

GENERAL NOTICE _____ OF 2008
THE UGANDA NATIONAL BUREAU OF
STANDARDS ACT, 1983 (Cap 327, Section 15)
NOTICE

NOTICE FOR DECLARATION OF NATIONAL
STANDARDS

It is hereby notified for general information that the National Standards Council, in exercise of the powers conferred upon the Council by Section 15 of the Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) Act (Cap 327), hereby declare that the following standards the scopes of which appear hereunder, are elaborated Uganda National Standards.

These standards may be viewed (and/or obtained at a fee) at the UNBS Head Office, Plot M217 Nakawa Industrial Area, P.O. Box 6329, Kampala, Tel: 0414-222367/9, 0414-505995, Fax: 0414-286123, E-mail: unbs@infocom.co.ug

A FOOD AND AGRICULTURE STANDARDS

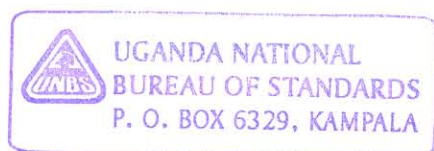
A.1 MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

1. **US 817:2008, Milk fat products — Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for anhydrous milk fat, anhydrous butteroil, butteroil and ghee, which are intended for further processing or culinary use.
2. **US ISO 3595:1976, Milk fat — Detection of vegetable fat by the phytosteryl acetate test**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection in milk fat of the presence of the more common vegetable fats, using the phytosteryl acetate test.
3. **US ISO 3976:2006, Milk fat — Determination of peroxide value**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the peroxide value of anhydrous milk fat.
4. **US ISO 5536:2002, Milk fat products — Determination of water content — Karl Fischer method**
Scope: This Uganda Standard describes a method for the determination of the water content of milk fat products by the Karl Fischer (KF) method.
5. **US ISO 8262-3:2005, Milk products and milk-based foods — Determination of fat content by the Weibull-Berntrop gravimetric method (Reference method) — Part 3: Special cases**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of milk-based and of liquid, concentrated or dried milk products to which the Röse-

Gottlieb method is not applicable; i.e. those containing distinct quantities of free fatty acids or those which are not completely soluble in ammonia owing to the presence of lumps or non-milk ingredients, such as custards, porridges or certain milk-based products for bakery purposes.

A.2 WATER AND NATURAL MINERAL WATER

6. **US 42:2008, Packaged water other than natural mineral water — Specification (2nd Edition)**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for packaged water offered as non-carbonated (still) water or as carbonated (sparkling) water, with or without added minerals or other permitted additives. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 42:1999, which has been revised).*
7. **US 43:2008, Packaged natural mineral waters — Specification (2nd Edition)**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for packaged natural mineral waters offered for human consumption. This standard applies to natural mineral water packaged in plastic bottles, glass bottles, poly bags and other acceptable packaging material. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 43:1999, which has been revised).*
8. **US 201:2008, Drinking (potable) water — Specification (2nd Edition)**
Scope: This Uganda Standard prescribes the quality and safety requirements for drinking (potable) water. It also lays down the factors required during surveillance of water sources to ensure that the quality and safety of water is maintained. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 201:1994, which has been revised).*
9. **US ISO 5664:1984, Water quality — Determination of ammonium — Distillation and titration method**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a distillation and titration method for the determination of ammonium in raw, potable and waste water.
10. **US ISO 5666:1999, Water quality — Determination of mercury**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of mercury in water, for example in ground, surface and waste waters.
11. **US ISO 5667-1:1980, Water quality — Sampling — Part 1: Guidance on the design of sampling programmes**



Scope: This Uganda Standard sets out the general principles to be applied in the design of sampling programmes for the purposes of quality control, quality characterization, and identification of sources of pollution of water, including bottom deposits and sludges.

12. US ISO 5667-2:1991, Water quality — Sampling — Part 2: Guidance on sampling techniques

Scope: This Uganda Standard provides guidance on sampling techniques used to obtain the data necessary to make analyses for the purposes of quality control, quality characterization and identification of sources of pollution of waters.

13. US ISO 5667-3:2003, Water quality — Sampling — Part 3: Guidance on preservation and handling of water samples

Scope: This Uganda Standard gives general guidelines on the precautions to be taken to preserve and transport all water samples including those for biological analyses but not those intended for microbiological analysis.

