



**UGANDA NATIONAL BUREAU  
OF  
STANDARDS**

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**UGANDA STANDARDS  
CATALOGUE  
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019**

**Uganda National Bureau of Standards  
Plot 2-12 ByPass Link Bweyogerere  
Industrial and Business Park  
P.O Box 6329  
Kampala, Uganda  
Tel Off: +256(0)417-333 250/1/2  
E-mail: [info@unbs.go.ug](mailto:info@unbs.go.ug)**

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## INTRODUCTION

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) is a parastatal under the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives established under Cap 327, of the Laws of Uganda, as amended. UNBS is mandated to coordinate the elaboration of standards and is;

- (a) a member of International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) and
- (b) a contact point for the WHO/FAO Codex Alimentarius Commission on Food Standards, and
- (c) the National Enquiry Point on TBT Agreement of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

The work of preparing Uganda Standards is carried out through Technical Committees. A Technical Committee is established to deliberate on standards in a given field or area and consists of key stakeholders including government, academia, consumer groups, private sector and other interested parties.

Draft Uganda Standards adopted by the Technical Committee are widely circulated to stakeholders and the general public for comments. The committee reviews the comments before recommending the draft standards for approval and declaration as Uganda Standards by the National Standards Council.

The following Technical Committees are currently operational:

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| • UNBS/TC 1  | Basic and General Standards                   |
| • UNBS/TC 2  | Food and Agriculture                          |
| • UNBS/TC 3  | Building and Civil Engineering                |
| • UNBS/TC 4  | Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgy         |
| • UNBS/TC 5  | Chemicals and Environment                     |
| • UNBS/TC 6  | Electrotechnology                             |
| • UNBS/TC 7  | Textiles, Leather, Paper and Related Products |
| • UNBS/TC 8  | Transport and Communication                   |
| • UNBS/TC 9  | Metrology                                     |
| • UNBS/TC 10 | Management and Services                       |
| • UNBS/TC 11 | Consumer Products                             |
| • UNBS/TC 12 | Furniture                                     |
| • UNBS/TC 13 | Energy Management                             |
| • UNBS/TC 14 | Medical Devices                               |
| • UNBS/TC 15 | Halal Integrity                               |
| • UNBS/TC 16 | Petroleum Products and Facilities             |
| • UNBS/TC 17 | Applied Statistics                            |
| • UNBS/TC 18 | Information and Communication Technologies    |
| • UNBS/TC 19 | Packaging and Packaging Products              |
| • UNBS/TC 20 | Timber  |

Draft Uganda Standards adopted by the Technical Committee are widely circulated to stakeholders and the general public for comments. The committee reviews the comments before recommending the draft standards for approval and declaration as Uganda Standards by the National Standards Council.

## **VISION**

A leading institution of international repute in provision of sustainable standardization services.

## **MISSION**

To provide standards, measurements and conformity assessment services for improved quality of life.

## **OUR VALUES**

UNBS attaches much importance to the way management and staff conduct themselves; and how they serve the clients. In its drive to service excellence, UNBS is guided by the following values: Professionalism, Customer Focus, Innovation, Teamwork, and Integrity.

## **THE MANDATE OF UNBS**

The mandate of UNBS is to formulate, promote and enforce national standards to enhance the competitiveness of Ugandan products, promote fair trade and protect consumers.

This mandate is two-fold;

1. Promotional: Promoting and facilitating the adoption and use of standardization services to enhance the quality and competitiveness of locally manufactured products.
2. Regulatory: Enforcing standards to protect consumers and ensure fairness in trade.

In fulfilling its mandate UNBS collaborates with partners within and without and subscribes to regional and International standardization organizations.

UNBS is a member of the International organization for Standardization (ISO); the African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO) and the East African Standards Committee (EASC). UNBS is also the National Contact point for the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission on international Food Standards and the National Enquiry Point for the WTO TBT agreement.

## **FUNCTIONS OF UNBS**

In fulfilling its functions as stated in the UNBS Act (Cap 327), UNBS is obliged to promote harmonization of standards with trading countries, assist government, industry, or other persons in adopting and practical application of standards, encourage and undertake educational work, seek membership to international standardization organizations and develop and seek recognition of the bureau by any other country.

## **ARRANGEMENT OF UGANDA STANDARDS IN CATALOGUE**

The entries in the catalogue are listed according to the various subject categories namely; Food and Agriculture, Engineering, Chemical and Consumer products, and Management and services Standards.

A subject index is given at the end of the standards entry to help the user to locate Uganda Standards on any particular subject.

## **HOW TO OBTAIN UGANDA STANDARDS**

Uganda Standards may be procured online at <https://webstore.unbs.go.ug/> or from the Information Resource Centre at UNBS HQ. The price of each Uganda Standard is listed below it in Uganda Shillings (Ush), but does not include any mailing costs or any handling charges that may be added to its cost by management.

US IEC Standards can be accessed at 90% discount less the online catalogue price at the IEC Webstore [www.iec.ch](http://www.iec.ch). To purchase US IEC Standards, please contact [winnie.onziru@unbs.go.ug](mailto:winnie.onziru@unbs.go.ug)

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## FOOD AND AGRICULTURE STANDARDS

### 1. US EAS 1:2017, Wheat flour — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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 mixtures thereof intended for human consumption. It does not apply to wheat flour obtained from *Triticum durum* and fortified wheat flour. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 1:2013, Wheat flour — Specification (1<sup>st</sup> Edition), that has been technically revised*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

### 2. US EAS 2:2017, Maize grains — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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 (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition), that has been technically revised*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

### 3. US CAC/MRL 2-2015, Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) and Risk Management Recommendations (RMRs) for residues of veterinary drugs in foods

This Uganda Standard lists maximum residue limits (MRLs) and risk management recommendations (RMRs) for residues of veterinary drugs (RESIDUES) in foods.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

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

This Uganda Standard applies to canned salmon.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

### 5. US CAC/GL 3: 1989 (Revised in 2014), Guidelines for the Simple Evaluation of Dietary Exposure to Food Additives

This Uganda Standard provides a stepwise approach to estimation of the probable daily dietary exposure to food additives to check whether the Acceptable Daily Intake of a given food additive is potentially exceeded.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

### 6. US EAS 4:2013, Infant formula – Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for infant formula in liquid or powdered form intended for use, where necessary, as a substitute for human milk in meeting the normal nutritional requirements of infants. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 72:1981, Standards for infant formula*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

### 7. US EAS 5:2009, Refined white sugar – Specification

This Uganda Standard applies to refined white sugar, obtained by processing raw sugars, which is intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard, EAS 5:2009, and it cancels and replaces US 30:1993, Refined white sugar - Specification).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

### 8. 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*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

### 9. US 6:1993 Standard specification for methods of analysis for foods for infants and children

This Uganda Standard lays down the methods of analysis of infant formula, cereal-based foods for infants and children and canned baby foods.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**10. US CAC/RCP 6-1972, Code of Hygienic Practice for Tree Nuts**

This Uganda Standard provides basic hygienic requirements for orchards, farm processing (shelling and hulling), and/or commercial shelling or in-shell operations. It covers all tree nuts and tree nut products, including the blanched, diced, ground, and similar products, but does not include products where tree nuts are a minor ingredient.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**11. US EAS 8:2010, Raw cane sugar – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and test for raw sugar produced from sugarcane and intended for further processing to make it fit for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard, EAS 8:2010, and it cancels and replaces US 9:1993, Standard specification for raw sugar).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**12. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**13. US EAS 13: 2018, Packaged mineral waters — Specification (3<sup>rd</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Edition), which has been technically revised].*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**14. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**15. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**16. US EAS 14:2000 Specification for margarine**

