes defined in ISO 4306-1 as jib-type cranes, other than tower cranes, mobile cranes and railway cranes.

1786. US ISO 7752-5:2021, Cranes — Control layout and characteristics — Part 5: Bridge and gantry cranes

This Uganda Standard establishes the arrangement, requirements and direction of movement of the basic controls for travelling, traversing, slewing, cab movement and load hoisting and lowering operations for all cab-operated, overhead travelling cranes and portal bridge cranes, as defined in ISO 4306-1 and ISO 4306-5.

1787. US ISO 8317:2015, Child-resistant packaging — Requirements and testing procedures for re-closable packages

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements and test methods for reclosable packages designated as resistant to opening by children. Acceptance criteria are given for the packages when tested by specified methods. These methods not only provide a measure of the effectiveness of the

packaging in restricting access by children, but also cover the accessibility to the contents by adults. This standard is applicable to reclosable packages for any product intended to be exposed or removed from the packaging in normal use. This standard is intended for type approval only and is not intended for quality assurance purposes.

1788. US ISO 8566-1:2010, Cranes — Cabins and control stations — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard specifies the general requirements for cabins and control stations from which cranes, as defined in ISO 4306-1, are operated. It takes the conditions of use of the cabin into consideration.

1789. US ISO 8566-2:2016, Cranes — Cabins and control stations — Part 2: Mobile cranes

This Uganda Standard establishes the criteria for cabins for mobile cranes as defined in ISO 4306-2. These criteria are intended to cover cabins only for crane operation and not for road travel. The general criteria for cabins on mobile cranes are presented in ISO 8566-1.

1790. US ISO 8566-3:2010, Cranes — Cabins and control stations — Part 3: Tower cranes

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for cabins and control stations for tower cranes as defined in ISO 4306-3. It is intended to be used in conjunction with ISO 8566-1.

1791. US ISO 8566-4:1998, Cranes — Cabins — Part 4: Jib cranes

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for cabins for jib cranes as defined in ISO 4306-

1792. US ISO 8566-5:2017, Cranes — Cabins and control stations — Part 5: Overhead travelling and portal bridge cranes

This Uganda Standard establishes the requirements for cabins and control stations for overhead travelling and portal bridge cranes as defined in ISO 4306-1. It takes the conditions of use of the cabin into consideration.

1793. US ISO 8936:2017, Awnings for leisure accommodation vehicles — Requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods and material performance characteristics for vehicle awnings. It applies to awnings intended to be pitched and struck.

1794. US ISO/CIE 8995-3:2018, Lighting of work places — Part 3: Lighting requirements for safety and security of outdoor work places

This Uganda Standard specifies the lighting requirements which will contribute to the visual needs for safety and security within outdoor work places.

1795. US ISO 9019:1995, Securities — Numbering of certificates

This Uganda Standard establishes rules for the numbering of security certificates. It also addresses the application of the series designation, where applicable. This standard is applicable to all types of securities in

bearer or registered form, regardless of issuer or country of issuance

1796. US ISO 9094:2015, Small craft — Fire protection

This Uganda Standard defines a practical degree of fire prevention and protection intended to provide enough time for occupants to escape a fire on board small craft. It applies to all small craft of up to 24 m length of hull (LH) except for personal watercraft. This standard excludes the design and installation of those permanently installed galley stoves and heating appliances (including components used to distribute the heat) using fuels that are liquid at atmospheric pressure on small craft, which are covered by ISO 14895; carbon monoxide detecting systems, which are covered by ISO 12133.

1797. US ISO 9241-112:2017, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 112: Principles for the presentation of information

This Uganda Standard establishes ergonomic design principles for interactive systems related to the software-controlled presentation of information by user interfaces. It applies to the three main modalities (visual, auditory, tactile/haptic) typically used in information and communication technology. These principles apply to the perception and understanding of presented information. These principles are applicable in the analysis, design, and evaluation of interactive systems. This document also provides recommendations corresponding to the principles. The recommendations for each of the principles are not exhaustive and are not necessarily independent from one another. While this

document is applicable to all types of interactive systems, it does not cover the specifics of particular application domains. This document also applies to outputs from interactive systems (such as printed documents, e.g. invoices). The guidance in this document for presenting information is aimed at helping the user to accomplish tasks. This guidance is not aimed at the presentation of information for other reasons (e.g. corporate branding or advertising).

1798. US ISO 9241-161:2016, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 161: Guidance on visual user-interface elements

This Uganda Standard describes visual user-interface elements presented by software and provides requirements and recommendations on when and how to use them.

1799. US ISO 9241-391:2016, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 391: Requirements, analysis and compliance test methods for the reduction of photosensitive seizures

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and recommendations for reducing photosensitive seizures (PSS), while viewing images on electronic displays.

1800. US ISO 9241-400:2007, Ergonomics of human--system interaction — Part 400: Principles and requirements for physical input devices

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for physical input devices for interactive systems. It provides guidance based on

ergonomic factors for the following input devices: keyboards, mice, pucks, joysticks, trackballs, trackpads, tablets and overlays, touch sensitive screens, styli, light pens, voice controlled devices, and gesture controlled devices. It defines and formulates ergonomic principles valid for the design and use of input devices. These principles are to be used to generate recommendations for the design of products and for their use. It also defines relevant terms for the entire 400 series of US ISO 9241. For some applications, e.g. in areas where safety is the major concern, other additional principles may apply and take precedence over the guidance given here. This standard also determines properties of input devices relevant for usability including functional, electrical, mechanical, maintainability and safety related properties. Additionally included are aspects of interdependency with the use environment and software.

1801. US ISO 9362:2014, Banking — Banking telecommunication messages — Business identifier code (BIC)

This Uganda Standard specifies the elements and structure of a universal identifier code, the business identifier code (BIC), for financial and non-financial institutions, for which such an international identifier is required to facilitate automated processing of information for financial services.

1802. US ISO 10240:2019, Small craft — Owner's manual

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and information for inclusion in the owner's manual of small craft to enable the owner/operator to use the craft safely.

**1803. US ISO 10333-1:2000,
Personal fall-arrest systems —
Part 1: Full-body harnesses**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, test methods, instructions for general use, marking, packaging and maintenance for full-body harnesses (FBH). The main purpose of a FBH is to allow the user to connect into a personal fall-arrest system (PFAS), which will be specified in a future International Standard (see US ISO 10333-6 in the Bibliography), such that if an arrest takes place, the arresting force will not exceed 6 kN.

**1804. US ISO 10333-2:2016,
Personal fall-arrest systems —
Part 2: Lanyards and energy
absorbers**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods, instructions for use and maintenance, marking, labelling and packaging, as appropriate, for lanyards and energy absorbers. Lanyards and energy absorbers are used together as a connecting subsystem in personal fall-arrest systems (PFAS) which will be specified in a future standard. Two classes of energy absorbers are specified for the purposes of this part of US ISO 10333:

Type 1: used in PFAS where, due to installation, the potential free-fall distance can be limited to a maximum of 1,8 m and, if a fall takes place, the arresting force is limited to a maximum of 4,0 kN;

Type 2: used in PFAS where, due to installation, the potential free-fall distance can be limited to a maximum of 4,0 m and, if a fall takes place, the arresting force is limited to a maximum of 6,0 kN.

This standard is applicable only to lanyards and energy absorbers limited to single-person use of a total mass not exceeding 100 kg.

**1805. US ISO 10333-3:2016,
Personal fall-arrest systems —
Part 3: Self-retracting lifelines**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods, instructions for use and maintenance, marking, labelling and packaging, as appropriate, for self-retracting lifelines, including self-retracting lifelines that have an integral-rescue facility. Self-retracting lifelines are used as a connecting sub-system in personal fall-arrest systems (PFAS), which will be specified in a future standard, and are attached to anchor devices that are above the work place. This standard is applicable only to self-retracting lifelines limited to single-person use of a total mass not exceeding 100 kg.

**1806. US ISO 10333-4:2016,
Personal fall-arrest systems —
Part 4: Vertical rails and vertical
lifelines incorporating a
sliding-type fall arrester**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods, instructions for use and maintenance, marking, labelling and packaging, as appropriate, for vertical rails and vertical lifelines which incorporate a sliding-type fall arrester. When connected to a full-body harness as specified in US ISO 10333-1, vertical rails and vertical lifelines which incorporate a sliding-type fall arrester constitute a personal fall-arrest system (PFAS), which will be specified in a future standard. Vertical rails and vertical lifelines which incorporate a sliding-type fall arrester in accordance with this part of

US ISO 10333 are limited to use by a single person of total mass not exceeding 100 kg.

**1807. US ISO 10333-5:2001,
Personal fall-arrest systems —
Part 5: Connectors with self-
closing and self-locking
gates**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods, instructions for use and maintenance, marking, labelling and packaging, as appropriate, for connectors with self-closing and self-locking gates made from metallic materials. Connectors are used in personal fall-arrest systems (PFAS), which will be specified in a future standard, such that, if an arrest takes place, the arresting force will not exceed 6 kN. This part of US ISO 10333 is applicable only to connectors limited to single person use of a total mass not exceeding 100 kg.

**1808. US ISO 10333-6:2004,
Personal fall-arrest systems —
Part 6: System performance tests**

This Uganda Standard specifies tests and requirements for complete personal fall arrest systems (PFAS) made up from specific combinations of components and subsystems selected from those conforming to the other parts of US ISO 10333 and to US ISO 14567, where it is both important and desirable to ascertain satisfactory system performance and interactive component compatibility. It includes PFAS performance tests using a rigid torso test mass as a surrogate for the faller. Examples of personal fall arrest systems, as well as descriptions of how

components or subsystems may be connected together to constitute a system, are also given. This standard is applicable to PFAS limited to single-person use of a total mass not exceeding 100 kg and, when activated, will arrest the person and limit the arresting force to a maximum of 6 kN. It is not applicable to

- PFAS which use waist belts or chest harnesses as the sole body holding component,
- PFAS incorporating lanyards without energy absorbers or without a means of energy dissipation,
- subsystems and components outside the PFAS scopes of the other parts of US ISO 10333 and US ISO 14567, or
- equipment used for material lifting purposes.

**1809. US ISO 10418:2019,
Petroleum and natural gas
industries — Offshore production
installations — Process safety
systems**

This Uganda Standard provides objectives, functional requirements and guidelines for techniques for the analysis and design of surface process safety systems for offshore installations used for the recovery of hydrocarbon resources. It also provides recommendations and requirements on support systems which complement the process safety systems in reducing risk.

1810. US ISO 10551:2019, Ergonomics of the physical environment — Subjective judgement scales for assessing physical environments

This Uganda Standard presents principles and examples of practical application for the construction of appropriate subjective scales for use in the assessment and evaluation of the physical environment. It does not standardize particular scales. It considers scales of perception, comfort, preference, acceptability, expression form and tolerance, and environmental components such as thermal, visual, air quality, acoustic and vibration.

1811. US ISO 10862:2009, Small craft — Quick release system for trapeze harness

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for quick release devices as a component of the small sailing-craft trapeze system worn whilst afloat. The quick release device is intended to quickly release the wearer from entrapment and minimize the risk of drowning in the event of a failure to release from the sailing-craft trapeze system by other means. The quick release device is intended to be easily accessible and operated in all conditions that might occur whilst in use, including when a craft is capsized or inverted.

1812. US ISO 11014:2009, Safety data sheet for chemical products — Content and order of sections

This Uganda Standard defines sections, content, and general format of the safety data sheet (SDS) for chemical products. This

standard does not define a fixed format, nor does it include a blank SDS.