14. US ISO 5667-4:1987, Water quality — Sampling — Part 4: Guidance on sampling from lakes, natural and man-made.

Scope: This Uganda Standard presents detailed principles to be applied to the design of sampling programmes, to sampling techniques and the handling and preservation of samples of water from natural and man-made lakes.

15. US ISO 5667-5:2006, Water quality — Sampling — Part 5: Guidance on sampling of drinking water from treatment works and piped distribution systems

Scope: This Uganda Standard establishes principles to be applied to the techniques of sampling water intended for human consumption.

16. US ISO 5667-6:2005, Water quality — Sampling — Part 6: Guidance on sampling of rivers and streams

Scope: This Uganda Standard sets out the principles to be applied to the design of sampling programmes, sampling techniques and the handling of water samples from rivers and streams for physical and chemical assessment.

17. US ISO 5667-11:1993, Water quality — Sampling — Part 11: Guidance on sampling of groundwaters

Scope: This Uganda Standard provides guidance on the design of sampling programmes, sampling techniques and the handling of water samples taken from groundwater for physical, chemical and microbiological assessment. It does not cover sampling related to the day-to-day operational control of groundwater abstractions for potable or

other purposes, but is concerned with the general surveillance of groundwater quality.

18. US ISO 5961:1994, Water quality — Determination of cadmium by atomic absorption spectrometry

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of cadmium: flame atomic absorption spectrometry and electrothermal atomization (AAS).

19. US ISO 6058:1984, Water quality — Determination of calcium content — EDTA titrimetric method

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a titrimetric method using ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) for the determination of the calcium content of groundwaters, surface waters and drinking waters. It can also be used for municipal and industrial raw waters, provided they do not contain interfering amounts of heavy metals.

20. US ISO 6059:1984, Water quality — Determination of the sum of calcium and magnesium — EDTA titrimetric method

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a titrimetric method using ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) for the determination of the sum of the calcium and magnesium concentrations in ground waters, surface waters and drinking waters.

21. US ISO 6222:1999, Water quality — Enumeration of culturable micro-organisms — Colony count by inoculation in a nutrient agar culture medium

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the enumeration of culturable micro-organisms in water by counting the colonies formed in a nutrient agar culture medium after aerobic incubation at 36 °C and 22 °C.

22. US ISO 6332:1988, Water quality — Determination of iron — Spectrometric method using 1,10-phenanthroline

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a 1,10-phenanthroline spectrometric method for the determination of iron in water and waste water. Procedures are described for the determination of:

- a) total iron (sum of dissolved and undissolved iron):
 - i) direct determination,
 - ii) determination after decomposition;
- b) total dissolved iron [sum of dissolved iron(II) and iron(III)];
- c) determination of dissolved iron(II).

23. **US ISO 6333:1986, Water quality — Determination of manganese — Formaldoxime spectrometric method**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a formaldoxime spectrometric method for the determination of total manganese (including dissolved, suspended and organically bound manganese) in surface and drinking water.
24. **US ISO 6461-2:1986, Water quality — Detection and enumeration of the spores of sulfite-reducing anaerobes (clostridia) — Part 2: Method by membrane filtration**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection and enumeration of the spores of sulfite-reducing anaerobes (clostridia) by membrane filtration.
25. **US ISO 6703-1:1984, Water quality — Determination of cyanide — Part 1: Determination of total cyanide**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for the determination of total cyanide in water.
26. **US ISO 6703-2:1984, Water quality — Determination of cyanide — Part 2: Determination of easily liberatable cyanide**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for the determination of easily liberatable cyanide in water.
27. **US ISO 6703-3:1984, Water quality — Determination of cyanide — Part 3: Determination of cyanogen chloride**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of cyanides, as cyanogen chloride in water.
28. **US ISO 6777:1984, Water quality — Determination of nitrite — Molecular absorption spectrometric method**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a molecular absorption spectrometric method for the determination of nitrite in potable, raw and waste water.
29. **US ISO 7027:1999, Water quality — Determination of turbidity**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies four methods for the determination of turbidity of water.
30. **US ISO 7393-1:1985, Water quality — Determination of free chlorine and total chlorine — Part 1: Titrimetric method using *N,N*-diethyl-1,4-phenylenediamine**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a titrimetric method for the determination of free chlorine and total chlorine in water.
31. **US ISO 7393-2:1985, Water quality — Determination of free chlorine and total chlorine — Part 2: Colorimetric method using *N,N*-diethyl-1,4-phenylenediamine, for routine control purposes**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of free chlorine and total chlorine in water, readily applicable to field testing; it is based on measurement of the colour intensity by visual comparison of the colour with a scale of Standards which is regularly calibrated.
32. **US ISO 7393-3:1990, Water quality — Determination of free chlorine and total chlorine — Part 3: Iodometric titration method for the determination of total chlorine**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies an iodometric titration method for the determination of total chlorine in water.
33. **US ISO 7887:1994, Water quality — Examination and determination of colour**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for the examination of colour.
34. **US ISO 7888:1985, Water quality — Determination of electrical conductivity**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the measurement of the electrical conductivity of all types of water. Electrical conductivity can be used to monitor the quality of surface waters, process waters and waste waters.
35. **US ISO 7890-3:1988, Water quality — Determination of nitrate — Part 3: Spectrometric method using sulfosalicylic acid**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of nitrate ion in water.
36. **US ISO 7899-2:2000, Water quality — Detection and enumeration of intestinal enterococci — Part 2 : Membrane filtration method**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection and enumeration of intestinal enterococci in water by membrane filtration. This Uganda Standard is especially intended for examination of drinking water, water from swimming pools and other disinfected or clean waters. Nevertheless, the method can be applied to all types of water, except when a large amount of suspended matter or many interfering microorganisms are present. It is particularly suitable for the examination of large volumes of water containing only a few intestinal enterococci.
37. **US ISO 7980:1986, Water quality — Determination of calcium and magnesium — Atomic absorption spectrometric method**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved calcium and