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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**17. US EAS 16:2010, Plantation (mill) white sugar – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and testing for plantation or mill white sugar intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 29:1993, Standard specification for plantation (mill) white sugar, which has been revised).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**18. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 15,000**

**19. US 18:2004 Honey – Specification (Second edition)/ Corrigendum 1 2012-11-29**

This Uganda Standard applies to all honeys produced by honeybees and covers all styles of honey presentations

which are processed and ultimately intended for direct consumption. It also covers honey for industrial uses or as an ingredient in other foods, and honey which is packed for sale in bulk containers, which may be repacked into retail packs.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**20. 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*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**21. US CODEX/RCP 21:1979 Code of hygienic practice for foods for infants and children**

This Code of hygienic practice applies to all pre-packaged foods produced, represented or purported to be for special use of infants and/or children. It contains the minimum hygienic requirements for the handling (including production, preparation, processing, packaging, storage, transport, distribution and sale) of such food to ensure a safe, sound and wholesome product.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**22. US CAC/RCP 22-1979, Code of hygienic practice for groundnuts (peanuts)**

This Uganda Standard provides hygienic practices applicable to groundnuts, also known as peanuts, monkey nuts or earth nuts (*Arachis hypogaea* L.). It contains the minimum requirements of hygiene for farm handling, transportation, storage, in-shell operations and commercial shelling. It covers all types and forms of raw, dried groundnuts (peanuts) in-shell and shelled. (*This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX/RCP 22:1979, Code of hygienic practice for groundnuts (peanuts) which is being reissued*).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**23. US EAS 22:2006 Butter — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for butter intended for direct consumption or for further processing.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**24. US EAS 27:2006 UHT milk – Specification**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for UHT milk.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**25. US 28 EAS 39:2002 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**26. US 31:1999 Standard specification for jam (fruits preserves) and jellies/ Amend. 1 2012-11-29**

This Uganda Standard applies to a class of fruit spreads commonly known as jams and jellies which are prepared from single fruits or from two or more fruits.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**27. US 32:1999 Specifications for citrus marmalade**

This Uganda Standard applies to marmalade prepared from citrus fruit.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**28. 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*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**



**29. US EAS 33:2006 Yoghurt — Specification**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for yoghurt.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**30. US CAC/RCP 33-1985 (Revised in 2011), Code of hygienic practice for collecting, processing and marketing of natural mineral waters**

This Uganda Standard provides hygienic practices applicable to all packaged mineral waters offered for sale as food. It does not apply to natural mineral waters sold or used for other purposes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**31. US EAS 35:2012, Fortified food grade salt — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for fortified food grade salt: coarse salt, crushed salt and table salt intended for human consumption. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 203:2006, Edible salts — Specification which has been technically revised.)*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**32. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**33. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**34. US EAS 38:2014, 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**35. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**36. US 40:2000 Standard specification for papain powder**

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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**37. US 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**38. US CAC/RCP 42-1995 (Revised in 2014), Code of hygienic practice for spices and dried aromatic herbs (Second edition)**

This Uganda Standard covers the minimum requirements of hygiene for growing, harvesting and post-harvest practices (e.g. curing, bleaching, blanching, cutting, drying, cleaning, grading, packing, transportation and storage, including disinfestation and fumigation), processing establishment, processing technology and

practices (e.g. grinding, blending, freezing and freeze-drying, treatments to reduce the microbial load), packaging and storage of spices and dried aromatic herbs. *(This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX/RCP 42:1995, Code of hygienic practice for spices and dried aromatic herbs which has been technically revised)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

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

This Uganda Standard applies to canned pineapple.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

**40. 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. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 281:2006, Bread – Specification, which has been technically revised.)*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**41. US EAS 44:2017, Milled maize (corn) products — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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. Maize grits intended for brewing, manufacturing of starch and any other industrial use are not covered. *(This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 44:2011, Milled maize (corn) products — Specification (1<sup>st</sup> Edition), that has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

**42. US 45: 2019, General standard for food additives (7<sup>th</sup> 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 (6<sup>th</sup> Edition), which has been technically revised].*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000**

**43. US CAC RCP 45: 1997, Code of Practice for the Reduction of Aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub> in Raw Materials and Supplemental Feeding stuffs For Milk Producing Animals**

This Uganda Standard provides recommended practices for the reduction of Aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub> in raw materials and supplemental feeding stuffs for milk producing animals to reduce the risk of exposure to Aflatoxin M<sub>1</sub> from milk and milk products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000**

**44. US EAS 46:2017, Dry beans — Specification (3<sup>rd</sup> 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 (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition), that has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000**

**45. US 47:2011, Carbonated and non-carbonated soft drinks – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for carbonated and non-carbonated soft drinks which may be concentrated (solid or liquid) or ready to drink. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 47:1999, Carbonated and non-carbonated soft drinks – Specification and US 48:2003, Imitation soft drinks – Specification which have been reviewed and combined in the current Uganda Standard.)*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000**

**46. US CAC/RCP 48-2001, Code of hygienic practice for bottled/package drinking waters (other than natural mineral waters)**

This Uganda Standard recommends general techniques for collecting, processing, packaging, storing, transporting, distributing, and offering for sale a variety of drinking waters (other than natural mineral water) for direct consumption.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**47. US 49:2000 Standard specification for mango chutney**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the specifications for mango chutney.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**48. US EAS 49:2006 Dried whole milk and skimmed milk powder — Specification**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for dried whole milk and dried skimmed milk made from cow milk.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**49. US CAC/GL 50-2004, General guidelines on sampling**

This Uganda Standard lays down general concepts on food sampling, applicable in any situation including statistical food control, for which certain sampling plans have been selected. These Food Sampling Guidelines are applicable for control at reception, and may not be applicable for control of end products and for process control during production.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 80,000**

**50. US 51-1:2000 Specification for mayonnaise - Part 1: Real mayonnaise/ Corrigendum 1 2012-11-29**

This part of the standard prescribes the specifications for real mayonnaise.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**51. US 51-2:2000 Specification for mayonnaise - Part 2: Low fat mayonnaise/ Corrigendum 1 2012-11-29**

This part of the standard prescribes the specifications for low fat mayonnaise.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**52. US EAS 51:2017, Wheat grains — Specification (3<sup>rd</sup> 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 (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition), that has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**53. US CAC/RCP 51: 2003 (Revised in 2016), Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Mycotoxin Contamination in Cereals (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard provides general guidelines for the prevention and reduction of mycotoxin contamination in cereals by application of recommended practices based on good agricultural practices and good manufacturing practices. *[This standard cancels and replaces US CAC/RCP 51-2003 (Revised in 2014), Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of mycotoxin contamination in cereals (Second Edition), which has been technically revised].*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**54. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 15,000**

**55. US CAC/RCP 52:2003, Code of practice for fish and fishery products**

This Code of practice applies to the growing, harvesting, handling, production, processing, storage, transportation and retail of fish, shellfish and aquatic invertebrates and

products thereof from marine and freshwater sources that are intended for human consumption. This Code also deals with the distribution and retail display of fish and fishery products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 110,000**

**56. US CAC/RCP 53:2003, Code of hygienic practice for fresh fruits and vegetables**

This code of practice covers general hygienic practices for the primary production and packing of fresh fruits and vegetables cultivated for human consumption in order to produce a safe and wholesome product: particularly for those intended to be consumed raw.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 60,000**