1813. US ISO 11540:2014, Writing and marking instruments — Specification for caps to reduce the risk of asphyxiation

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements to reduce the risk of asphyxiation from caps for writing and marking instruments. It relates to such instruments which in normal or foreseeable circumstances are likely to be used by children up to the age of 14 years. This standard is not applicable to the following: writing and marking instruments which are designed or only intended for use by adults (e.g. jewellery pens, expensive fountain pens, professional technical pens); transit caps for refills.

1814. US ISO 11611:2015, Protective clothing for use in welding and allied processes (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum basic safety requirements and test methods for protective clothing including hoods, aprons, sleeves and gaiters that are designed to protect the wearer's body including head (hoods) and feet (gaiters) and that are to be worn during welding and allied processes with comparable risks. . *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 11611:2007 which has been technically revised).*

1815. US ISO 11612:2015, Protective clothing — Clothing to protect against heat and flame — Minimum performance requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements for protective clothing made from flexible materials, which are designed to protect the wearer's body, except the hands, from heat and/or flame. For protection of the wearer's head and feet, the only items of protective clothing falling within the scope of this standard are gaiters, hoods, and over boots. However, concerning hoods, requirements for visors and respiratory equipment are not given. The performance requirements set out in this standard are applicable to protective clothing which could be worn for a wide range of end uses, where there is a need for clothing with limited flame spread properties and where the user can be exposed to radiant or convective or contact heat or to molten metal splashes.

1816. US ISO 11613:2017, Protective clothing for firefighter's who are engaged in support activities associated with structural firefighting — Laboratory test methods and performance

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods and minimum performance requirements for protective clothing used by firefighters who are engaged in support activities of firefighting. This clothing is not intended for interior attack firefighting. These support activities of firefighting are defined (see 3.8.2) as activities such as: water and material supply; extinguishing fires from the outside of the structure; prevention of exterior spreading to adjacencies, preventing environmental damage and limiting effect of smoke; securing traffic and environment;

first aid base activities; preparing the fire ground for subsequent activities; RPD replenishment tasks; assessment zone; BA communication; forward command post; evacuation; assist planning; assist logistics; assist communication; and transportation.

1817. US ISO 11649:2009, Financial services — Core banking — Structured creditor reference to remittance information

This Uganda Standard specifies the elements of a structured creditor reference (RF Creditor Reference) used to facilitate the processing of data in data interchange and in the financial services, as well as between other business domains. The RF Creditor Reference is designed for use in an automated processing environment, but can also be implemented in other media interchanges (e.g. paper document exchange). This standard does not specify internal procedures, file organization techniques, storage media, languages, etc. to be used in its implementation. It is applicable only to the textual data that can be conveyed through a system or network.

1818. US ISO 11812:2020, Small craft — Watertight or quick-draining recesses and cockpits

This Uganda Standard specifies water tightness, draining time and sill heights requirements for watertight and quick-draining recesses and cockpits in small craft of up to 24 m load line length.

1819. US ISO 11999-1:2015, PPE for firefighters — Test methods and requirements for PPE used by firefighters who are at risk of exposure to high levels of heat and/or flame while fighting

fires occurring in structures

— Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum design and performance requirements for personal protective equipment (PPE) to be used by firefighters, primarily but not solely to protect against exposure to flame and high thermal loads. To assist with choice based on user risk assessment, types and performance levels for different categories of protection are included.

1820. US ISO/TS 11999-2:2015, PPE for firefighters — Test methods and requirements for PPE used by firefighters who are at risk of exposure to high levels of heat and/or flame while fighting fires occurring in structures — Part 2: Compatibility

This Uganda Standard describes compatibility for ensembles of firefighter's personal protective equipment (PPE) to be used by firefighters, who are at risk of exposure to high levels of heat and/or flame while fighting fires occurring in structures. This standard includes methods for compatibility testing in laboratories and procedures for compatibility testing including the identification of any limitations to be performed by wearers.

1821. US ISO 11999-3:2015, PPE for firefighters — Test methods and requirements for PPE used by firefighters who are at risk of exposure to high levels of heat and/or flame while fighting fires occurring in structures — Part 3: Clothing

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum design and performance requirements for clothing as part of personal protective equipment (PPE) to be used by firefighters, primarily but not solely to protect against exposure to flame and high thermal loads. To assist with choice based on user risk assessment, a number of levels of protection are included.

1822. US ISO 12100:2010, Safety of machinery — General principles for design — Risk assessment and risk reduction

This Uganda Standard specifies basic terminology, principles and a methodology for achieving safety in the design of machinery. It specifies principles of risk assessment and risk reduction to help designers in achieving this objective. These principles are based on knowledge and experience of the design, use, incidents, accidents and risks associated with machinery. Procedures are described for identifying hazards and estimating and evaluating risks during relevant phases of the machine life cycle, and for the elimination of hazards or the provision of sufficient risk reduction. Guidance is given on the documentation and verification of the risk assessment and risk reduction process.

1823. US ISO 12217-1:2015, Small craft — Stability and buoyancy assessment and categorization — Part 1: Non-sailing boats of hull length greater than or equal to 6 m

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for evaluating the stability and buoyancy of intact (i.e. undamaged) boats. The flotation characteristics of boats susceptible to

swamping are also encompassed. The evaluation of stability and buoyancy properties using this part of ISO 12217-1:2021 will enable the boat to be assigned to a design category (A, B, C or D) appropriate to its design and maximum total load. US ISO 12217-1:2021 is principally applicable to boats propelled by human or mechanical power of 6 m up to 24 m hull length. However, it can also be applied to boats of under 6 m if they do not attain the desired design category specified in ISO 12217-3:2021 and they are decked and have quick-draining recesses which comply with ISO 11812. In relation to habitable multihulls, US ISO 12217-1:2021 includes assessment of susceptibility to inversion, definition of viable means of escape and requirements for inverted flotation. US ISO 12217-1:2021 excludes:

- inflatable and rigid-inflatable boats covered by ISO 6185, except for references made in ISO 6185 to specific clauses of US ISO 12217;
- personal watercraft covered by ISO 13590 and other similar powered craft;
- gondolas and pedalos; sailing surfboards; surfboards, including powered surfboards; hydrofoils and hovercraft when not operating in the displacement mode; and submersibles.

US ISO 12217-1:2021 does not include or evaluate the effects on stability of towing, fishing, dredging or lifting operations, which need to be separately considered if appropriate.

1824. US ISO 12217-2:2015, Small craft — Stability and buoyancy assessment and categorization — Part 2: Sailing

boats of hull length greater than or equal to 6 m

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for evaluating the stability and buoyancy of intact (i.e. undamaged) boats. The flotation characteristics of boats susceptible to swamping are also encompassed. The evaluation of stability and buoyancy properties using US ISO 12217-2:2021 will enable the boat to be assigned to a design category (A, B, C or D) appropriate to its design and maximum load. US ISO 12217-2:2021 is principally applicable to boats propelled primarily by sail (even if fitted with an auxiliary engine) of 6 m up to and including 24 m hull length. However, it can also be applied to boats less than 6 m if they are habitable multihulls or may be applied if they do not attain the desired design category specified in US ISO 12217-3 and they are decked and have quick-draining recesses which comply with US ISO 11812.

1825. US ISO 12217-3:2015, Small craft — Stability and buoyancy assessment and categorization — Part 3: Boats of hull length less than 6 m

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for evaluating the stability and buoyancy of intact (i.e. undamaged) boats. The flotation characteristics of craft susceptible to swamping are also encompassed. The evaluation of stability and buoyancy properties using US ISO 12217-3:2021 will enable the boat to be assigned to a design category (C or D) appropriate to its design and maximum load.

US ISO 12217-3:2021 is applicable to boats of hull length less than 6 m, whether propelled by human or mechanical power,

except habitable sailing multihulls. Boats of hull length less than 6 m which are fitted with a full deck and quick-draining cockpit(s) complying with ISO 11812 may alternatively be assessed using US ISO 12217-1 or ISO 12217-2 (for non-sailing and sailing boats, respectively), in which case higher design categories may be assigned. In relation to habitable multihulls, US ISO 12217-3:2021 includes assessment of susceptibility to inversion, definition of viable means of escape and requirements for inverted flotation.

1826. US ISO 12312-1:2013, Eye and face protection — Sunglasses and related eyewear — Part 1: Sunglasses for general use

This Uganda Standard is applicable to all afocal (plano power) sunglasses and clip-ons for general use, including road use and driving, intended for protection against solar radiation.

1827. US ISO 12312-2:2015, Eye and face protection — Sunglasses and related eyewear — Part 2: Filters for direct observation of the sun

This Uganda Standard applies to all afocal (plano power) products intended for direct observation of the sun, such as solar eclipse viewing.

1828. US ISO 12401:2009, Small craft — Deck safety harness and safety line — Safety requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for performance, sizing, marking and test methods for deck safety harnesses and safety lines on recreational craft. It is applicable to harnesses and lines

in the following sizes of body mass (multi-sizing is permitted):

- size 1: $> 50 \text{ kg}$;
- size 2: $> 20 \text{ kg} \leq 50 \text{ kg}$;
- size 3: $\leq 20 \text{ kg}$;

which are intended to be worn by all persons when in the exposed cockpit or on the working deck of a craft afloat. It is not applicable to dinghy 'trapeze' harnesses, windsurfing harnesses, seat harnesses for fast motor boats, and harnesses intended to protect against falls from a height.

1829. US ISO 12402-2:2006, Personal flotation devices — Part 2: Lifejackets, performance level 275 — Safety requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety requirements for lifejackets, performance level 275. It applies to lifejackets for adults and children for offshore use under extreme conditions.

1830. US ISO 12402-3:2006, Personal flotation devices — Part 3: Lifejackets, performance level 150 — Safety requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety requirements for lifejackets, performance level 150. It applies to lifejackets used by adults or children.

1831. US ISO 12402-4:2020, Personal flotation devices — Part 4: Lifejackets, performance level 100 — Safety requirements

This Uganda Standard covers safety requirements of lifejackets with specification of performance level 100. It is applicable to lifejackets used by adults, children and infants, for use in sheltered or calm water, or when the users are fully clothed.

**1832. US ISO 12402-5:2006,
Personal flotation devices — Part
5: Buoyancy aids (level 50) —
Safety requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety requirements for buoyancy aids with a buoyancy of not less than 50 N used in sheltered waters with help and rescue close at hand under such circumstances where more bulky or buoyant devices can impair the user's activity. It applies to buoyancy aids used by adults or children. US ISO 12402-5 is not applicable to one-piece suits.

**1833. US ISO 12480-3:2016,
Personal equipment for
protection against falls —
Descending devices**

This Uganda Standard establishes required practices for the safe use of tower cranes. It is intended to be used in conjunction with ISO 12480-1. Subjects covered include safe systems of work, management, planning, selection, erection and dismantling, special base, operation and maintenance of cranes and the selection of operators, slingers and signallers. It does not cover manually (non-powered) operated cranes, or cranes in which at least one of its motions is manually operated

**1834. US ISO 12609-1:2013,
Eyewear for protection
against intense light sources
used on humans and animals
for cosmetic and medical
applications — Part 1:
Specification for products**

This Uganda Standard specifies performance and labelling of eye protectors used for ILS equipment used on humans and animals for cosmetic and medical applications against

excessive exposure to optical radiation in the spectral range 250 nm to 3 000 nm, with the exception of laser radiation.

**1835. US ISO 12609-2:2013,
Eyewear for protection
against intense light sources
used on humans and animals
for cosmetic and medical
applications — Part 2:
Guidance for use**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance and information to users, manufacturers, suppliers, and safety advisors on the selection and use of eye protectors for intense light source (ILS) equipment used on humans and animals for cosmetic and medical applications against excessive exposure to optical radiation in the spectral range 250 nm to 3 000 nm, with the exception of laser radiation.