magnesium by flame atomic absorption spectrometry.

38. **US ISO 8199:2005 Water quality — General guidance on the enumeration of micro-organisms by culture**
Scope: This Uganda Standard presents guidance for carrying out manipulations which are common to each technique for the microbiological examination of water, particularly the preparation of samples, culture media and apparatus.
39. **US ISO 8288:1986, Water quality — Determination of cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc, cadmium and lead — Flame atomic absorption spectrometric methods**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for the determination of cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc, cadmium and lead in water by flame atomic absorption spectrometry.
40. **US ISO 9174:1998, Water quality — Determination of chromium — Atomic absorption spectrometric methods**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of chromium in water by atomic absorption spectrometry.
41. **US ISO 9297:1989, Water quality — Determination of chloride — Silver nitrate titration with chromate indicator (Mohr's method)**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a titration method for the determination of dissolved chloride in water. The method is applicable to the direct determination of dissolved chloride in concentrations between 5 mg/L and 150 mg/L.
42. **US ISO 9308-2:1990, Water quality — Detection and enumeration of coliform organisms, thermotolerant coliform organisms and presumptive *Escherichia coli* — Part 2: Multiple tube (most probable number) method**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection and enumeration in water of coliform organisms, thermotolerant coliform organisms and presumptive *Escherichia coli* (presumptive *E. coli*) by culture in a liquid medium in multiple tubes and calculation of their most probable numbers in the sample.
43. **US ISO 9390:1990, Water quality — Determination of borate — Spectrometric method using azomethine-H**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a spectrometric method for the determination of borate in water. The method is applicable to the determination of borate in concentrations between 0.01 mg and 1 mg of boron per litre. The working range may be extended by dilution.
44. **US ISO 9964-1:1993, Water quality — Determination of sodium and potassium — Part 1: Determination of sodium by atomic absorption spectrometry**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved sodium by flame atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS). It is intended for the analysis of raw and drinking water.
45. **US ISO 9965:1993, Water quality — Determination of selenium — Atomic absorption spectrometric method (hydride technique)**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of selenium and organically bonded selenium in drinking waters, ground waters and surface waters, in a concentration range of 1 µg/L and 10 µg/L.
46. **US ISO 10304-1:1992, Water quality — Determination of dissolved fluoride, chloride, nitrite, orthophosphate, bromide, nitrate and sulfate ions, using liquid chromatography of ions — Part 1: Method for water with low contamination**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of fluoride, chloride, nitrite, orthophosphate, bromide, nitrate and sulfate in water with low contamination (e.g. drinking water, rain water, ground water and surface water).
47. **US ISO 10359-1:1992, Water quality — Determination of fluoride — Part 1: Electrochemical probe method for potable and lightly polluted water**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved fluoride in fresh, potable and low contaminated water, and some surface waters, using an electrochemical technique.
48. **US ISO 10359-2:1994, Water quality — Determination of fluoride — Part 2: Determination of inorganically bound total fluoride after digestion and distillation**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of inorganically bound total fluoride. The method is applicable to waste waters which are highly contaminated inorganically, with a fluoride ion concentration of more than 0.2 mg/L.
49. **US ISO 10523:1994, Water quality — Determination of pH**
Scope: This Uganda Standard is applicable to all types of water and waste water samples in the range from pH 3 to pH 10.