**57. US CAC/RCP 54:2004, Code of practice on good animal feeding**

This Uganda Standard is to establish a feed safety system for food producing animals which covers the whole food chain, taking into account relevant aspects of animal health and the environment in order to minimize risks to consumers' health. This Code applies in addition to the principles of food hygiene already established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission, taking into account the special aspects of animal feeding.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**58. US CODEX/RCP 55:2004 Code of Practice for the prevention and reduction of aflatoxin contamination in peanuts**

This Code of Practice provides guidance for those producing and handling peanuts for human consumption.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 60,000**

**59. US EAS 57-1:2000 Groundnuts (peanuts) - Specification - Part 1: Raw groundnuts for table use and for oil milling**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements, grading and methods of test for shelled groundnut kernels. This Part I of the standard shall apply to shelled groundnuts for table use, for oil milling and for making peanut butter.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**60. US EAS 57-2:2000 Groundnuts (peanuts) - Specification - Part 2: Roasted groundnuts**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements for roasted groundnuts (*Arachis hypogaea*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**61. US CAC/RCP 58-2005, Code of hygienic practice for meat**

The Uganda Standard covers hygiene provisions for raw meat, meat preparations and manufactured meat from the time of live animal production up to the point of retail sale. It further develops General Principles of Food Hygiene in respect of these products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 60,000**

**62. US CAC/RCP 59-2005 (Revision in 2010), Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of aflatoxin contamination in Tree Nuts**

This Uganda Standard provides general principles for the reduction of aflatoxins in tree nuts and applies to all varieties of tree nuts of commercial and international concern, including almonds (*Prunus amygdalus*), Brazil nuts (*Bertholletia excelsa*), cashews (*Anacardium occidentale*), hazel nuts (*Corylus* spp.), macadamia nuts (*Macadamia* spp.), pecans (*Carya* spp.), pine nuts (*Pinus* spp.), chestnuts (*Castanea* spp.), pistachio nuts (*Pistacia* spp.) and walnuts (*Juglans* spp.).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**63. US EAS 60:2013, Peanut butter – Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

- 64. US CODEX STAN 60:1981, Standard for canned raspberries**  
This Uganda standard applies to canned raspberries.  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000**
- 65. US CAC/GL 61-2007, Guidelines on the application of general principles of food hygiene to the control of *Listeria monocytogenes* in foods**  
This Uganda Standard provides guidelines and control measures that can be used to minimize and/or prevent the contamination and/or the growth of *Listeria monocytogenes* in ready-to-eat foods throughout the food chain, from primary production through consumption.  
**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**
- 66. 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.  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000**
- 67. 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  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**
- 68. US EAS 62-1:2017, Fish handling and processing — Code of practice — Part 1: Fresh fish**  
This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the handling and processing of fresh fish intended for human consumption.  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000**
- 69. US 62:2011, Fruit juice drinks – Specification**  
This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for drinks containing fruit juice. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 62-1:2000, Specification for fruit drinks – Part 1: Fruit juice drinks and US 62-2:2000, Specification for fruit drinks – Part 2: Comminuted fruit drinks which have been revised and combined in the current Uganda Standard).  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000**
- 70. US CODEX STAN 62:1981, Standard for canned strawberries**  
This Uganda Standard applies to canned strawberries.  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000**
- 71. US EAS 63:2014, Beer — Specification**  
This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for beer. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 46:2001, Standard specification for beer, which has been technically revised*).  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**
- 72. US CAC/RCP 63-2007, Code of practice for prevention and reduction of ochratoxin A contamination in wine**  
This Uganda Standard lays down practices undertaken to prevent and reduce ochratoxin A contamination in wine from production and harvesting through processing and packaging.  
**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**
- 73. 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.  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000**
- 74. 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*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**75. 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*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**76. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**77. 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*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**78. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**79. US EAS 67:2006 Raw cow milk – Specification**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for raw cow milk.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**80. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**81. US CAC/RCP 68-2009, Code of practice for the reduction of contamination of food with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) from smoking and direct drying process**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on reduction of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) during commercial smoking, both direct and indirect, and direct drying process

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**82. US EAS 68-2-1:2006 Milk and milk products — Methods for microbiological examination — Part 2-1: Enumeration of coliforms — Colony count technique at 30 °C**

This part of US EAS 68 describes a method for determining the number of Coliform bacteria in milk and milk products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**83. US EAS 68-2-2:2006 Milk and milk products — Methods of microbiological examination — Part 2-2:**

**Enumeration of coliforms — Most probable number technique at 30 °C**

This part of US EAS 68 specifies a method for the enumeration of coliforms by means of the culture technique involving a liquid medium, and calculation of the most probable number (MPN) after incubation at 30 °C.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**84. US EAS 68-4:2006 Milk and milk products — Methods of microbiological examination — Part 4:Swab test**

This part of US EAS 68 deals with the test intended for checking sanitization of the surface of containers and equipment with which milk and milk products can come into direct contact.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**85. US EAS 69:2006 Pasteurized milk — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling for pasteurised liquid milk offered for sale and intended for human consumption.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**86. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**87. US EAS 70:2006 Dairy ices and dairy ice creams — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and sampling and methods of test for dairy ices and dairy ice cream

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**88. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**89. US EAS 72:2013, Processed cereal-based foods for infants and young children – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for processed cereal-based foods intended for feeding infants as a complementary food generally from the age of six months onwards, taking into account infants' individual nutritional requirements, and for feeding young children as part of a progressively diversified diet. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 74:1981, Standard for processed cereal-based foods for infants and young children*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**90. US CAC/RCP 72:2013, Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of Ochratoxin A contamination in cocoa**

This Code of practice provides guidance for the prevention and reduction of Ochratoxin A contamination by producing and handling cocoa beans for human consumption.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**91. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**92. US CAC/RCP 73:2013, Code of practice for reduction of Hydrocyanic Acid (HCN) in cassava and cassava products**

This Code of practice provides guidance on how to produce cassava products with safe concentrations of residual cyanogenic compounds.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000**

**93. US CAC/RCP 75-2015, Code of practice for low-moisture foods**

This Uganda Standard covers good manufacturing practices (GMPs) and good hygiene practices (GHPs) for the manufacturing of low-moisture foods for human consumption. This Code applies to, dried fruits and vegetables (e.g. desiccated coconut), cereal-based products (e.g. breakfast cereals), peanut and other nut butters, dry protein products (e.g. dried dairy products and soy protein), confections (e.g. chocolate and cocoa), snacks (e.g. spice-seasoned chips/crisps), tree nuts, seeds for consumption (e.g. sesame seeds and sesame seed paste), spices and dried aromatic herbs, and specialized lipid based nutritional products for the treatment of moderate and severely acute malnutrition.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000**

**94. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

**95. US EAS 76:2000 Tomato products - Test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of test for tomato concentrates, modified tomato products, tomato juice and canned tomatoes

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000**

**96. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000**

**97. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000**

**98. US CAC/RCP 77: 2017, Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Arsenic Contamination in Rice**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the prevention and reduction of arsenic contamination in rice based on source directed measures and good agricultural practices. It also provides guidance on monitoring and risk communication.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 10,000**

**99. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000**



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

This Uganda Standard applies to canned fruit cocktail.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**101. US EAS 81-1:2006 Milk powders — Methods of analysis — Part 1: Determination of ash and alkalinity**

This part of US EAS 81 specifies a method for the determination of ash and alkalinity together with guidance for sample preparation.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**102. US EAS 81—7:2006 Milk powders - Assessment of heat class - Heat-number reference method**

This part of US EAS 81 specifies the reference method, based on the determination of heat number, for assessing the heat class of dried whole milk, dried partly skimmed milk and dried skimmed milk. The method is also applicable to all types of instant dried milk.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**103. 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*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**104. US CODEX STAN 86:1981, Standard for cocoa butter**