**1836. US ISO 13009:2015,
Tourism and related
services — Requirements
and recommendations for beach
operation**

This Uganda Standard establishes general requirements and recommendations for beach operators that offer tourist and visitor services. It provides guidance for both beach operators and users regarding the delivery of sustainable management and planning, beach ownership, sustainable infrastructure and service provision needs, including beach safety, information and communication, cleaning and waste removal. This standard is applicable to beaches during the bathing season.

**1837. US ISO 13200:1995, Cranes
— Safety signs and hazard
pictorials — General principles**

This Uganda Standard establishes general principles for the design and application of safety signs and hazard pictorials permanently affixed to cranes. The standard describes the basic safety sign formats, specifies colors for safety signs and provides guidance on developing the various panels that together constitute a safety sign.

**1838. US ISO 13577-1:2016,
Industrial furnaces and associated
processing equipment — Safety —
Part 1: General requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies the general safety requirements common to industrial furnaces and associated processing equipment (TPE). This standard deals with the significant hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events relevant to TPE, as listed in Annex A, when TPE is used as intended and also under conditions of misuse that are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer.

**1839. US ISO 13577-2:2014,
Industrial furnaces and associated
processing equipment — Safety —
Part 2: Combustion and fuel
handling systems**

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety requirements for combustion and fuel handling systems that are part of industrial furnaces and associated processing equipment (TPE). It deals with significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to combustion and fuel handling systems, when used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer. This standard covers: fuel pipework downstream of and including the manual isolating valve; combustion air supply (including oxygen and oxygen enriched

combustion air) and flue gas system; burner(s), burner system and ignition device; functional requirements for safety related control system. It applies to any oxidation with air or other gases containing free oxygen of gaseous and liquid fuels or any combustion of them to release thermal energy in TPE. For thermal or catalytic post combustion and waste incineration, US ISO 13577-2 applies only to auxiliary burners designed to start-up and/or support the process.

**1840. US ISO 13577-3:2016,
Industrial furnaces and associated
processing equipment — Safety —
Part 3: Generation and use of
protective and reactive
atmosphere gases**

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements for generation and use of protective and reactive atmosphere gases that are part of industrial thermo-processing equipment (TPE).

NOTE The general safety requirements common to TPE are provided in US ISO 13577-1 (see Introduction).

This standard deals with significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to the generation and use of protective and reactive atmosphere gases created by thermochemical reactions and their use in TPE that are part of TPE as listed in Clause 4 and Clause 5, when used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer. It covers pipework downstream of and including the manual isolating valve, equipment for the generation of atmosphere gases,

additional equipment for the use of atmosphere gases in TPE, safety devices, and functional requirements for safety related control system for the generation and use of protective and reactive atmosphere gases.

1841. US ISO 13577-1:2016, Industrial furnaces and associated processing equipment — Safety — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies the general safety requirements common to industrial furnaces and associated processing equipment (TPE). This standard deals with the significant hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events relevant to TPE, as listed in Annex A, when TPE is used as intended and also under conditions of misuse that are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer.

1842. US ISO 13578:2017, Industrial furnaces and associated processing equipment — Safety requirements for machinery and equipment for production of steel by electric arc furnaces

This Uganda Standard specifies the general safety requirements for electric arc furnaces (EAF) to melt steel not containing radioactive material.

NOTE Radioactive material is considered to be detected in front of the steel plant entrance.

This standard deals with significant hazards, hazardous situations and events as listed in Table 1 pertinent to EAF, when used as intended and under conditions foreseen by the manufacturer, and also includes foreseeable faults and malfunctions in case

of misuse. The standard also specifies criteria for the plant and equipment integrated in the production process. This standard specifies the requirements to be followed during design to ensure the safety of persons, which are to be met during transport, assembly, commissioning, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of the equipment. US ISO 13578:2017 assumes that installations are operated and maintained by adequately trained personnel. Manual intervention for setting, adjustment and maintenance is accepted as part of the normal use of the equipment.

1843. US ISO 13616-1:2020, Financial services — International bank account number (IBAN) — Part 1: Structure of the IBAN

This Uganda Standard specifies the elements of an international bank account number (IBAN) used to facilitate the processing of data internationally in data interchange, in financial environments as well as within and between other industries

1844. US ISO 13687-2:2017, Tourism and related services — Yacht harbours — Part 2: Minimum requirements for intermediate service level harbours

This Uganda Standard establishes minimum requirements for commercial and non-commercial harbours for leisure craft in order to define the intermediate level to deliver services to the boating community for all types of recreational boating activities, excluding the standardization of sports activities. The scope does not cover specifics of boat yards, dry stacks, dry-

docking areas, dry storages, fuel stations and nearby beaches. This standard does not cover risks in case of abnormal weather conditions above windforce 9 on the Beaufort scale and extreme sea conditions or rogue waves. (*This first edition of US ISO 13687-2, together with US ISO 13687-1 and US ISO 13687-3, cancels and replaces US ISO 13687:2014, Tourism and related services — Yacht harbours — Minimum requirements, which has been technically revised.*)

1845. US ISO 13687-3:2017, Tourism and related services — Yacht harbours — Part 3: Minimum requirements for high service level harbours

This Uganda Standard establishes minimum requirements for commercial and non-commercial harbours for leisure craft in order to define the high level to deliver services to the boating community for all types of recreational boating activities, excluding the standardization of sports activities. The scope does not cover specifics of boat yards, dry stacks, dry-docking areas, dry storages, fuel stations and nearby beaches. This standard does not cover risks in case of abnormal weather conditions above windforce 9 on the Beaufort scale and extreme sea conditions or rogue waves. (*This first edition of US ISO 13687-3, together with US ISO 13687-1 and US ISO 13687-2, cancels and replaces US ISO 13687:2014, Tourism and related services — Yacht harbours — Minimum requirements, which has been technically revised.*)

1846. US ISO 13688:2013, Protective clothing -- General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies general performance requirements for ergonomics, innocuousness, size designation, ageing, compatibility and marking of protective clothing and the information to be supplied by the manufacturer with the protective clothing. US ISO 13688:2012 is only intended to be used in combination with other standards containing requirements for specific protective performance and not on a stand-alone basis

1847. US ISO 13705: 2012, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Fired heaters for general refinery service

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the design, materials, fabrication, inspection, testing, preparation for shipment, and erection of fired heaters, air heaters (APHs), fans and burners for general refinery service. This standard is not intended to apply to the design of steam reformers or pyrolysis furnaces.

1848. US ISO 13850:2015, Safety of machinery — Emergency stop function — Principles for design

This Uganda Standard specifies functional requirements and design principles for the emergency stop function on machinery, independent of the type of energy used. It does not deal with functions such as reversal or limitation of motion, deflection of emissions (e.g. radiation, fluids), shielding, braking or disconnecting, which can be part of the emergency stop function. The

requirements for this standard apply to all machines, with exception to:

- machines where an emergency stop would not reduce the risk;
- hand-held or hand-operated machines

1849. US ISO 13851:2019, Safety of machinery — Two-hand control devices — Principles for design and selection

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety requirements of a two-hand control device (THCD) and the dependency of the output signal from the actuation by hand of the control actuating devices.

1850. US ISO 13854:2017, Safety of machinery — Minimum gaps to avoid crushing of parts of the human body

This Uganda Standard enables the user (e.g. standard makers, designers of machinery) to avoid hazards from crushing zones. It specifies minimum gaps relative to parts of the human body and is applicable when adequate safety can be achieved by this method. This standard is applicable to risks from crushing hazards only and is not applicable to other possible hazards, e.g. impact, shearing, drawing-in.

1851. US ISO 13856-1:2013, Safety of machinery — Pressure-sensitive protective devices — Part 1: General principles for design and testing of pressure-sensitive mats and pressure-sensitive floors

This Uganda Standard establishes general principles and specifies requirements for the

design and testing of pressure-sensitive mats and pressure-sensitive floors normally actuated by the feet for use as devices for protecting persons from hazardous machinery. The minimum safety requirements for the performance, marking and documentation are given.

1852. US ISO 13856-2:2013, Safety of machinery — Pressure-sensitive protective devices — Part 2: General principles for design and testing of pressure-sensitive edges and pressure-sensitive bars

This Uganda Standard establishes general principles and specifies requirements for the design and testing of pressure-sensitive edges and pressure-sensitive bars used as safeguards and not as actuating devices for normal operation. This standard is applicable to pressure-sensitive edges and pressure-sensitive bars, with or without an external reset facility, used to detect persons or body parts that can be exposed to hazards such as those caused by the moving parts of machines.

1853. US ISO 13857:2019, Safety of machinery — Safety distances to prevent hazard zones being reached by upper and lower limbs

This Uganda Standard establishes values for safety distances in both industrial and non-industrial environments to prevent machinery hazard zones being reached. The safety distances are appropriate for protective structures. It also gives information about distances to impede free access by the lower limbs (see Annex B). This document covers people of 14 years and older (the 5th percentile stature of 14-year-olds is approximately 1 400 mm). In

addition, for upper limbs only, it provides information for children older than 3 years (5th percentile stature of 3-year-olds is approximately 900 mm) where reaching through openings needs to be addressed.

1854. US ISO 13879:2015, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Content and drafting of a functional specification

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on the content and drafting of a functional specification. A functional specification may not be necessary if a user/purchaser wishes to obtain a known standard product, process or service manufactured/supplied to a recognized standard.

1855. US ISO 13880:1999, Petroleum and natural gas industries —Content and drafting of a technical specification

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for the content and drafting of a technical specification in order to ensure that all technical requirements of a product, process or service are included and can be verified as complying with specified performance requirements, such as may be specified in a functional specification (see US ISO 13879).

1856. US ISO 14118:2017, Safety of machinery — Prevention of unexpected start-up

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for designed-in means aimed at preventing unexpected machine start-up (see 3.2) to allow safe human interventions in danger zones (see Annex A). This standard applies to unexpected start-up from all types of energy source, i.e.:

- power supply, e.g. electrical, hydraulic, pneumatic;

- stored energy due to, e.g. gravity, compressed springs;

- external influences, e.g. from wind.

This standard does not specify performance levels or safety integrity levels for safety-related parts of control systems. While available means to prevent unexpected start-up are identified, this document does not specify the means for the prevention of unexpected machine start-up for specific machines.

1857. US ISO 14122-1:2016, Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery — Part 1: Choice of fixed means and general requirements of access

This Uganda Standard gives general requirements for access to stationary machines and guidance about the correct choice of means of access when necessary access to the stationary machine is not possible directly from the ground level or from a floor. It is applicable to permanent means of access which are a part of a stationary machine, and also to non-powered adjustable parts (e.g. foldable, slidable) and movable parts of fixed means of access.

1858. US ISO 14122-2:2016, Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery — Part 2: Working platforms and walkways

This Uganda Standard gives requirements for non-powered working platforms and walkways which are a part of a stationary machine, and to the non-powered adjustable parts (e.g. foldable, sliding) and movable parts of those fixed means of access.

**1859. US ISO 14122-3:2016,
Safety of machinery —
Permanent means of access
to machinery — Part 3: Stairs,
stepladders and guard-rails**

This Uganda Standard gives requirements for non-powered stairs, stepladders and guard-rails which are a part of a stationary machine, and to the non-powered adjustable parts (e.g. foldable, slidable) and movable parts of those fixed means of access.

**1860. US ISO 14122-4:2016,
Safety of machinery —
Permanent means of access
to machinery — Part 4: Fixed
ladders**

This Uganda Standard gives requirements for fixed ladders which are a part of a stationary machine, and to the non-powered adjustable parts (e.g. foldable, slidable) and movable parts of fixed ladder systems.