50. **US ISO 10566:1994, Water quality — Determination of aluminium — Spectrometric method using pyrocatechol violet**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of filterable (dissolved) and acid-soluble aluminium in potable waters, ground waters, and lightly polluted surface and sea waters.
51. **US ISO 10705-2:2000, Water quality — Detection and enumeration of bacteriophages — Part 2: Enumeration of somatic coliphages**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection and enumeration of somatic coliphages by incubating the sample with an appropriate host strain.
52. **US ISO 11423-1:1997, Water quality — Determination of benzene and some derivatives — Part 1: Head-space gas chromatographic method**
Scope: This Uganda Standard describes a method applicable to the determination of benzene, methylbenzene (toluene), dimethylbenzenes (xylenes) and ethylbenzene (abbreviated hereafter to BTX) in homogeneous samples of water and waste water in concentrations above 2 µg/L.
53. **US ISO 11423-2:1997, Water quality — Determination of benzene and some derivatives — Part 2: Method using extraction and gas chromatography**
Scope: This Uganda Standard describes a method applicable to the determination of benzene, methylbenzene (toluene), dimethylbenzenes (xylenes) and ethylbenzene (abbreviated hereafter to BTX) in water and waste water in concentrations above 5 µg/L. High concentrations may be determined by diluting the extract.
54. **US ISO 11885:1996, Water quality — Determination of 33 elements by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved, particulate or total elements in raw, potable and waste water for the following elements: aluminium, antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, bismuth, boron, cadmium, calcium, chromium, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, lithium, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, phosphorus, potassium, selenium, silicon, silver, sodium, strontium, sulfur, tin, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, zinc and zirconium.
55. **US ISO 11969:1996, Water quality — Determination of arsenic — Atomic absorption spectrometric method (hydride technique)**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of arsenic including organically bound arsenic in drinking waters, ground waters and surface waters, in a concentration range from 1µg/L to 10µg/L.
56. **US ISO 12020:1997, Water quality — Determination of aluminium — Atomic absorption spectrometric methods**
Scope: This Uganda Standard describes two atomic absorption spectrometric (AAS) methods for the determination of aluminium in water.
57. **US ISO 14403:2002, Water quality — Determination of total cyanide and free cyanide by continuous flow analysis**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the determination of cyanide in various types of water (such as ground, drinking, surface, leachate and waste water) with cyanide concentrations usually above expressed as cyanide ions. The CFA method is applicable to a mass concentration range from to 10 µg/L 100 µg/L.
58. **US ISO 15061:2001, Water quality — Determination of dissolved bromate — Method by liquid chromatography of ions**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved bromate in water (e.g. drinking water, raw water, surface water, partially treated water or swimming pool water).
59. **US ISO 15553:2006, Water quality — Isolation and identification of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts and *Giardia* cysts from water**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method that is applicable for the detection and enumeration of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts and *Giardia* cysts in water. It is applicable for the examination of surface and ground waters, treated waters, mineral waters, swimming pool and recreational waters.
60. **US ISO 16266:2006, Water quality — Detection and enumeration of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* — Part 2: Membrane filtration method**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the isolation and enumeration of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in samples of bottled water by a membrane filtration technique. This method can also be applied to other types of water with a low background flora, for example, pool waters and waters intended for human consumption.
61. **US ISO 16590:2000, Water quality — Determination of mercury — Methods involving enrichment by amalgamation**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of mercury, one

using tin (II) chloride and the other sodium tetrahydroborate as reducing agent.

B ENGINEERING STANDARDS

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

62. US 774:2008, Specification for protective helmets for motorcycle users

Scope: This Final Draft Uganda Standard specifies types, sizes and tolerances, components, materials and construction, requirements, marking and labelling, sampling and criteria for conformity and testing for protective helmets for motorcycle users (riders and passengers).