This Uganda Standard applies exclusively to cocoa butter used as an ingredient in the manufacture of chocolate and chocolate products.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 10,000**

**105. US EAS 87:2006 Sweetened condensed milk — Specification**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for sweetened condensed milk.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**106. US CAC/GL 87-2016, Guidelines for the control of non typhoidal Salmonella spp. in beef and pork meat**

This Uganda Standard is applicable to all non typhoidal Salmonella that may contaminate beef and pork meat and cause foodborne disease. The primary focus is to provide information on practices that may be used to prevent, reduce, or eliminate nontyphoidal Salmonella in fresh beef and pork meat. Other measures, in addition to those described here, may be needed to control Salmonella in offal. These guidelines in conjunction with the relevant OIE standards can apply from primary production to consumption for beef and pork meat produced in commercial production systems.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 45,000**

**107. US CAC/GL 88—2016, Guidelines on the application of general principles of food hygiene to the control of foodborne parasites**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the control of foodborne parasites in all foods from primary production through consumption.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**108. US CODEX STAN 88-1981(Revised in 2015), Standard for corned beef**

This Uganda Standard applies to canned beef products designated as "Corned Beef" and sold in hermetically sealed containers which have been heat treated after sealing to such an extent that the product is shelf-stable. (This standard cancels and replaces US 36 CS 88:1993, Standard specification for canned corned beef which has been technically revised)

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**109. US EAS 89:2017, Millet flour — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Edition), that has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**110. 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)

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**111. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**112. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**113. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**114. US EAS 95:2017, Sorghum flour – Specification (2<sup>nd</sup>  
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 (1<sup>st</sup> Edition), that has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**115. US EAS 95:2011, Sorghum flour – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for sorghum flour for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 95:2011). This US cancels and replaces US 342; 2001, Specification for sorghum flour; which has been technical revised and harmonized as an East African Standard.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**116. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**117. US CODEX STAN 96:1981 (Revision:2015),  
Standard for cooked cured ham (2nd edition)**

This Uganda Standard applies to products designated as "Cooked Ham" packaged in any suitable packaging material. It does not apply to cooked ham 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 96:1981 (Revision 1991), Standard for cooked cured ham, which has been technically revised].*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**118. US 97/ISO 13690 Method for sampling of cereals (as grain)**

This Uganda Standard specifies conditions relating to the sampling for assessment of quality of cereals.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**119. US EAS 97:1999, Fishmeal — Specification**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements for fishmeal for use in compounding livestock feeds

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**120. 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].*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**121. US EAS 98:1999 Curry powder – Specification**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for curry powder, which is used as a flavouring material in the preparation of foods.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**122. 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].*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

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

This Uganda Standard applies to canned tropical fruit salad.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**124. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**125. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**126. US EAS 104:2014, Alcoholic beverages — Methods of sampling and test**

This Uganda Standard prescribes methods of sampling and test for alcoholic beverages.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**127. US EAS 105:1999, Roasted coffee beans and roasted ground coffee – Specification**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for roasted coffee beans and roasted ground coffee. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 105:1999)

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**128. US CODEX STAN 105:1981, Standard for cocoa powders (cocoas) and dry mixtures of cocoa and sugars**

This Uganda Standard applies to cocoa powders (cocoas) and dry mixtures of cocoa and sugars intended for direct consumption.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**129. US EAS 106:2000, Coffee and its products – Glossary of terms**

This Uganda Standard provides and defines the most commonly used terms relating to coffee and its products in the coffee industry. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 106:2000)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**130. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**131. US EAS 109:2018, Potable spirit — Specification (3<sup>rd</sup> 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*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**132. US 110:1999 Sodium chloride for industrial use – Determination of cadmium content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the loss of mass at 110°C (conventional moisture) of sodium chloride.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**133. 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 re-packing, if required. It does not apply to the product when indicated as intended for further processing or for other industrial purposes.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**134. US 111:1999 Sodium chloride for industrial use - Determination of copper content**

This Uganda Standard describes a photometric method, using zinc dibenzylthiocarbamate for the determination of copper in sodium chloride.. The method is applicable to products having copper contents equal to or greater than 0.01 mg/kg.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**135. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**136. US 112:1999 Sodium chloride - Determination of lead content**

This Uganda Standard describes a flame atomic absorption spectrometric (AAS) method for the determination of total lead in sodium chloride.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**137. 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. *gemmifera* (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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**138. US 113:1999 Sodium chloride - Determination of mercury content**

This Uganda Standard describes a cold vapour atomic, absorption spectrometric method for the determination of total mercury in sodium chloride. The method is applicable to products having mercury contents greater than 0.02 mg of mercury per kilogram of sodium chloride

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**139. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**140. US 114:1999 Sodium chloride - Determination of pH and total alkalinity**

This Uganda Standard specifies a potentiometric method for the measurement of the pH of a sodium chloride solution, of concentration 100 g/L, and for the determination of total alkalinity. The method is applicable to products of total alkalinity content, expressed as Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, of lower than 1000mg/kg.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**141. US 115:1999 Sodium chloride - Determination of iron content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a photometric method, using 1,10-phenanthroline, for the determination of iron in sodium chloride. The method is applicable to products having iron contents equal to or greater than 1 mg/kg

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

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

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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**143. US 116:1999 Sodium chloride - Determination of anti-caking additives content of salt**

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of water-soluble hexacyanoferrate (II) (anti-caking additives) in salt for food use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**144. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**145. US EAS 128:2017, Milled rice – Specification (3<sup>rd</sup> 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 (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition), that has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**146. US 129:1999 Code of Practice for the handling, processing, storage, and placing on the market of fish and fishery products**

This Code of Practice for the handling, processing, storage, and placing on the market of fish and fishery products lays down the health conditions for the production and placing on the market of fish and fishery products for human consumption.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 45,000**

**147. US 130: 2017, Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) based Food Safety Systems — Requirements (2nd Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for operational Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) based food safety systems which ensure the safety of foodstuffs during production, preparation, processing, manufacturing, packaging, storage, transportation, distribution and handling, or facilities offering food for sale and/or supply. The standard lays down the requirements for food business companies, processes, and their resultant products to be HACCP certified. *[This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 130: 1999, General requirements for establishing a Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points — (HACCP) Programme for Food Processing Establishments, which has been technically revised].*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**148. US 131:1999 Fish and fishery products – Determination of the concentration of Total Volatile Basic Nitrogen (TVBN)**

This Uganda Standard describes a reference procedure for identifying the Nitrogen concentration of volatile nitrogenous bases (Total-Volatile Base-N: TVB-N) in fish and fish products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 45,000**

**149. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**150. US EAS 138:2014, Still table wine — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for still table wine prepared from fruits. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 210:2000/EAS 138, Specification for still table wine, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**151. US EAS 139:2018, Fortified wine — Specification (3<sup>rd</sup> 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**152. US EAS 140:2018, Sparkling wine — Specification (3<sup>rd</sup> 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**153. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**154. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**155. US EAS 141:2018, Whisky — Specification (3<sup>rd</sup> 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**156. US EAS 142:2018, Vodka — Specification (3<sup>rd</sup> 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**157. US EAS 143:2018, Brandy — Specification (3<sup>rd</sup> 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**158. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**159. US EAS 144:2018, Neutral spirit — Specification (3<sup>rd</sup> 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**160. US EAS 145:2018, Gin — Specification (3<sup>rd</sup> 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).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

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

This Uganda Standard applies to canned chestnuts and chestnut puree.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**162. US EAS 146:2018, Rum — Specification (3<sup>rd</sup> 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**163. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**164. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**165. 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.)