**1861. US ISO 14452:2012,
Network services billing —
Requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for billing of all consumption-based utility network services to domestic customers. It covers the processes required to produce the bill and to deal with issues that arise after the bill has been sent, as well as the content of the billing document or statement. This standard is applicable to utility network services that are unmetered, metered at the point of delivery or metered remotely (e.g. on the supplier's own premises), and it covers any unmetered or unmeasured charges appearing on the same bill as metered or measured charges, as well as flat rate charges.

**1862. US ISO 14567:1999,
Personal protective equipment
for protection against falls from a
height — Single-point
anchor devices**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods, and marking, labelling and packaging, as appropriate, of both permanent and temporary single-point anchor devices exclusively for the attachment of personal protective equipment (PPE) for protection against falls from a height for fall arrest, work positioning and travel restriction.

**1863. US ISO 14946:2021, Small
craft — Maximum load capacity**

This Uganda Standard specifies the items included in the maximum load of small craft, without exceeding the limits set by other ISO standards for stability, freeboard, and flotation. It further sets requirements for seating and occupancy areas of crew members. Personal watercraft are excluded from the scope of this document.

**1864. US ISO 15027-1:2012,
Immersion suits — Part 1:
Constant wear suits, requirements
including safety**

This Uganda Standard specifies performance and safety requirements for constant wear immersion suits for work and leisure activities to protect the body of a user against the effects of cold-water immersion, such as cold shock and hypothermia. It is applicable for dry and wet constant wear immersion suits. Abandonment suits are not covered by US ISO 15027-1. Requirements for abandonment suits are given in ISO 15027-2. Test methods for immersion suits are given in ISO 15027-3.

1865. US ISO 15190:2020, Medical laboratories — Requirements for safety (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for safe practices in the medical laboratory (herein after referred to as "the laboratory"). (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 15190:2003 Medical laboratories — Requirements for safety, which has been technically revised).

1866. US ISO 15442:2012, Cranes — Safety requirements for loader cranes

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements for the design, calculation, examination and testing of hydraulic powered loader cranes and their mountings onto chassis or static foundations. It is not applicable to loader cranes used on board ships or floating structures or to articulated boom system cranes designed as a total integral part of special equipment such as forwarders.

1867. US ISO 15544:2000, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Offshore production installations — Requirements and guidelines for emergency response

This Uganda Standard describes objectives, functional requirements and guidelines for emergency response (ER) measures on installations used for the development of offshore hydrocarbon resources. It is applicable to fixed offshore structures or floating production, storage and off-take systems

1868. US ISO 15738:2019, Ships and marine technology — Maritime safety — Gas inflation systems for inflatable life-saving appliances

This Uganda Standard specifies performance and testing requirements for gas inflation systems for inflatable life-saving appliances. NOTE It is suitable for inflatable life-saving appliances complying with the requirements of the 1974 Safety of Life at Sea Convention (SOLAS 74), as amended, and the IMO International Life-Saving Appliance Code (LSA Code) as amended, adopted by IMO Resolution MSC.48 (66). This document applies to gas inflation systems which consist of an inflation gas, a gas cylinder valve, a gas cylinder operating head, high-pressure hoses, and pressure-relief/transfer, inflate/deflate and non-return valves. This document addresses only systems in which compressed inflation gas in cylinders is used as the inflation medium. National requirements for qualification, use, and testing of gas cylinders vary widely. Such requirements for gas cylinders are not addressed in this document, but it is presupposed that gas cylinders meet the requirements of the applicable regulatory bodies. The systems addressed in this document are of the type generally used in life-saving appliances, such as survival craft, marine evacuation systems, and means of rescue. Systems used in personal life-saving appliances, such as inflatable lifejackets, are addressed in ISO 12402-7.

1869. US ISO 16024:2005, Personal protective equipment for protection against falls from a

height — Flexible horizontal lifeline systems

This Uganda Standard specifies design and performance requirements, test methods, user instructions, marking and labelling as appropriate, of flexible horizontal lifeline systems for use at any one time by up to three persons, exclusively for the attachment of personal protective equipment for protection against falls from a height. It does not stipulate designs for flexible horizontal lifelines, except for design limitations that are necessary for safe and durable service. This standard does not cover rigid rail systems, nor is it intended to cover flexible guardrails, hand lines and work-positioning anchor lines.

1870. US ISO 16069:2004, Graphical symbols — Safety signs — Safety Way Guidance Systems (SWGS)

This Uganda Standard describes the principles governing the design and application of visual components used to create a safety way guidance system (SWGS). This standard contains general principles valid both for electrically powered and for phosphorescent components. Special information which is related to the type of component is given to assist in defining the environment of use, choice of material, layout, installation and maintenance of SWGS.

1871. US ISO 16321-1:2021, Eye and face protection for occupational use — Part 1: General requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for eye and face protectors. These protectors are intended to provide

protection for the eyes and faces of persons against one or more common occupational hazards such as impacts from flying particles and fragments, optical radiation, dusts, splashing liquids, molten metals, heat, flame, hot solids, harmful gases, vapours and aerosols. Additional requirements for eye and face protectors used during welding and related techniques and for mesh protectors are given in US ISO 16321-2 and US ISO 16321-3, respectively. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 4849:1981 Personal eye-protectors — Specifications, US ISO 4852:1978 Personal eye-protectors — Infra-red filters — Utilisation and transmittance requirements and US ISO/FDIS 16321-1:2019, Eye and face protection for occupational use — Part 1: General requirements which have been technically revised).

1872. US ISO 16321-2:2021, Eye and face protection for occupational use — Part 2: Additional requirements for protectors used during welding and related techniques

This Uganda Standard specifies additional material, design, performance and marking requirements for eye and face protectors designed to provide protection for the eyes and faces of persons against occupational hazards, such as optical radiation, impacts from flying particles and fragments, and hot solids during welding and related techniques. The other applicable requirements for welding protectors are given in US ISO 16321-1. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 4850:1979, Personal eye-protectors for welding and related techniques — Filters — Utilisation

and transmittance requirements and US ISO/FDIS 16321-2:2019, Eye and face protection for occupational use — Part 2: Additional requirements for protectors used during welding and related techniques, which have been technically revised).

1873. US ISO 16321-3:2021, Eye and face protection for occupational use — Part 3: Additional requirements for mesh protectors

This Uganda Standard specifies additional performance and marking requirements for mesh protectors designed to provide protection for the eyes and faces of persons against mechanical hazards such as impacts from flying particles and fragments. The other applicable requirements for mesh protectors and the frames/mountings to which they are intended to be fitted are given in US ISO 16321-1. This document also applies to mesh protectors used in educational establishments. This document also applies to those eye and face protectors used for occupational-type tasks that are performed similarly to an occupation, e.g. "do it yourself". (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO/FDIS 16321-3:2019, Eye and face protection for occupational use — Part 3: Additional requirements for mesh protectors, which has been technically revised).

1874. US ISO 16368:2010, Mobile elevating work platforms — Design, calculations, safety requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements and preventive measures, and the means for their verification, for all types and sizes of mobile elevating work

platforms (MEWPs) intended for moving persons to working positions. It gives the structural design calculations and stability criteria, construction, safety examinations and security tests to be applied before a MEWP is first put into service, identifies the hazards arising from the use of MEWPs and describes methods for the elimination or reduction of those hazards.

1875. US ISO 16369:2007, Elevating work platforms — Mast-climbing work platforms

This Uganda Standard specifies particular safety requirements for mast-climbing work platforms (MCWP) which are temporarily installed and are manually or power-operated, and which are designed to be used by one or more persons from which to carry out work. This standard is also applicable to permanently installed MCWPs. This standard is applicable to work platforms which are elevated by a drive system and guided by and moved along their supporting masts, where the masts may or may not require lateral restraint from separate supporting structures.

1876. US ISO/TS 16901:2015, Guidance on performing risk assessment in the design of onshore LNG installations including the ship/shore interface

This Uganda Standard provides a common approach and guidance to those undertaking assessment of the major safety hazards as part of the planning, design, and operation of LNG facilities onshore and at shoreline using risk-based methods and standards, to enable a safe design and operation of LNG facilities.

**1877. US ISO/TS 16975-1:2016,
Respiratory protective devices —
Selection, use and maintenance —
Part 1: Establishing and
implementing a respiratory
protective device programme**

This Uganda Standard specifies detailed information to assist persons responsible for establishing and implementing a programme for respiratory protective devices (RPD) that meet the performance requirements of the performance standards. This part of US ISO 16975 does not apply to RPD programmes for RPD used exclusively under water, for use in aircraft, and medical life support respirators and resuscitators.

**1878. US ISO/TS 16975-2:2016,
Respiratory protective devices —
Selection, use and maintenance —
Part 2: Condensed guidance to
establishing and implementing a
respiratory protective device
programme**

This Uganda Standard provides brief guidance to assist persons responsible for establishing and implementing a programme for respiratory protective devices (RPD) that meet the performance requirements. There are special applications where the selection of suitable RPD using this guide is not appropriate. These are:

- a) fire fighting – structural and wild land firefighting, hazardous materials and rescue applications;
- b) CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear agents);

- c) marine – shipboard or off-shore firefighting or hazardous materials applications;
- d) mining – underground mining or firefighting and rescue applications; and
- e) escape – general, fire, CBRN, marine and mining.

**1879. US ISO/TS 16976-1:2015,
Respiratory protective devices —
Human factors — Part 1:
Metabolic rates and
respiratory flow rates**

This Uganda Standard provides information on factors related to human anthropometry, physiology, ergonomics, and performance for the preparation of standards for performance requirements, testing, and use of respiratory protective devices. This part of US ISO/TS 16976 contains information related to respiratory and metabolic responses to rest and work at various intensities. Information is provided for the following: metabolic rates associated with various intensities of work;

- a) oxygen consumption as a function of metabolic rate and minute ventilation for persons representing three body sizes;
- b) peak inspiratory flow rates during conditions of speech and no speech for persons representing three body sizes as a function of metabolic rates.

**1880. US ISO/TS 16976-2:2015,
Respiratory protective devices —
Human factors — Part 2:
Anthropometrics**

This Uganda Standard provides information on factors related to human

anthropometry, physiology, ergonomics, and performance for the preparation of standards for design, testing, and use of respiratory protective devices. It contains information related to anthropometry. In particular, information is given for:

- anthropometric measurement methods;
- anthropometric data for head, face, and neck dimensions;
- anthropometric data for torso dimensions;
- human test panels;
- models of headforms.

**1881. US ISO/TS 16976-3:2019,
Respiratory protective devices —
Human factors — Part 3:
Physiological responses and
limitations of oxygen and
limitations of carbon dioxide in the
breathing environment**

This Uganda Standard gives:

- a description of the composition of the Earth's atmosphere;
- a description of the physiology of human respiration;
- a survey of the current biomedical literature on the effects of carbon dioxide and oxygen on human physiology;
- examples of environmental circumstances where the partial pressure of oxygen or carbon dioxide can vary from that found at sea level.

This document identifies oxygen and carbon dioxide concentration limit values and the length of time within which they would not

be expected to impose physiological distress. To adequately illustrate the effects on human physiology, this document addresses both high altitude exposures where low partial pressures are encountered and underwater diving, which involves conditions with high partial pressures. The use of respirators and various work rates during which RPD can be worn are also included.

**1882. US ISO/TS 16976-4:2019,
Respiratory protective devices —
Human factors — Part 4: Work of
breathing and breathing
resistance: Physiologically based
limits**

This Uganda Standard describes how to calculate the work performed by a person's respiratory muscles with and without the external respiratory impediments that are imposed by RPD of all kinds, except diving equipment. This Document describes how much additional impediment people can tolerate and contains values that can be used to judge the acceptability of an RPD.