This standard is applicable only to protective helmets for users of general motor bicycles and certain motor cars, which shall be referred to hereinafter as "helmets"; it does not cover helmets for vehicle users in competitive events.

63. US 775-1:2008, Retro-reflective registration plates for motor vehicles — Specification — Part 1: Blanks (metal)

Scope: 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.

64. US 775-2:2008, Retro-reflective registration plates for motor vehicles — Specification — Part 2: Metallic registration number plates

Scope: 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.

65. US 845 Road vehicles – Code of practice for the inspection and testing of used motor vehicles for road worthiness

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the safety related performance characteristics of used motor vehicles and their inspection and tests for roadworthiness.

66. US EAS 581:2008, Road vehicles – Retro-reflective registration plates for motor vehicles and trailers – Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the provisions applicable to retro-reflective registration plates for motor vehicles and their trailers.

C CHEMICALS, TEXTILES AND CONSUMER PRODUCTS STANDARDS

C.1 PLASTICS

67. US 786:2008, Plastics — Codes for resin identification on plastics containers

Scope: This Uganda Standard provides the codes for identifying the resin content of plastics containers used by the public and to facilitate sorting as prerequisites for successful plastic recovery and recycling.

The code is not intended to be a guarantee to consumers that a given item bearing the code will be readily accepted for recycling. Users of the code are encouraged to adhere to the guidelines.

68. US ISO 472:1999, Plastics — Vocabulary

Scope: This Uganda Standard defines terms used in the plastics industry.

69. US ISO 1043-1:2001, Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms — Part 1: Basic polymers and their special characteristics

Scope: This part of US ISO 1043 provides abbreviated terms for the basic polymers used in plastics, symbols for components of these terms, and symbols for special characteristics of plastics. It includes only those abbreviated terms that have come into established use and its aim is both to prevent the occurrence of more than one abbreviated term for a given plastic and to prevent a given abbreviated term being interpreted in more than one way.

70. US ISO 1043-2:2000, Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms —Part 2: Fillers and reinforcing materials

Scope: This part of US ISO 1043 provides uniform symbols for terms referring to fillers and reinforcing materials. It includes only those symbols that have come into established use and its main aim is both to prevent the occurrence of more than one symbol for given filler or reinforcing material and to prevent a given symbol being interpreted in more than one way.

71. US ISO 1043-3:1996, Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms — Part 3: Plasticizers

Scope: This part of US ISO 1043 provides uniform symbols for components of terms relating to plasticizers to form abbreviated terms. It includes, in general, only those abbreviated terms that have come into established use.

The purpose of this part of US ISO 1043 is to prevent the occurrence of more than one abbreviated term for a given plasticizer. The Symbols are primarily intended to be convenient shorthand for forming abbreviated terms for

chemical names in publications and other written matter.

72. US ISO 1043-4:1998, Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms —Part 4: Flame retardants

Scope: This part of US ISO 1043 provides uniform symbols for flame retardants added to plastics materials. The symbols are written with the abbreviated term “FR” and one or more succeeding code numbers as given in clause 5. They are used in addition to the symbols for the plastics materials, for plastics material designation and for identification and marking of plastics products.

73. US ISO 11469:2000, Plastics — Generic identification and marking of plastics products

Scope: 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.

C.2 PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS

74. US 820:2008, Scholastic stationery — Specification

Scope: This specification covers several types of books and sheets of paper intended for scholastic and related uses. It specifies the covers, the bindings, the grades of paper and the types of ruling. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 433:2003, Specification for exercise books which is hereby withdrawn).*

75. US 821:2008, Bond paper — Specification

Scope: This specification covers 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.

76. US ISO 186:2002, Paper and board — Sampling to determine average quality

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method of obtaining a representative sample from a lot of paper or board, including solid and corrugated fibreboard, for testing to determine whether or not its average quality complies with set specifications.

It defines the conditions which apply when sampling is carried out to resolve disputes between buyer and seller relating to a defined lot of paper or board, which has been or is being delivered.

77. US ISO 187:1990, Paper, board and pulps — Standard atmosphere for conditioning and testing and procedure for monitoring the atmosphere and conditioning of samples

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the standard atmosphere for conditioning, and for testing pulp, paper and board, and also the procedures for measuring the temperature and relative humidity..