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

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

This Uganda Standard applies to canned mangoes.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**167. US EAS 160:2006 Milk and dried milk, butter milk and butter milk powder, whey and whey powder — Determination of phosphatase activity**

This Uganda Standard specifies a screening method for the detection of the phosphatase activity in cow's milk and dried milk, buttermilk and buttermilk powder, and whey and whey powder.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**168. US 163: 2019, Milk and milk products — Hygiene requirements (2<sup>nd</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Edition) which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 45,000**

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

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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**170. US 168:2006 Edible oils and fats - Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the specification for edible fats and oils intended for human consumption. It does not apply to any fat or oil, which is a subject of specific Uganda Standard designated by specific name.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**171. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**172. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**



**173. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**174. US 175:2000 Standard specification for edible sesame oil**

This Uganda Standard applies to edible oil derived from sesame seeds. The standard does not apply to sesame oil subject to further processing in order to render it suitable for human consumption

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**175. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**176. US CODEX STAN 179:1991 General standard for vegetable juices**

This Uganda Standard applies to all vegetable juices. It does not apply to vegetable juices for which specific Commodity Standards exist.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**177. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**178. US CODEX STAN 183:1993, Standard for papaya**

This Uganda Standard applies to fruits of commercial varieties of papayas grown from *Carica papaya* L., of the *Caricaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Papayas for industrial processing are excluded.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**179. US CODEX STAN 185:1993, Standard for nopal**

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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**180. 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. lindheimeiri*, of the *Cactaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Prickly pears for industrial processing are excluded

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**181. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**182. US 190:2000 EAS 101:2000 Foodstuffs – Method for determination of arsenic**

This standard prescribes methods for determination of arsenic. Modified Gutzeit method of test for arsenic shall be employed in cases, where arsenic content is not needed and only knowledge of limit is desired. In cases where the actual arsenic content is to be determined,

silver diethyldithiocarbamate method shall be followed. The method is applicable to quantities of arsenic (As) greater than 1 µg

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**183. US CODEX STAN 196:1995, Standard for litchi**

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial varieties (cultivars) of litchi 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**184. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**185. US CODEX STAN 204:1997, Standard for mangosteens**

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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**186. US CODEX STAN 206:1999 General standard for use of dairy terms**

This Uganda Standard applies to the use of dairy terms in relation to foods to be offered to the consumer or for further processing.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**187. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**188. US 212-1:2000/EAS 147-1 Vinegar - Specification**

**Part 1: Vinegar from natural sources**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements methods of sampling and test for vinegar derived by fermentation from suitable materials of agricultural or surcultural origin

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**189. US 212-2:2000/EAS 147-2 Vinegar - Specification**

**Part 2: Vinegar from artificial sources**

This specification applies to artificial vinegar produced from glacial acetic acid and water with or without caramel as a colouring matter and intended for use as a condiment

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**190. US CODEX STAN 213:1999, Standard for limes**

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial varieties of limes grown from *Citrus latifolia* Tanaka, of the *Rutaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Limes for industrial processing are excluded

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**191. US CODEX STAN 214:1999, Standard for pummelos (citrus grandi)**

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial varieties of pummelos grown from *Citrus grandis* (L.) Osbeck (syn. *C. maxima* Merr.), of the *Rutaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Pummelos for industrial processing are excluded

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**192. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**193. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000**

**194. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

**195. US 217-1/EAS 217-1:2001 Methods for microbiological examination of foods – Part 1: General procedures and techniques**

This Uganda Standard on methods for microbiological examination of foods provides the general laboratory procedures and techniques for the microbiological examination of foods.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**196. US 217-5/EAS 217-5:2001 Methods for microbiological examination of foods – Part 5: Enumeration of coagulase-positive Staphylococci**

This Uganda Standard describes the reference procedure for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci in foods.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**197. US 217-6/EAS 217-6:2001 Methods for microbiological examination of foods – Part 6: Examination for Salmonella Spp**

This Uganda Standard method describes the reference procedure for the detection of Salmonella in foods.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**198. US 217-7/EAS 217-7:2001 Methods for microbiological examination of foods – Part 7:**

**Examination for Clostridium Botulinum and Clostridium Botulinum toxin**

This Uganda Standard method describes the reference procedure for the detection and confirmation of Clostridium botulinum and its toxins in food and culture supernatants.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**199. US 217-8/EAS 217-8:2001 Methods for microbiological examination of foods – Part 8: Enumeration of Yeast and Moulds in Foods**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the method of enumerating viable yeasts and moulds in food products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**200. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

**201. US CODEX STAN 219:1999, Standard for grapefruits (*Citrus paradisi*)**

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial varieties of grapefruits grown from *Citrus paradisi* Macfad., of the *Rutaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Grapefruits for industrial processing are excluded.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

**202. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

**203. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**204. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**205. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**206. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**207. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**208. US EAS 230:2001, Maize bran as livestock feed —  
Specification**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements for maize bran as a livestock feed.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**209. US EAS 231:2001, Bone meal for compounding  
animal feeds— Specification**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements for bone meal used as a mineral supplement in animal feeds.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**210. US EAS 232: 2001, Maize gluten feed —  
Specification**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements for maize gluten feed used for livestock feeding.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**211. US EAS 233: 2001, Ostrich feed — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for ostrich feed.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**212. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**213. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

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

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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**215. US CODEX STAN 243:2003 Standard for fermented milks**

This Uganda Standard applies to fermented milks, that is fermented milk including, Heat Treated Fermented Milks, Concentrated Fermented Milks and composite milk products based on these products, for direct consumption or further processing

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**216. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**217. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**218. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**219. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**220. US ISO 257:2004, Pesticides and other agrochemicals — Principles for the selection of common names**

This Uganda Standard gives principles for creating common names for pesticides and other agrochemicals. These principles are defined for the guidance of proposers of such common names.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 60,000**

**221. US CODEX STAN 260:2007, Standard for pickled fruits and vegetables**

This Uganda Standard applies to pickled fruits and vegetables 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**222. US CODEX STAN 262-2006 (Revision in 2013), Standard for Mozzarella**

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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**223. US CODEX STAN 263-1966 (Revision in 2013), Standard for Cheddar**

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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**224. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**225. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**226. US CODEX STAN 266-1966 (Revision in 2013),  
Standard for Gouda**

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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**227. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**228. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**229. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

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

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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**231. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**232. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**233. US CODEX STAN 273-1968 (Revision 2010),  
Cottage cheese**

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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**234. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**235. US CODEX STAN 275-1973 (Revision in 2010),  
Standard for Cream Cheese**

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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**236. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**237. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**238. US 277:2017, General standard for the labelling of  
food additives when sold as such (2<sup>nd</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Edition) which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**239. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**240. US 282:2000/EAS 41- 0 Fruit, vegetables and derived products – Sampling and test methods – General**

This standard specifies a method of sampling fruits, vegetables and their products, forming the subject of international trade, with a view to determining the quality or particular characteristics of the goods

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**241. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**242. US EAS 284:2013, Pearl millet grains – Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**243. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**244. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**245. 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)*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**246. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**247. US 292:2002 Specification for Black tea**

This Uganda standard specifies the parts of a named plant that are suitable for making black tea for consumption as a beverage and chemical requirements for black tea that are used to indicate that tea from that source has been produced in accordance with good production practice.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**248. US EAS 297:2013, Edible soya bean oil – Specification**

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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**249. US EAS 299:2013, Edible sunflower oil – Specification**

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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**250. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**251. US EAS 301:2013, Edible palm oil – Specification**

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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**252. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**253. US 303:2002 Glossary of terms used in tea trade**

This standard lists terms used in tea industry and provides their definitions in relation to the technicalities of processing and assessment of tea for the market.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**254. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**255. US EAS 304:2013, Edible corn oil – Specification**