**1883. US ISO/TS 16976-5:2013,
Respiratory protective devices —
Human factors — Part 5:
Thermal effects**

This Uganda Standard provides information on factors related to human anthropometry, physiology, ergonomics and performance for the preparation of standards for design, testing and use of respiratory protective devices. It contains information related to thermal effects of respiratory protective devices on the human body, in particular: temperatures of surfaces associated with discomfort sensation and harmful effects on human tissues; thermal effects of breathing

gas temperatures on lung airways and tissues; effects of breathing gas temperature and humidity on respiratory heat exchange; effects of respiratory protective devices on overall body heat exchange. The information represents data for adult healthy men and women aged between 20 and 60 years.

**1884. US ISO/TS 16976-6:2014,
Respiratory protective devices —
Human factors — Part 6:
Psycho-physiological effects**

This Uganda Standard provides information on the psycho-physiological effects related to the wearing of respiratory protective devices (RPD) and it is intended for the preparation of standards for selection and use of RPD. It specifies for the writers of RPD standards, principles relating to

- the interaction between RPD and the human physiological and psychological perception,
- the acceptance by the wearer, and
- the need for training to improve acceptance of the RPD by the wearer.

This standard does not cover requirements related to the specific hazard for which the RPD is designed.

**1885. US ISO/TS 16976-7:2020,
Respiratory protective devices —
Human factors — Part 7: Hearing
and speech**

This Uganda Standard contains information related to the interaction between respiratory protective devices and the human body functions of hearing and speech.

**1886. US ISO/TS 16976-8:2013,
Respiratory protective devices —**

**Human factors — Part 8:
Ergonomic factors**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the generic ergonomic factors for the preparation of standards for performance requirements, testing and use of respiratory protective devices (RPD). It specifies principles relating to:

- a) the biomechanical interaction between RPD and the human body;
- b) the interaction between RPD and the human senses: vision, hearing, smell, taste and skin

**1887. US ISO 17049:2013,
Accessible design — Application of
braille on signage, equipment and
appliances**

This Uganda Standard specifies the fundamental requirements for braille used on signage, equipment and appliances, including the dimensional parameters of braille and the characteristics of materials used, and the guidelines for practical implementation.

**1888. US ISO 17069:2014,
Accessible design — Consideration
and assistive products for
accessible meeting**

This Uganda Standard specifies considerations to be taken, as well as support and assistive products that can be used when organizing a physical meeting in which older persons and persons with disabilities can actively participate. Teleconferences and web conferences are important methods that can be used to include older persons and persons with disabilities in meetings.

1889. US ISO 17096:2015, Cranes — Safety — Load lifting attachments

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements for the following non-fixed load lifting attachments for cranes, hoists, and manually controlled load manipulating devices: plate clamps; vacuum lifters; self-priming; non-self-priming (pump, venturi, turbine); electric lifting magnets (battery-fed and main-fed); permanent lifting magnets; electro-permanent lifting magnets; lifting beams/spreader beams; C-hooks; lifting forks; and clamps contact.

1890. US ISO 17442-1:2020, Financial services — Legal entity identifier (LEI) — Part 1: Assignment

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum elements of an unambiguous legal entity identifier (LEI) scheme to identify the legal entities relevant to any financial transaction.

1891. US ISO 17442-2:2020, Financial services — Legal entity identifier (LEI) — Part 2: Application in digital certificates

This Uganda Standard specifies a standardized way of embedding the legal entity identifier (LEI) code, as represented in ISO 17442-1, in digital certificates, represented by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) Recommendation X.509 and its ISO equivalent standard, ISO/IEC 9594-8.

1892. US ISO 17249:2013, Safety footwear with resistance to chain saw cutting

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for safety footwear with resistance to chain saw cutting.

1893. US ISO 17680:2015, Tourism and related services -- Thalassotherapy -- Service requirements

This Uganda Standard establishes the requirements for the provision of services in thalassotherapy centres using marine environment's beneficial effects with curative or preventive purposes, aiming at ensuring

- a) Good quality services responding to customer's implicit and explicit needs,
- b) The respectful use of the thalassotherapy concept,
- c) Very specifically, the implementation of hygiene and safety principles, and
- d) The comfort to the customers.

1894. US ISO 17723-1:2019, PPE ensembles for firefighters undertaking hazardous materials response activities — Part 1: Gastight, vapour-protective ensembles for emergency response teams ("type 1")

This Uganda Standard establishes minimum design and performance requirements for personal protective ensembles to be worn during hazardous materials responses involving chemical gas, vapour, liquid, and particulate hazards. This document provides optional criteria to address protection during terrorism involving chemical and biological agents.

1895. US ISO 17776:2016, Petroleum and natural gas

industries — Offshore production installations — Major accident hazard management during the design of new installations

This Uganda Standard describes processes for managing major accident (MA) hazards during the design of offshore oil and gas production installations. It provides requirements and guidance on the development of strategies both to prevent the occurrence of MAs and to limit the possible consequences. It also contains some requirements and guidance on managing MA hazards in operation. This standard is applicable to the design of - fixed offshore structures, and - floating systems for production, storage and offloading for the petroleum and natural gas industries.

1896. US ISO 17782:2018, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Scheme for conformity assessment of manufacturers of special materials

This Uganda Standard establishes a procedure for verifying that the manufacturer of special materials for the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries has sufficient competence and experience of the relevant material grades of metal, and the necessary facilities and equipment, to manufacture these materials in the required shapes and sizes with acceptable properties according to the applicable standard, material specification and/or material data sheet specified by the purchaser.

1897. US ISO 17842-1:2015, Safety of amusement rides and

amusement devices — Part 1: Design and manufacture

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements necessary to ensure the safe design, calculation, manufacture, and installation of the following: mobile, temporary or permanently installed machinery and structures, e.g. roundabouts, swings, boats, ferris wheels, roller coasters, chutes, grandstands, membrane or textile structures, booths, stages, side shows, and structures for artistic aerial displays. The above items, hereafter called amusement devices or simply “devices”, are intended to be installed both repeatedly without degradation or loss of integrity, and temporarily or permanently in fairgrounds and amusement parks or any other locations. Fixed grandstands, construction site installations, scaffolding, removable agricultural structures and simple coin operated children's amusement devices intended for up to 3 children are not covered by this document.

1898. US ISO 17842-2:2015, Safety of amusement rides and amusement devices — Part 2: Operation and use

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum requirements necessary to ensure the safe maintenance, operation, inspection and testing of the following: mobile, temporary or permanently installed machinery and structures, e.g. roundabouts, swings, boats, ferris wheels, roller coasters, chutes, grandstands, membrane or textile structures, booths, stages, side shows, and structures for artistic aerial displays.

1899. US ISO 17842-3:2015, Safety of amusement rides and

amusement devices — Part 3: Requirements for inspection during design, manufacture, operation and use

This Uganda Standard defines requirements for the necessary inspections, in accordance with US ISO/IEC 17020, of amusement devices designed, manufactured, operated and used according to US ISO 17842-1 and US ISO 17842-2.

1900. US ISO 17916:2016, Safety of thermal cutting machines

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety requirements and measures for machinery covering design, construction, production, transport, installation, operation, maintenance, and putting out of service. This standard applies to machinery using thermal cutting and or marking processes such as oxy-fuel, plasma arc. This standard applies to machinery the basis of which is either designed as open gantry, cantilever machine, or the track of which is incorporated in the cutting table.

1901. US ISO 17929:2014, Biomechanical effects on amusement ride passengers

This Uganda Standard has been drawn up with the objective of ensuring the safety of amusement ride passengers, based on the international experience of manufacture and operation of such structures throughout the world gained over decades prior to its publication. It enables the identification of potential hazards and classification of biomechanical effects, including information on recommended acceleration limits, rate of their onset and their duration, to ensure acceptable degrees of biomechanical risks at the stage of amusement ride design, as well

as to take such risks into account during development of operational procedures and information on use limitations for amusement ride guests. It does not cover devices used in the circus, theatre or sports, or other devices intended for use only by specially trained people. Nevertheless, it can be used in the design of any similar structural or passenger-carrying device even if it does not explicitly mention the device

1902. US ISO 18079-1:2018, Ships and marine technology — Servicing of inflatable life-saving appliances — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard, in conjunction with US ISO 18079-2, US ISO 18079-3, ISO 18079-4 and US ISO 18079-5, states general provisions for servicing stations for inflatable life-saving appliances including, but not limited to, those subject to SOLAS III/20.8

1903. US ISO 18079-2:2018, Ships and marine technology — Servicing of inflatable life-saving appliances — Part 2: Inflatable life rafts

This Uganda Standard, in conjunction with US ISO 18079-1, provides provisions for servicing stations servicing inflatable life rafts referred to in SOLAS III/20.8. This document is applicable to non-SOLAS inflatable life rafts, as appropriate.

1904. US ISO 18079-3:2018, Ships and marine technology — Servicing of inflatable life-saving appliances — Part 3: Inflatable lifejackets

This Uganda Standard, in conjunction with US ISO 18079-1, provides provisions for

servicing stations conducting servicing of inflatable lifejackets, including, but not limited to, those subject to SOLAS III/20.8.

1905. US ISO 18079-5:2018, Ships and marine technology — Servicing of inflatable life-saving appliances — Part 5: Inflated rescue boats

This Uganda Standard, in conjunction with US ISO 18079-1, provides provisions for servicing stations servicing inflated rescue boats referred to in SOLAS III/20.8. This document is applicable to non-SOLAS inflated rescue boats, as appropriate.

1906. US ISO 18158:2016, Workplace air – Terminology

This Uganda Standard specifies terms and definitions that are related to the assessment of workplace exposure to chemical and biological agents. These are either general terms or are specific to physical and chemical processes of air sampling, the analytical method, or method performance.

The terms included are those that have been identified as being fundamental because their definition is necessary to avoid ambiguity and ensure consistency of use.

1907. US ISO 18295-1:2017, Customer contact centres — Part 1: Requirements for customer contact centres

This Uganda Standard specifies service requirements for customer contact centres (CCC). It specifies a framework for any CCC that aims to assist in providing clients and customers with services that continuously and proactively meet or exceed their needs. This standard is applicable to both in-house (captive) and outsourced (third party operator) CCCs of all sizes,

across all sectors and all interaction channels, including inbound and outbound. It specifies performance metrics (KPIs) as and where required.

1908. US ISO 18295-2:2017, Customer contact centres — Part 2: Requirements for clients using the services of customer contact centres

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for organizations using the services of customer contact centres (CCC). It aims to ensure that customer expectations are consistently met through the provision and management of appropriate arrangements with CCCs meeting the requirements of US ISO 18295 1. This standard is applicable to clients using CCCs of all sizes, across all sectors including in-house (captive) centres and outsourced (third party operator) centres, across multiple contact channels, including voice and non-voice media.

1909. US ISO 18527-3:2020, Eye and face protection for sports use — Part 3: Requirements and test methods for eyewear intended to be used for surface swimming

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for eyewear intended for surface swimming only. It contains requirements for eyewear for both recreational and specialist competitive swimming. It deals with materials, construction, optical properties and test methods. Requirements for the labelling and marking of swimming eyewear and for information to be supplied by the manufacturer are also specified. Eyewear intended for surface swimming conforming

to the requirements of this standard are suitable for surface use and shallow diving only, e.g. from the edge of a pool, and are not suitable for wear when diving from a high board. This document applies to eyewear that include

- non-prescription nominally plano or afocal lenses,
- non-prescription mass-produced corrective lenses, and
- prescription lenses

1910. US ISO 18639-1:2018, PPE ensembles for firefighters undertaking specific rescue activities — Part 1: General

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements of personal protective equipment (PPE) specifically designed to protect firefighters from injury and/or loss of life while engaged in specific rescue activities. This standard provides the principles that govern the development of incident type and/or hazard specific minimum test methods including design and performance requirements for personal protective equipment (PPE) worn by firefighters and other rescue workers to reduce injury and/or the loss of life while engaged in rescue activities.