78. US ISO 216:2007, Writing paper and certain classes of printed matter — Trimmed sizes — A and B series, and indication of machine direction

Scope: 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 Uganda Standard also specifies the method for the indication of the machine direction for trimmed sheets.

79. US ISO 534:2005, Paper and board — Determination of thickness, density and specific volume

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for measuring the thickness of paper and board; the measurement of a single sheet of paper or board as a single sheet thickness and the measurement of a pack of sheets of paper as a bulking thickness.

80. US ISO 536:1995, Paper and board — Determination of grammage

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the grammage of paper and board.

81. US ISO 1974:1990, Paper — Determination of tearing resistance (Elmendorf method)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the tearing resistance of paper. It can also be used for light boards if the tearing resistance is within the range of the instrument. This standard does not apply to corrugated fibreboard, but it may be applied to the components of such boards. It is not suitable for determining the cross-direction tearing resistance of highly directional paper (or board).

82. US ISO 2470:1999, Paper, board and pulps — Measurement of diffuse blue reflectance factor (ISO brightness)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for measuring the diffuse blue reflectance factor (ISO brightness) of pulps, papers and boards.

This Uganda Standard is limited in its scope to white and near-white pulps, papers and boards. Materials exhibiting fluorescence which promotes the appearance of whiteness may be measured but the ultraviolet energy level of the illumination must be adjusted using a fluorescent calibration standard if standardization and agreement between instruments is to be achieved.

83. US ISO 2471:1998, Paper and board — Determination of opacity (paper backing) — Diffuse reflectance method

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the opacity (paper backing) of paper by diffuse reflectance.

It is restricted to white and near-white papers (and boards). Paper or board that has been treated with a fluorescent dyestuff or exhibits significant fluorescence may be measured, but the agreement between values obtained with different instruments may be unsatisfactory and there may be difficulty in assessing the meaning of results.

84. US ISO 2758:2001, Paper — Determination of bursting strength

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for measuring the bursting strength of paper submitted to increasing hydraulic pressure.

C.3 PETROLEUM STANDARDS

85. US 803:2008, Kerosene for domestic heating and illuminating (BIK)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for a hydrocarbon fuel suitable for use in wick-fed, pressure vaporizing and other kerosene burning appliances for space heating, cooking and illumination.

86. US ISO 3405:2000, Petroleum products — Determination of distillation characteristics at atmospheric pressure

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a laboratory method for the determination of the distillation characteristics of light and middle distillates derived from petroleum with initial boiling points above 0 °C and end-points below approximately 400 °C, utilizing either manual or automated equipment, with the manual procedure being the referee method in cases of dispute, unless otherwise agreed.

D MANAGEMENT SYSTEM STANDARDS

D.1 SOCIETAL SECURITY

87. US ISO/PAS 22399:2007, Societal security — Guideline for incident preparedness and operational continuity management

Scope: This guideline provides general guidance for an organization, private, governmental, and non-governmental, to develop its own specific performance criteria for incident preparedness and operational continuity, and design an appropriate management system. It provides a basis for understanding, developing and implementing continuity of operations and services within an organization and to provide confidence in business, community, customer, first responder and organizational interactions. It also enables the organization to measure its resilience in a consistent and recognized manner.

D.2 DISASTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

88. US 701-1:2008 Code of practice for disaster management — Part 1: Terminology and implementation

Scope: This part of US 701 covers the uniform international terminology to be used in written plans and in the various phases of disaster management and the implementation of a disaster management system at local government level. The standard also covers the risk assessment and needs analysis procedures required for planning.

89. US 701-2:2008 Code of practice for disaster management — Part 2: All-risk emergency operation planning

Scope: This part of US 701 covers the development of some of the more common core functions that are required for an all-risk emergency operation system, which includes the following functions: command; communications; warning; emergency public information; evacuation; mass care; and resources management.

This standard does not cover certain essential functions, such as law enforcement, fire-fighting and the functions of other emergency services for which provisions have been made in legislation.

D.3 QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

90. US ISO/IWA 2:2007 Quality management systems — Guidelines for the application of ISO 9001:2000 in education (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard provides guidance for a quality management system in educational organizations. The guidelines contained within this International Workshop Agreement do not add to, change or otherwise modify the requirements of ISO 9001:2000, and are not intended for use in contracts for conformity assessment or for certification. Annex A provides a self-assessment questionnaire for educational organizations. Annex B lists examples of educational processes, measures, records and tools. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and*