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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**256. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**257. US 314-1:2001/EAS 216-1 Ethanol for Industrial use - Methods of test - Part 1: General**

This part of the standard gives general instructions relating to methods of test for ethanol for industries use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**258. US 314-2:2001/EAS 216-2 Ethanol for Industrial use - Methods of test - Part 2: Detection of alkalinity or determination of acidity to phenolphthalein**

This part of the standard describes a method for the detection of alkalinity and, if appropriate, the subsequent determination of acidity of ethanol for industrial use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**259. US 314-3/EAS 216-3 Ethanol for Industrial use - Methods of test Part 3: Estimation of content of carbonyl compounds present in small amounts - Photometric method**

This part of the standard specifies a photometric method for estimation of the content of carbonyl compounds present in small amounts in ethanol for industrial use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**260. US 314-4:2001/EAS 216-4 Ethanol for Industrial use - Methods of test Part 4: Estimation of content**

**of carbonyl compounds present in moderate amounts - Titrimetric method**

This part of the standard specifies the titrimetric method for estimation of the content of carbonyl compounds present in moderate amounts in ethanol for industrial use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**261. US 314-5:2001/EAS 216-5 Ethanol for Industrial use - Methods of test Part 5: Determination of aldehydes Content – Visual calorimetric method**

This part of the standard specifies a visual calorimetric method for the determination of the aldehydes content for industrial use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**262. US 314-6:2001/EAS 216-6 Ethanol for Industrial use - Methods of test Part 6: Test for miscibility with water**

This part of the standard specifies a test for miscibility with water of ethanol for industrial use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**263. US 314-7:2001/EAS 216-7 Ethanol for Industrial use - Methods of test Part 7: Determination of methanol content [Methanol content between 0.01% to 0.02% (v/v)] - photometric method**

This part of the standard describes a photometric method for the determination of the methanol content of ethanol for industrial use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**264. US 314-8:2001/EAS 216-8 Ethanol for Industrial use - Methods of test Part 8: Determination of methanol content [Methanol contents between 0.10% and 1.50% (v/v) - Visual Calorimetric method**

This part of the standard specifies a visual calorimetric method for the determination of the methanol content for industrial use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**265. US 314-9:2001/EAS 216-9 Ethanol for Industrial use - Methods of test Part 9: Determination of esters content – Titrimetric method after saponification**

This part of the standard describes a titrimetric method, after saponification, for the determination of the esters content of ethanol for industrial use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**266. US 314-10:2001/EAS 216-10 Ethanol for Industrial use - Methods of test Part 10: Estimation of hydrocarbons content – Distillation method**

This part of the standard specifies a distillation method for estimating the hydrocarbon content of ethanol for industrial use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**267. US 314-11:2001/EAS 216-11 Ethanol for Industrial use - Methods of test Part 11: Test for detection of furfural**

This part of the standard specifies a test method for checking whether or not furfural is present in ethanol for industrial use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**268. US 314-12:2001/EAS 216-12 Ethanol for Industrial use - Methods of test Part 12: determination of permanganate time**

This part of the standard specifies a method for the determination of the permanganate time of ethanol for industrial use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**269. US 316:2001/EAS 214 Volatile organic liquids for industrial use - Determination of dry residue after evaporation on a water bath - General method**

This standard specifies a general method for the determinations of dry residue, after evaporation on a water bath, of volatile organic liquids for industrial use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**270. US 317:2001/EAS 213 Liquid chemical products for industrial use - Determination of absolute density at 20 °C**

This standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the density, at 20 °C of liquid chemical products for industrial use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**271. US 318:2001/EAS 212 Determination of Lead Content - Flameless atomic absorption spectrometric method**

This standard specifies a flameless atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the lead content of fruits and vegetables and derived products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**272. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000**

**273. US EAS 320:2006 Code of hygiene for transportation of edible fats and oils in bulk**

This Code of Practice applies to the handling, storage and transport of all crude or processed edible oils and fats in bulk.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000**

**274. 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.

**STATUS: COMPLULSORY PRICE: 40,000**

**275. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**276. US 330:2001 Cereals, pulses and other food grains – Nomenclature**

This Uganda Standard lists the botanical names of the main species of cereals (section one); pulses (section two); and other food grains (section three).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**277. US 331:2001 Cereals – Vocabulary**

This Uganda Standard gives a list of terms relating to cereals and their definitions, in English.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**278. US EAS 331:2013, Green grams – Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for the dry whole grains of the green gram of the cultivar *Vigna radiata* intended for direct human consumption. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 331:2011, Green grams – Specification, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**279. US 334: 2001 Barley grains-specification**

This Uganda Standard applies to kernels of cultivated barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) intended for processing for human consumption. It does not apply to hull-less barley or black barley.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**280. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**281. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**282. US 351:2001 Sorghum – Determination of tannin content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a universal method for the determination of tannin content in sorghum grains. It is not specific for one single type of polyphenols. Its usefulness, meanwhile, is justified by the good negative correlation observed between the metabolizable energy of sorghum grain, measured using animal experiments on cocks, and the results obtained using this method.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**283. US EAS 352:2014, Chewing gum and bubble gum – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and testing for chewing gum and bubble gum *(This standard cancels and replaces US 419:2002, Specification for chewing gum and bubble gum which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**284. US EAS 353:2004, Wheat bran for animal feeds — Specification**

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements for wheat bran for use as animal feedstuff and or ingredient for compounding animal feeds.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**285. US 365:2002 Specification for powdered (icing) sugar**

This standard applies to white powdered sugar intended for use in toppings, icings and other sugar content bakery products.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

**286. US 367 Milled cereal products – Methods of test (General methods)**

This Uganda Standard prescribes methods of test for milled cereal products. It does cover tests for which the method is the subject of another Uganda Standard.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**287. US 368:2001 Rice - Determination of extraneous matter, broken kernels, defective kernels and other kinds of rice**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of extraneous matter, broken kernels, defective kernels and other kinds of rice. It is applicable to husked rice, milled rice and parboiled rice

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**288. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

**289. US 420:2002 Specification for Toffee**

This standard prescribes requirements and methods of sampling and test for toffee.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

**290. US 422:2002 Glossary of terms used in confectionery**

This standard defines the various terms frequently used in industries concerned with the confectionery trade.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000**

**291. US 446:2002 Oil-seed cakes for compounding livestock feed –Specification**

This standard specifies requirements for oil-seed cakes used as livestock feed stuffs.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

**292. US EAS 456:2007 Organic products standard**

This standard provides requirements for organic production. It covers plant production, animal husbandry, bee-keeping, the collection of wild products, and the processing and labelling of the products there from. It does not cover procedures for verification such as inspection or certification of products.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000**

**293. US 472:2002 Specification for durum wheat semolina**

This standard applies to durum wheat semolina 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

**294. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

**295. US ISO 520:2010, Cereals and pulses -- Determination of the mass of 1000 grains**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the mass of 1 000 grains of cereals and pulses. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 409:2002, Cereals and pulses - Determination of mass of 1000 grains which has been technically revised.)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**296. US ISO 542:1990 Oilseeds – Sampling**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of sampling oilseeds.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**297. US 568 Packaging for the international transport of fresh fruits or refrigerated fruits and vegetables – Recommendations**

This standard lays down the recommendations on the dimensions and mechanical strength characteristics of rectangular packaging usable on one or both types of standardized pallets (800 x 1200 and 1000 x 1200 mm), together with the tests to be passed. This standard applies to single use packaging, whatever the nature of the constituent material or materials (woods, paperboard, plastics materials), used for the dispatch or storage of fruit or vegetables. It also applies to cold storage or long-term storage. It excludes long distance transport by sea.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**298. US 569:2005 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**299. US 570:2006 Code of hygienic practice for dried fruits**