1911. US ISO 18639-3:2018, PPE ensembles for firefighters undertaking specific rescue activities — Part 3: Clothing

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods and minimum performance requirements for protective clothing for firefighters while engaged in rescue activities. This standard does not cover protection for the head, hands and feet or protection against other hazards, e.g. chemical, biological, radiation and

electrical hazards, except for limited, accidental exposure to some chemicals and contaminated blood or other body fluids.

1912. US ISO 18639-5:2018, PPE ensembles for firefighters undertaking specific rescue activities — Part 5: Helmet

This Uganda Standard provides the principles that govern the development of incident type and/or hazard specific test methods and minimum performance requirements for helmets for firefighters while engaged in specific rescue activities. Helmets related to specific rescue activities, such as road traffic crash (RTC) and urban search and rescue (USAR), are documented in individual subclauses of this document.

1913. US ISO 18639-6:2018, PPE ensembles for firefighters undertaking specific rescue activities — Part 6: Footwear

This Uganda Standard provides the principles that govern the development of incident type and/or hazard specific test methods and minimum performance requirements for safety footwear for firefighters while engaged in specific rescue activities. Footwear related to specific rescue activities, e.g. Road Traffic Crash, (RTC) and Urban Search and Rescue, (USAR) is documented in individual subclauses of this document.

1914. US ISO 18668-1:2016, Traditional Chinese medicine — Coding system for Chinese medicines — Part 1: Coding rules for Chinese medicines

This Uganda Standard specifies rules to encode Chinese medicines, including decoction pieces, Chinese Materia Medica

(raw materials) and granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions (GFIMP), but not Chinese patent medicines (CPM). Relevant coding standards for Kampo medicine, Korean medicine and other traditional medicines will be separately formulated as needed by experts in these areas. This part of ISO 18668-1 is suitable for decoction pieces, Chinese Materia Medica (raw materials), and granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions (GFIMP) in the fields of clinical medication, scientific research and teaching, and statistics and management.

**1915. US ISO 18668-2:2017,
Traditional Chinese medicine —
Coding system for Chinese
medicines — Part 2: Codes for
decoction pieces**

This Uganda Standard encodes 828 kinds of decoction pieces, according to the rules in ISO 18668-1. This document is suitable for coding of decoction pieces, as well as decoction pieces in the fields of clinical medication, scientific research, teaching, statistics, and management.

**1916. US ISO 18668-3:2017,
Traditional Chinese medicine —
Coding system for Chinese
medicines — Part 3: Codes for
Chinese Materia Medica**

This Uganda Standard encodes 592 kinds of Chinese Materia Medica, according to the rules in ISO 18668-1. This document is suitable for coding of Chinese Materia Medica, as well as Chinese Materia Medica in the fields of clinical medication, scientific research, teaching, statistics and management.

**1917. US ISO 18668-4:2017,
Traditional Chinese medicine —
Coding system for Chinese
medicines — Part 4: Codes for
granule forms of individual
medicinals for prescriptions**

This Uganda Standard encodes 777 kinds of granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions, according to the rules in ISO 18668-1. This document is suitable for coding of granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions, as well as granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions in the fields of clinical medication, scientific research, teaching, statistics and management.

**1918. US ISO 18758-2:2018,
Mining and earth-moving
machinery — Rock drill rigs and
rock reinforcement rigs — Part 2:
Safety requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety requirements for rock drill rigs and rock reinforcement rigs designed for the following underground or surface operations: blast hole drilling; rock reinforcement; drilling for secondary breaking; dimensional stone drilling; mineral prospecting, e.g. utilizing core drilling or reverse circulation; water and methane drainage drilling; and raise boring

**1919. US ISO 18788:2015,
Management system for
private security operations
— Requirements with guidance
for use**

This Uganda Standard provides a framework for establishing, implementing, operating, monitoring, reviewing, maintaining and improving the management of security

operations. It provides the principles and requirements for a security operations management system (SOMS). This standard provides a business and risk management framework for organizations conducting or contracting security operations and related activities and functions while demonstrating:

- a) conduct of professional security operations to meet the requirements of clients and other stakeholders;
- b) accountability to law and respect for human rights;
- c) consistency with voluntary commitments to which it subscribes.
- d) This standard is applicable to any organization that needs to;
- e) establish, implement, maintain and improve an SOMS;
- f) assess its conformity with its stated security operations management policy;
- g) demonstrate its ability to consistently provide services that meet client needs and are in conformance with applicable laws and human rights requirements.

(This standard cancels and replaces US 796:2009, Code of conduct and ethics for the private security sector, which has been technically revised).

1920. US ISO 18878:2013, Mobile elevating work platforms — Operator (driver) training

This Uganda Standard provides methods for preparing training materials and administering standardized training to operators (drivers) of mobile elevating work

platforms (MEWPs). It is applicable to MEWPs, as defined in ISO 16368, intended to move persons, tools and materials to positions where they can carry out work from the work platform.

1921. US ISO 18893:2014, Mobile elevating work platforms — Safety principles, inspection, maintenance and operation

This Uganda Standard applies to all mobile elevating work platforms (MEWPs) that are intended to position persons, tools and materials and which, as a minimum, consists of a work platform with controls, an extending structure and a chassis. The technical safety requirements of this International Standard apply except where national or local regulations are more stringent.

1922. US ISO 19008:2016, Standard cost coding system for oil and gas production and processing facilities

This Uganda Standard describes the standard cost coding system (SCCS) that classifies costs and quantities related to exploration, development, operation and removal of oil and gas production and processing facilities and to the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industry. Upstream, midstream, downstream and petrochemical business categories are included.

1923. US ISO 19026:2015, Accessible design — Shape and colour of a flushing button and a call button and their arrangement with a paper dispenser installed on the wall in public restroom

This Uganda Standard specifies shapes and colours of a flushing button and a call button of lavatory which are installed on the wall and their arrangement with a paper dispenser. This standard is only applicable in case of installing a flushing button and/or a call button on the wall of seat-type lavatory in public restrooms (general toilet compartments and toilet compartments with various functions) used by an unspecified large number of people, except restrooms with a big paper holder where it is difficult to place a flushing button and a call button above the holder, and Type A toilet with lateral transfer from both sides of ISO 21542.

1924. US ISO 19027:2016, Design principles for communication support board using pictorial symbols

This Uganda Standard specifies basic configurations for communication support boards, which are necessary to facilitate communication. A variety of communication support boards can be designed for specific communication purposes. This standard specifies basic elements common to different types of formats/media, such as simple boards, book style or digital media. This standard does not regulate any specific design or any specific pictorial symbols for communication support boards. As for design principles of pictorial symbols, this standard introduces examples of design principles applicable when designing and developing pictorial symbols.

1925. US ISO 19028:2016, Accessible design — Information

contents, figuration and display methods of tactile guide maps

This Uganda Standard specifies information contents, figuration and display methods of tactile guide maps providing location information of buildings, including those for the general public, public transport and parks, and also the surroundings in the close vicinity, including access routes to them in order to enable persons with seeing impairment and blindness to move safely and smoothly in those facilities.

1926. US ISO 19029:2016, Accessible design auditory guiding signals in public facilities

This Uganda Standard specifies the sound characteristics of auditory guiding signals for persons with seeing impairment and blindness to provide the location and direction information of particular public facilities. The public facilities include facilities such as railway stations, airports, ports, bus terminals, government offices, libraries, community centres, parks, schools, hospitals, theatres, large supermarkets, and its toilets, stairs, etc.

1927. US ISO 19224:2017, Continuous surface miners (CSM) — Safety requirements

This Uganda Standard deals with safety requirements for continuous surface miners (CSM). It specifies common requirements for the design and construction of CSM to protect workers from accidents and health hazards that can occur during operation, loading, transport and maintenance. This document deals with known significant hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events relevant to CSM, when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse

which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer. This document also specifies the appropriate technical measures to eliminate or reduce risks arising from the significant hazards as identified in Annex A.

1928. US ISO 19225:2017, Underground mining machines — Mobile extracting machines at the face — Safety requirements for shearer loaders and plough systems

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements to minimize the hazards listed in Clause 4 that can occur during the assembly, use, maintenance, repair, decommissioning, disassembly and disposal of shearer loaders and plough systems when used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer, in underground mining. This standard does not cover any hazards resulting from explosive atmospheres. Requirements for explosive atmospheres can be found in ISO/IEC 80079-38. This standard is not applicable to machines that are manufactured before the date of its publication

1929. US ISO 19296:2018, Mining — Mobile machines working underground — Machine safety

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety requirements for self-propelled mobile machines used in underground mining, as defined in 3.1. This document deals with hazards, hazardous situations and hazardous events (see Annex B) relevant to these machines when they are used as intended or under conditions of misuse reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer. For utility/service/support machines, this

document only includes provisions to address the risks associated with the mobility (movement of the whole machine from one location to another). Risks for the additional functions (e.g. scaling, concrete spraying, bolting, charging, drilling, attachments) are not covered in this document. This document specifies the appropriate technical measures for eliminating or sufficiently reducing risks arising from hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events during commissioning, operation and maintenance. This document does not address: the additional risks for machines operating in potentially explosive atmospheres; and air quality and engine emissions. This document is not applicable to: machines constrained to operate by rails; and continuous miners, roadheaders, drill rigs, conveyors, long wall production equipment, tunnel boring machines (TBM), and mobile crushers.

1930. US ISO 19434:2017, Mining — Classification of mine accidents

This Uganda Standard establishes a classification of mine accidents by their origin or causes, by the type of accident, and by their results or consequences. The latter includes only the accidents resulting into consequences on people, not equipment or machinery. Different categories of causes, types and consequences of mine accidents are briefly defined, and a 3-digit code is assigned to each category. These can be combined to ultimately allocate a unique 15-digit code to each type of mine accident. This code can then be used in statistical analysis. Similarly, an allocated code clearly shows to which categories of causes, type of accident and resulting consequences the

mine accident belongs to. This document is applicable to all surface and underground mines.

1931. US ISO 19898:2019, Ships and marine technology — Life-saving appliances and arrangements — Means of recovery of persons

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the general performance, materials, stowage, marking and testing of recovery devices and systems, including specific appliances. It also specifies requirements for the manufacturer concerning production, type approvals, instructions for use and accompanying documentation. It is intended to assist in the selection of ship-specific recovery devices suitable for the purpose of safely recovering persons from the water or from survival craft.

1932. US ISO 20074:2019, Petroleum and natural gas industry — Pipeline transportation systems — Geological hazard risk management for onshore pipeline

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations on the management of geohazard risks during the pipeline design, construction and operational periods. This document is applicable to all operators and pipelines (existing and proposed/under construction). This document applies to onshore gathering and transmission pipelines used in the petroleum and natural gas industries.

1933. US ISO 20187:2016, Inflatable play equipment —

Safety requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard is applicable to inflatable play equipment intended for use by children up to 14 years of age individually and as a group activity. This standard specifies safety requirements for inflatable play equipment for which the primary activities are bouncing and sliding.

1934. US ISO 20245:2017, Cross-border trade of second-hand goods

This Uganda Standard establishes minimum screening criteria for second-hand goods that are traded, sold, offered for sale, donated or exchanged between countries. This standard is intended to help protect health, safety and the environment in which second-hand goods interact, when used by consumers. This standard is applicable to second-hand goods that are shipped across at least one international border, and where the intended end user is a consumer. This standard does not apply to goods that are remanufactured, rebuilt or refurbished.

1935. US ISO 20275:2017, Financial services — Entity legal forms (ELF)

This Uganda Standard specifies the elements of an unambiguous scheme to identify the distinct entity legal forms in a jurisdiction. Its aim is to enable legal forms within jurisdictions to be codified and thus facilitate the classification of legal entities according to their legal form. It is not the purpose of the document to give the comparison or alignment of entity legal forms across different jurisdictions, so as not to limit its usage and relevance.

1936. US ISO 20305:2020, Mine closure and reclamation — Vocabulary

This Uganda Standard establishes a vocabulary for mine closure and reclamation management.

1937. US ISO 20380:2017, Public swimming pools — Computer vision systems for the detection of drowning accidents in swimming pools — Safety requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard describes the minimum operational, performance and safety requirements and test methods for computer vision systems used to detect drowning accidents. This standard does not apply to the systems used in domestic swimming pools and pool basins with a surface area of less than 150 m².

1938. US ISO 20381:2009 Mobile elevating work platforms — Symbols for operator controls and other displays

This Uganda Standard establishes general graphic symbols for the operator controls and other displays of mobile elevating work platforms (MEWPs).

1939. US ISO 20611:2018, Adventure tourism — Good practices for sustainability — Requirements and recommendations

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and recommendations for adventure tourism activity providers on good practices for sustainability (environmental, social and economic aspects) for adventure tourism activities. This document can be used by all types and

sizes of adventure tourism activity providers, operating in different geographic, cultural and social environments.

1940. US ISO 20712-1:2008, Water safety signs and beach safety flags — Part 1: Specifications for water safety signs used in workplaces and public areas

This Uganda Standard prescribes water safety signs intended for use in connection with the aquatic environment. It is intended for use by owners and operators of aquatic environments and by manufacturers of signs and equipment.

1941. US ISO 20712-2:2007, Water safety signs and beach safety flags — Part 2: Specifications for beach safety flags — Colour, shape, meaning and performance

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the shape and colour of beach safety flags for the management of activities on coastal and inland beaches, to be used for giving information on wind and water conditions and other hazardous conditions, and to indicate the location of swimming and other aquatic activity zones extending from the beach into the water.

1942. US ISO 20815:2018, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Production assurance and reliability management (2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard describes the concept of production assurance within the systems

and operations associated with exploration drilling, exploitation, processing and transport of petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas resources. This document covers upstream (including subsea), midstream and downstream facilities, petrochemical and associated activities. It focuses on production assurance of oil and gas production, processing and associated activities and covers the analysis of reliability and maintenance of the components. This includes a variety of business categories and associated systems/equipment in the oil and gas value chain. Production assurance addresses not only hydrocarbon production, but also associated activities such as drilling, pipeline installation and subsea intervention. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 20815:2008, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Production assurance and reliability management, which has been technically revised).*

1943. US ISO 20957-1:2013, Stationary training equipment — Part 1: General safety requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies general safety requirements and test methods for stationary training equipment. This standard also covers environmental aspects. It also specifies a classification system. This standard is applicable to all stationary training equipment. This includes equipment for use in training areas of organizations such as sport associations, educational establishments, hotels, sport halls, clubs, rehabilitation centres and studios where access and control is specifically regulated

by the owner, equipment for domestic use and other types of equipment including motor driven equipment.

1944. US ISO 20957-2:2020, Stationary training equipment — Part 2: Strength training equipment, additional specific safety requirements and test Methods(2nd Edition)

This Uganda Standard specifies additional safety requirements for stationary strength training equipment. This document is intended to be read in conjunction with the general safety requirements of US ISO 20957-1. This standard is applicable to stationary training equipment type strength training equipment with stacked weight resistance or other means of resistance, such as elastic cords, hydraulic, pneumatic, electrical, magnetic, springs and externally loaded weights (type 2) (hereinafter referred to as training equipment) with the classes H, S and I according to US ISO 20957-1. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 20957-2:2005, Stationary training equipment — Part 2: Strength training equipment, additional specific safety requirements and test methods, which has been technically revised).

1945. US ISO 20957-4:2016, Stationary training equipment — Part 4: Strength training benches, additional specific safety requirements and test methods

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements for stationary strength training benches and free-standing barbell racks in addition to the general safety requirements of US ISO 20957-1. It is intended to be read in conjunction with US ISO 20957-1. This

standard is applicable to stationary training equipment type benches (type 4) (hereinafter referred to as benches) with the classes S, H and I according to US ISO 20957-1.

**1946. US ISO 20957-5:2016,
Stationary training equipment —
Part 5: Stationary exercise bicycles
and upper body crank training
equipment, additional specific
safety requirements and test
methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements for stationary exercise bicycles and upper body crank training equipment in addition to the general safety requirements of US ISO 20957-1. US ISO 20957-5:2016 is applicable to stationary training equipment type stationary exercise bicycles and upper body crank training equipment (type 5) as defined in Clause 3 within the classes S, H, I and A, B, C according to US ISO 20957-1. Any attachment provided with the stationary exercise bicycles and upper body crank training equipment for the performance of additional exercises are subject to the requirements of ISO 20957-1. US ISO 20957-5:2016 is not applicable to roller stands as they cannot be made safe in a reasonable way.

**1947. US ISO 20957-6:2021,
Stationary training equipment —
Part 6: Treadmills, additional
specific safety requirements and
test methods (2nd Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for treadmills in addition to the general safety requirements and test methods of ISO 20957-1. It is intended that this document is applied together with ISO 20957-1. This

document deals with significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to stationary training equipment used as intended and under the conditions of misuse foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). This document is applicable to power-driven as well as to non-power/manually driven training equipment type treadmills (hereinafter referred to as treadmills) with the classes S, H and I and classes A, B and C regarding accuracy. This document is not applicable to treadmills which are manufactured before its publication. (This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 20957-6:2005, Stationary training equipment — Part 6: Treadmills, additional specific safety requirements and test methods, which has been technically revised).

**1948. US ISO 20957-7:2020,
Stationary training equipment —
Part 7: Rowing equipment,
additional specific safety
requirements and test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements for rowing equipment. This document is intended to be read in conjunction with the general safety requirements of US ISO 20957-1. This document is applicable to rowing type stationary training equipment, hereinafter referred to as rowing equipment, within the classes H, S and I and classes A, B and C regarding accuracy.

**1949. US ISO 20957-8.2017,
Stationary training equipment —
Part 8: Steppers, stairclimbers and
climbers — Additional specific
safety requirements and test
methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements for stepper, stairclimber and climber machines (hereafter called training equipment) performed from either a standing or sitting position. The requirements are in addition to the general safety requirements of US ISO 20957-1, with which US ISO 20957-8 is intended to be read in conjunction. This standard is applicable to stationary training equipment type stepper, stairclimber and climber training equipment, within classes S and H. Additional requirements are provided for accuracy class A.

**1950. US ISO 21102:2020,
Adventure tourism — Leaders —
Personnel competence**

This Uganda Standard establishes the requirements and recommendations of competencies and the related expected results of competencies for adventure tourism activity leaders common to any adventure tourism activity, which can affect the quality and safety of the services provided. It can be used by all types and sizes of providers operating in different geographic, cultural and social environments. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO/TR 21102:2013, Adventure tourism — Leaders — Personnel competence, which has been technically revised).

**1951. US ISO 21401:2018,
Tourism and related services —
Sustainability management system
for accommodation establishments
— Requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies environmental, social and economic requirements to implement a sustainability

management system in accommodation establishments in the tourism sector. This document applies to the aspects that can be controlled by the accommodation establishments and over which they can exert influence. This document is applicable to any accommodation establishment, regardless of its type, size or location, that wishes to:

implement, maintain and improve sustainable practices in their operations; ensure conformance with its defined sustainability policy.

**1952. US ISO 21426:2018,
Tourism and related services —
Medical spas — Service
requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the provision of quality services at medical spas which use natural healing waters (except sea water) and other natural resources. This document does not cover decisions that correspond to the medical profession. This document does not apply to thalassotherapy centres or wellness spa centres.

**1953. US ISO 21586:2020,
Reference data for financial
services — Specification for the
description of banking products or
services (BPoS)**

This Uganda Standard specifies how to describe the characteristics of banking products or services (BPoS) from a customer's perspective.

**1954. US ISO 21795-1:2021, Mine
closure and reclamation planning
— Part 1: Requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies a framework and the processes involved in

mine closure and reclamation planning for new and operating mines. Requirements and recommendations are provided on: mine closure and reclamation plan objectives and commitments; technical procedures and techniques;

mitigation of socio-economic impacts; financial assurance and associated planning; mine closure and reclamation planning for unplanned closure; post-closure management plan; and mine closure and reclamation plan documentation.

1955. US ISO 21795-2:2021, Mine closure and reclamation planning — Part 2: Guidance

This Uganda Standard provides guidance related to the necessary mine closure and reclamation planning activities for new and operating mines. Recommendations are provided on: closure and reclamation of a mine site; land reclamation and water management; stakeholder engagement; decision and analysis tools.

1956. US ISO 22059:2020, Guidelines on consumer warranties/guarantees

This Uganda Standard specifies the form and content of warranties/guarantees that a manufacturer and/or supplier can use to address reasonable expectations of products by consumers. This document is applicable to transactions between businesses and consumers of new and used products, including online transactions. This document is also applicable to products associated with services to complete a transaction (such as, buying clothes that need alteration).

1957. US ISO 22159:2007, Personal equipment for protection against falls — Descending devices

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, test methods, marking and information to be supplied by the manufacturer for descending devices. It also specifies some basic requirements for the descent lines to be used with the descending devices.

1958. US ISO 22222:2005, Personal financial planning — Requirements for personal financial planners

This Uganda Standard defines the personal financial planning process and specifies ethical behavior, competences and experience requirements for personal financial planners. This standard is applicable to all personal financial planners regardless of their employment status. This standard describes and addresses the various methods of conformity assessment and specifies requirements applying to each of them.

1959. US ISO 22307:2008, Financial services — Privacy impact assessment

This Uganda Standard recognizes that a privacy impact assessment (PIA) is an important financial services and banking management tool to be used within an organization, or by “contracted” third parties, to identify and mitigate privacy issues and risks associated with processing consumer data using automated, networked information systems. This document describes the privacy impact assessment activity in general, defines the common and

required components of a privacy impact assessment, regardless of business systems affecting financial institutions, and provides informative guidance to educate the reader on privacy impact assessments.

1960. US ISO 22559-1:2014, Safety requirements for lifts (elevators) — Part 1: Global essential safety requirements (GESRs)

This Uganda Standard specifies GESRs for lifts (elevators), their components and functions, and establishes a system and provides methods for minimizing safety risks that may arise in the course of, the operation and use of, or work on, lifts (elevators). This standard is applicable to lifts that are intended to carry persons or persons and goods that can

- a) be located in any permanent and fixed structure or building, except lifts located in means of transport, (e.g. ships);
- b) have any
 - rated load, size of load carrying unit and speed, and
 - travel distance and number of landings;
- c) be affected by fire in the load-carrying unit (LCU), earthquake, weather, or flood;
- d) be foreseeably misused (e.g. overloaded) but not vandalized.

This standard does not cover all needs of users with disabilities, or risks arising from

- work on lifts under construction, testing, or during alterations and dismantling,

- use of lifts for fire fighting and emergency evacuation,
- vandalism, and
- fire outside the LCU.

1961. US ISO 22568-1:2019, Foot and leg protectors — Requirements and test methods for footwear components — Part 1: Metallic toecaps

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for metallic toecaps, intended to function as components of PPE footwear (e.g. as described by

1962. US ISO 22568-2:2019, Foot and leg protectors — Requirements and test methods for footwear component — Part 2: Non-metallic toecaps

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for non-metallic toecaps, intended to function as components of PPE footwear (e.g. as described by US ISO 20345: 2011 and US ISO 20346: 2014).