This code of practice applies to all fruits that have been dried by natural or artificial means or a combination of both. The fruit is dried to the extent that the greater part of the moisture has been removed, and in addition the fruit may be subjected to a safe and appropriate treatment in preparation and packing, to permit marketing in normal trade channels.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**300. US 571:2019, Baking powder — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for baking powder. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 571: 2006, Baking powder — Specification (1<sup>st</sup> Edition), that has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**301. US 572:2017, Sodium bicarbonate — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Edition) which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**302. US ISO 605:1991, Pulses — Determination of impurities, size, foreign odours, insects, and species and variety — Test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods not given in other Uganda Standards for testing pulses which have not been processed and which are intended for human consumption or for animal feeding stuffs. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 280:2001/ISO 605, Pulses – Determination of impurities, size, foreign odours, insects, and species and variety – Test methods, which has been renumbered).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**303. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**304. US 616:2006 Sunflower seeds – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for sunflower seeds (*Helianthus annuus* L.) for direct human consumption or for further processing into edible products i.e., ready for its intended use as human food,

presented in packaged form or sold loose from the package directly to the consumer. It does not apply to sunflower seeds for planting purposes.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**305. US 617: 2006 Specification for edible palm olein**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for palm olein for direct human consumption or for further processing into edible products i.e., ready for its intended use as human food, presented in packaged form or sold directly to the consumer.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**306. US 635:2006 Code of hygiene practice for oilseeds handling and milling**

This code of practice lays down the requirements for handling, storage, milling of vegetable oil seeds and subsequent handling of oil.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**307. US 636:2006 Specification for edible palm stearin**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for palm stearin for direct human consumption or for further processing into edible products i.e., ready for its intended use as human food, presented in packaged form or sold directly to the consumer.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**308. US 640:2006 Code of practice for production, handling and processing of solar dried fruits**

This code of practice applies to all fruits that have been dried by natural or artificial means or a combination of both. This code does not apply to fruits commonly known as "dehydrated fruits" with moisture content not exceeding 5 %.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**309. US 641:2006 Code of practice for apiary management, handling and processing of bee products**

This code of practice applies to apiary management operations like siting and maintenance of hives and

harvesting and processing of bee products. This code of practice does not cover specifications of products like honey, wax, and hives among others.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**310. US 642:2006 Olive oil – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for virgin olive oil, refined olive oil, refined olive-pomace oil, blends of refined olive oil and virgin olive oil and blends of refined olive-pomace oil and virgin olive oil for direct human consumption or for further processing into edible products i.e., ready for its intended use as human food, presented in packaged form or sold directly to the consumer.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**311. US ISO 658:2002 Oilseeds – Determination of content of impurities**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the impurities content in oilseeds used as primary industrial materials. It also defines the various categories of what are usually understood to be impurities.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**312. US ISO 659:2009, Oilseeds — Determination of oil content (Reference method) (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the hexane extract (or light petroleum extract), called the "oil content", of oilseeds used as industrial raw materials [*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 659:1998, Oilseeds — Determination of oil content (Reference method), 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, which has been technically revised.*]

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**313. US ISO 660:2009, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of acid value and acidity (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods (two titrimetric and one potentiometric) for the determination of the acidity in animal and vegetable fats and oils,

hereinafter referred to as fats. The acidity is expressed preferably as acid value, or alternatively as acidity calculated conventionally. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 179:2000/ISO 660, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Determination of acid value and acidity, which has been technically revised.)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**314. US ISO 661:2003, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Preparation of test sample**

This Uganda Standard specifies procedures for the preparation of a test sample from a laboratory sample of animal or vegetable fats and oils for the purpose of analysis. The method is not applicable to emulsified fats such as butter, margarine or mayonnaise. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 177:2000/ISO 661, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Preparation of test sample, which has been technically revised.)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**315. US ISO 662:1998, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of moisture and volatile matter content**

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination, by drying, of the moisture and volatile matter content of animal or vegetable fats and oils: method A, using a sand bath or hotplate; and method B, using a drying oven. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 183:2000/ISO 662, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of moisture and volatile matter content which has been published.)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**316. US ISO 663:2007, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of insoluble impurities content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the insoluble impurities content of animal and vegetable fats and oils. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 184:2000/ISO 663, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of*

*insoluble impurities content, which has been technically revised.)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**317. US ISO 665:2000 Oilseeds – Determination of moisture and volatile matter content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the moisture and volatile matter content of oilseeds.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**318. US ISO 676:1995, Spices and condiments — Botanical nomenclature**

This Uganda Standard gives a non-exhaustive list of the botanical names and common names in English and French of plan.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**319. US ISO 707:2008, Milk and milk products – Guidance on sampling (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on methods of sampling milk and milk products for microbiological, chemical, physical and sensory analysis, except for (semi)automated sampling. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 707:1997, Milk and milk products – Guidance on sampling, which has been technically revised.)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**320. US ISO 711:1985, Cereals and cereal products — Determination of moisture content (Basic reference method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the basic reference method for the determination of the moisture content of cereals and cereal products. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 353:2001/ISO 711:1985, Cereals and cereal products – Determination of moisture content (Basic reference method), which has been renumbered.)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**321. US ISO 712:2009, Cereals and cereal products --  
Determination of moisture content -- Reference  
method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a routine reference method for the determination of the moisture content of cereals and cereal products. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 98/ISO 712, Cereals and cereal products - Determination of moisture content - Routine reference method which has been technically revised.)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**322. US ISO 729:1988 Oilseeds – Determination of  
acidity of oils**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the acidity of oils in oilseeds. The acidity is expressed by preference, as an acid value or alternatively as conventionally calculated acidity.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**323. US 733:2019, Handling and transportation of  
slaughter animals — Requirements (2<sup>nd</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Edition), that has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**324. US 734:2019, Design and operation of abattoirs and  
slaughterhouses — Requirements (2<sup>nd</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Edition), that has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**325. US 736:2019, Hygienic requirements for butcheries  
(2<sup>nd</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Edition) that has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**326. US 737:2019, Production of packaged meat products  
(processed) — Hygienic requirements (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the production of packaged meat products processed in an established meat processing factory. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 737:2007, Requirements for hygiene in the production of packaged meat products (processed or manufactured) (1<sup>st</sup> Edition), that has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**327. US 738: 2019, General standard for contaminants  
and toxins in food and feed (6<sup>th</sup> 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 (5<sup>th</sup> Edition), which has been technically revised].*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 70,000**

**328. 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. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard, EAS 738:2010 and it cancels and replaces US 598:2007, Fresh cassava storage roots – Specification).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**329. US 739:2012, Sausages — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for sausages intended for use as food or as an ingredient in other foods.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**330. 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. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard, EAS 739:2010 and it cancels and replaces US 579:2007, Dried cassava chips – Specification).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**331. 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. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard, EAS 740:2010 and it cancels and replaces US 347:2007, Cassava flour – Specification).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**332. US EAS 741:2010, Cassava composite wheat flour – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for cassava-wheat composite. This standard does not apply to other composite flours from non-wheat sources which may be used in different products. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 599:2007, Cassava-wheat composite flour for baking – Specification, which has been revised).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**333. US EAS 742:2010, Food grade cassava starch – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for food grade cassava starch. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 597:2007, Food grade cassava starch – Specification, which has been revised).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**334. 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). (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 707:2007, Cassava crisps – Specification, which has been revised)