1963. US ISO 22568-3:2019, Foot and leg protectors — Requirements and test methods for footwear components — Part 3: Metallic perforation resistant inserts

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for the metallic perforation resistant inserts with resistance against mechanical perforation, intended to function as components of PPE footwear (e.g. as described by US ISO 20345:2011, US ISO 20346:2014 and US ISO 20347:2012).

1964. US ISO 22568-4:2019, Foot and leg protectors —

Requirements and test methods for footwear components — Part 4: Non-metallic perforation resistant inserts

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for the non-metallic inserts with resistance against mechanical perforation, intended to function as components of PPE footwear (e.g. as described by US ISO 20345:2011, US ISO 20346:2014 and US ISO 20347:2012).

1965. US ISO 22727:2007, Graphical symbols — Creation and design of public information symbols — Requirements

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the creation and design of public information symbols. It specifies requirements for the design of public information symbols for submission for registration as approved public information symbols, including line width, the use of graphical symbol elements and how to indicate negation. It also specifies templates to be used in the design of public information symbols. It is for use by all those involved in the commissioning and the creation and design of public information symbols. This standard is not applicable to safety signs, including fire safety signs, or to traffic signs for use on the public highway.

1966. US ISO 22846-1:2003, Personal equipment for protection against falls — Rope access systems — Part 1: Fundamental principles for a system of work

This Uganda Standard gives the fundamental principles for the use of rope

access methods for work at height. It is intended for use by employers, employees and self-employed persons who use rope-access methods, by those commissioning rope-access work and by rope-access associations.

1967. US ISO 22846-2:2012, Personal equipment for protection against falls — Rope access systems — Part 2: Code of practice

This Uganda Standard provides recommendations and guidance on the use of rope access methods for work at height and expands on the fundamental principles given in ISO 22846-1, in conjunction with which it is intended to be used. It is intended for use by employers, employees and self-employed persons who use rope access methods, by those commissioning rope access works and by rope access associations. This part of US ISO 22846 is applicable to the use of rope access methods in any situation where ropes are used as the primary means of access, egress or support and as the primary means of protection against a fall, on both man-made and natural features.

1968. US ISO 22876:2021, Tourism and related services — Bareboat charter — Supplementary charter services and experiences

This Uganda Standard establishes the minimum requirements for supplementary charter services and experiences offered by a charter provider. It is applicable to any individual or organization which offers such additional services.

1969. US ISO/TS 23029:2020, Web-service-based application programming interface (WAPI) in financial services

This Uganda Standard defines the framework, function and protocols for an API ecosystem that will enable online synchronised interaction. Specifically, the document:

defines a logical and technical layered approach for developing APIs, including transformational rules. Specific logical models (such as ISO 20022 models) are not included, but they will be referenced in the context of specific scenarios for guidance purposes;

will primarily be thought about from a RESTful design point of view, but will consider alternative architectural styles (such as WebSocket and Webhook) where other blueprints or scenarios are offered; defines for the API ecosystem design principles of an API, rules of a Web-service-based API, the data payload and version control;

sets out considerations relevant to security, identity and registration of an API ecosystem. Specific technical solutions will not be defined, but they will be referenced in the context of specific scenarios for guidance purposes;

defines architectural usage beyond query/response asynchronous messaging towards publish/subscribe to support advanced and existing business models.

1970. US ISO 23601:2009, Safety identification — Escape and evacuation plan signs

This Uganda Standard establishes design principles for displayed escape plans that

contain information relevant to fire safety, escape, evacuation and rescue of the facility's occupants. These plans may also be used by intervention forces in case of emergency. These plans are intended to be displayed as signs in public areas and workplaces. This standard is not intended to cover the plans to be used by external safety services nor detailed professional technical drawings for use by specialists.

1971. US ISO 23897:2020, Financial services — Unique transaction identifier (UTI)

This Uganda Standard specifies the elements of an unambiguous scheme to identify a financial transaction uniquely whenever useful and agreed by the parties or community involved in the transaction. It does not specify the timing of assignment of who should be responsible for its generation, so as not to limit its usage or relevance, nor does it consider a need to establish a data record for the unique transaction identifier (UTI) itself.

1972. US ISO/TS 24179:2020, Human resource management — Occupational health and safety metrics

This Uganda Standard describes the elements of organizational health, safety and well-being. This document provides the formula for comparable measures for internal and external reporting. This document also highlights issues that need to be considered when interpreting the compliance data, especially when deciding on the appropriate intervention internally and when reporting these to external stakeholders (e.g. regulators, investors).

**1973. US ISO 24505:2016,
Ergonomics — Accessible design
— Method for creating colour
combinations taking
account of age-related
changes in human colour
vision**

This Uganda Standard provides a method for creating conspicuous colour combinations for use in visual signs and displays taking into account viewer age. It is based on the perceived similarity of colours at photopic and mesopic lighting conditions.

**1974. US ISO 25457:2008,
Petroleum, petrochemical and
natural gas industries — Flare
details for general refinery and
petrochemical service**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and provides guidance for the selection, design, specification, operation and maintenance of flares and related combustion and mechanical components used in pressure-relieving and vapour-depressurizing systems for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries. Although this standard is primarily intended for new flares and related equipment, it is also possible to use it to evaluate existing flare facilities.

**1975. US ISO 25649-1:2017,
Floating leisure articles for use on
and in the water — Part 1:
Classification, materials, general
requirements and test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods related to materials, safety, performance for classified floating leisure articles for use on and in water in accordance with Clause 4 (see

Table 1). US ISO 25649-1:2017 is only applicable with US ISO 25649-2 and the relevant specific parts (US ISO 25649-3 to US ISO 25649-7).

**1976. US ISO 25649-2:2017,
Floating leisure articles for use on
and in the water — Part 2:
Consumer information**

This Uganda Standard specifies consumer information for classified floating leisure articles for use on and in water according to US ISO 25649-1. US ISO 25649-2:2017 is applicable with US ISO 25649-1 and the relevant specific parts (US ISO 25649-3 to US ISO 25649-7).

**1977. US ISO 25649-3:2017,
Floating leisure articles for use on
and in the water — Part 3:
Additional specific safety
requirements and test methods for
Class A devices**

This Uganda Standard is applicable for CLASS A classified floating leisure articles for use on and in water according to US ISO 25649-1 regardless whether the buoyancy is achieved by inflation or inherent buoyant material. US ISO 25649-3:2017 is to be applied with US ISO 25649-1 and US ISO 25649-2.

**1978. US ISO 25649-4:2017,
Floating leisure articles for use on
and in the water — Part 4:
Additional specific safety
requirements and test methods for
Class B devices**

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods related to materials, safety, performance and consumer information for classified floating leisure articles for use on and in the water according

to US ISO 25649-1. US ISO 25649-4:2017 is to be applied with US ISO 25649-1 and US ISO 25649-2. US ISO 25649-4:2017 is applicable for Class B floating leisure articles for use on and in the water according to US ISO 25649-1 regardless whether the buoyancy is achieved by inflation or inherent buoyant material. Class B devices provide a buoyant structure with one or more body openings into which the user is positioned partly immersed.

1979. US ISO 25649-5:2017, Floating leisure articles for use on and in the water — Part 5: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for Class C devices

This Uganda Standard is applicable for CLASS C classified floating leisure articles for use on and in water according to US ISO 25649-1 regardless of whether the buoyancy is achieved by inflation or inherent buoyant material. US ISO 25649-5:2017 is to be applied with US ISO 25649-1 and US ISO 25649-2.

1980. US ISO 25649-6:2017, Floating leisure articles for use on and in the water — Part 6: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for Class D devices

This Uganda Standard is applicable for Class D floating leisure articles for use on and in water according to US ISO 25649-1 regardless whether the buoyancy is achieved by inflation or inherent buoyant material. US ISO 25649-6:2017 is to be applied with US ISO 25649-1 and US ISO 25649-2.

1981. US ISO 25649-7:2017, Floating leisure articles for use on

and in the water — Part 7: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for Class E devices

This Uganda Standard is applicable for Class E floating leisure articles for use on and in water according to US ISO 25649-1 regardless whether the buoyancy is achieved by inflation or inherent buoyant material. US ISO 25649-7:2017 is applicable with US ISO 25649-1 and US ISO 25649-2. Class E devices are intended for use in bathing areas or in protected and safe shore zones.

1982. US ISO 25980:2014, Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Transparent welding curtains, strips and screens for arc welding processes

This Uganda Standard specifies safety requirements for transparent welding curtains, strips, and screens to be used for shielding of work places from their surroundings where arc welding processes are used. They are designed to protect people who are not involved in the welding process from hazardous radiant emissions from welding arcs and spatter.

1983. US ISO 27065:2011, Protective clothing — Performance requirements for protective clothing worn by operators applying liquid pesticides

This Uganda Standard establishes minimum performance, classification, and labelling requirements for protective clothing worn by operators applying liquid pesticide products diluted in water. Protective clothing covered by this standard includes, but is not limited

to, shirts, jackets, trousers, coveralls, and spray-tight or liquid-tight garments. The standard addresses protection provided by protective accessories, with the exception of those used for the protection of the head, hands, and feet. It does not address protection against biocides, fumigants or highly volatile liquids.

1984. US ISO 30061:2007, Emergency lighting

This Uganda Standard specifies the luminous requirements for emergency lighting systems installed in premises or locations where such systems are required. It is principally applicable to locations where the public or workers have access.

1985. US ISO 39002:2020, Road traffic safety — Good practices for implementing commuting safety management

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for good practices that can be adopted by organizations for the implementation of commuting safety management. These practices are intended to reduce the number of fatalities and serious injuries, the severity of injuries, and further to minimize damage to property and economic loss due to road crashes.

This document is applicable to any organization to help it protect commuters including vulnerable road users (VRU) through the adoption of a proactive approach to manage commuting risks. This document is also applicable to commercial transport organizations including fleet operators, as well as schools.

1986. US ISO 45001:2018, Occupational health and safety

management systems — Requirements with guidance for use

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for an occupational health and safety (OH&S) management system, and gives guidance for its use, to enable organizations to provide safe and healthy workplaces by preventing work-related injury and ill health, as well as by proactively improving its OH&S performance. This standard is applicable to any organization that wishes to establish, implement and maintain an OH&S management system to improve occupational health and safety, eliminate hazards and minimize OH&S risks (including system deficiencies), take advantage of OH&S opportunities, and address OH&S management system. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 534:2008, Occupational health and safety management systems — Specification and US 536:2014 Occupational health and safety management systems — Guidelines for the implementation of US 534, which have been withdrawn*).

1987. US IEC 80416-1:2008, Basic principles for graphical symbols for use on equipment — Part 1: Creation of graphical symbols for registration

This Uganda Standard provides basic principles and guidelines for the creation of graphical symbols for registration, and provides the key principles and rules for the preparation of title, description and note(s. It is published as a double logo standard.

This standard applies to graphical symbols used:

- to identify the equipment or a part of the equipment (for example, controls or displays);
- to indicate functional states or functions (for example, on, off, alarm);
- to designate connections (for example, terminals, filling points);
- to provide information on packaging (for example, identification of content, instructions for handling);
- to provide instructions for the operation of the equipment (for example, limitations of use).

1988. US ISO 80416-2:2001, Basic principles for graphical symbols for use on equipment — Part 2: Form and use of arrows

This Uganda Standard lays down the basic principles and the proportions for arrows used to indicate various elements, forces, functions or dimensions. The arrows defined in US ISO 80416-2 are used as graphical symbols or graphical symbol elements. When new symbol originals are created or graphical symbols in current use are revised, the principles established in US ISO 80416-2 are applicable

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