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**335. US EAS 744:2010, Cassava and cassava products – Determination of total cyanogens – Enzymatic assay method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of total cyanogens in cassava and cassava products. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 581:2007, Cassava and cassava products – Determination of total cyanogens – Enzymatic assay method, which has been revised).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**336. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**337. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**338. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

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

**Scope:** 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**340. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**341. US ISO 750:1998, Fruit and vegetable products – Determination of titratable acidity**

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the titratable acidity of fruit and vegetable products, a potentiometric reference method; and □ a routine method using a coloured indicator.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**342. US ISO 751:1998, Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of water-insoluble solids**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the content of water-insoluble solids in the edible parts of fruit and vegetable products

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**343. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**344. US EAS 754:2013, Chickpeas – Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**345. US EAS 755:2013, Cowpeas – Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**346. US EAS 756:2013, Pigeon peas – Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**347. US 756:2017, Urea fertilizer — Specification (2nd edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for Urea fertilizer. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 756:2007, Urea fertilizer grade — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**348. US EAS 757:2013, Sorghum grains – Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for sorghum grains of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench intended for human consumption,. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 757:2011, Sorghum – Specification, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**349. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**350. US EAS 758:2013, Finger millet grains – Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for finger millet grains of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Eleusine coracana* (L.) Gaertner intended for human consumption. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 758:2011, Finger*

*millet grains – Specification, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**351. US 758:2017, Calcium ammonium nitrate fertilizer — Specification (2nd edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for calcium ammonium nitrate (CAN) fertilizer. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 758:2007, Calcium ammonium nitrate fertilizer — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**352. US EAS 759:2013, Dry whole peas – Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**353. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**354. US EAS 760:2013, Lentils – Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**355. US ISO 760:1978, Determination of water — Karl Fischer method (General method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods suitable for the determination of free water or water of crystallization in most solid or liquid chemical products, both organic and inorganic. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 315: 2001/EAS 215: 2001, Determination of water — Karl Fischer method (General method) is being reissued).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**356. US 760:2017, Potassium chloride (muriate of potash) fertilizer — Specification (2nd edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for potassium chloride (muriate of potash) fertilizer. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 760:2007, Potassium chloride (muriate of potash) fertilizer grade — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**357. US EAS 761:2013, Dry split peas – Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**358. US EAS 762:2017, Dry soybeans — Specification (3<sup>rd</sup> 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 (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition), that has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**359. US ISO 762:2003, Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of mineral impurities content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the mineral impurities content (impurities generally originating from the soil) of fruit and vegetable products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**360. US ISO 763:2003, Fruit and Vegetable Products — Determination of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the hydrochloric-acid-insoluble ash yielded by fruit and vegetable products. The method serves for the determination of siliceous impurities, together with the silica endogenous to the plant.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**361. US EAS 763:2013, Faba beans – Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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 beans – Specification, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**362. US EAS 764:2013, Rough (Paddy) rice – Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**363. US ISO 765:2016, Pesticides considered not to require common names**

This Uganda Standard gives a list of certain pesticide chemicals with reasonably short and distinctive chemical names or trivial names already known, to which it is deemed unnecessary to assign recommended common names at present.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**364. US EAS 765:2013, Brown rice – Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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.)*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**365. US EAS 767:2012, Fortified wheat flour — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test 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 Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 561:2006, Fortified wheat flour – Specification which has been technically revised.)*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**366. US EAS 768:2012, Fortified milled maize products — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for fortified milled maize (corn) products namely: maize meal and maize flour from the grains of common maize (*Zea mays L.*) intended for human consumption. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 509:2006, Fortified milled maize products — Specification which has been technically revised.)*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**367. US EAS 769:2012, Fortified edible oils and fats — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for fortified edible oils and fats intended for human consumption. This standard is not applicable to margarine and like products where other specific standards exist. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 511:2006, Fortified edible fats and oils — Specification which has been technically revised.)*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**368. 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. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 510:2003, Specification for fortified sugar which has been technically revised.)*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**369. US EAS 771:2012, Fresh sweetpotato — Specification**

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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**370. US EAS 772:2012, Dried sweetpotato chips — Specification**

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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**371. US EAS 773:2012, Sweetpotato 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**372. US EAS 774:2012, Sweetpotato 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**373. US EAS 775:2012, Production and handling of fresh ware potato — Code of practice**

This Uganda Standard provides recommended practices for the production, storage, packaging and transportation of fresh ware potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) tubers intended for human consumption.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**374. US EAS 776:2012, Production and handling of fresh cassava — Code of practice**

This Uganda Standard provides recommended practices for the production, storage, packaging and transportation of fresh cassava intended for human consumption.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**375. US EAS 777:2012, Code of practice for reduction of acrylamide in potato products**

This Uganda Standard provides recommended practices for reducing the formation of acrylamide in potato products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**376. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**377. US 778:2019, Animal stock routes, check points and holding grounds — Requirements (2<sup>nd</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Edition), that has been technically revised.*)

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**378. US 779:2019, Transportation of meat and meat products — Requirements (2<sup>nd</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Edition), that has been technically revised.*)

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**379. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**380. US 780:2012, Powdered silver cyprinid (Mukene) — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for powdered silver cyprinid (mukene) of the species *Rastrineobola argentea*, intended for human consumption.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**381. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**382. US EAS 781:2012, Biscuits — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for biscuits intended for human consumption. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 556:2006, Biscuits — Specification, which has been technically revised.)*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**383. US EAS 782:2012, Composite flour – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for composite flour intended for human consumption. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 348:2001, Specification for composite flour which has been technically revised.)*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**384. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**385. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**386. US EAS 799:2014, Edible full fat soya flour — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for edible full fat soya flour for human consumption. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 349:2001, Specification for edible soy flour, which has been technically revised.)*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**387. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**388. 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.)*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**389. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**390. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**391. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**392. 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 labeling 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**393. US 806:2009, Poultry feeds — Specification**

This Uganda Standard prescribes specifications for the following poultry feeds: broiler starter feed; broilers finishing feed; chick and duck feed; poultry grower feed; turkey starter feed; layer feed; and breeders feed.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**394. US 807:2009, Cattle feeds — Specification**

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements for the cattle feeds, licks and concentrates; dry calf starter feed, calf feed, dairy feed, high energy protein beef feed, high energy urea beef feed, low urea lick, high urea lick and calf lick.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**395. US 808:2009, Dog feeds — Specification**

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements for the dog feeds.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**396. US 811:2009, Pig feeds — Specification**

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements for the following feeds: pig creep feed; pig growers feed; pig finishing feed; and pig breeders feed (sow and weaner feed).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

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

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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**398. US 813:2009, Rabbit feeds — Specification**

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements for rabbit feeds.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**399. US 814:2009, Fish feeds — Specification**

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements for fish feeds.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**400. US 815:2009, Cat feeds — Specification**

This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements for cat feeds.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**401. US 817: 2019, Milk fat products — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**402. US 818:2019, Fruit juices and nectars — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for fruits juices, nectars and concentrated fruit juices intended for direct human consumption or for further processing. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 818:2011, Fruit juice and nectars — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

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

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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**404. US EAS 819:2014, Molasses – Specification**

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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**405. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**406. US EAS 821:2014, 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**407. US EAS 822:2014, 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**408. US EAS 823:2014, 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**409. US EAS 824:2014, 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**410. US EAS 825:2014, 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**411. 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*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**412. US EAS 827:2015, Fresh and frozen whole fin fish — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for fresh and frozen whole fin fish.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**413. 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*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**414. US EAS 829:2015, Transport of live fish seeds for aquaculture purposes — Code of practice**

This Uganda Standard prescribes conditions for the handling and transportation of live fish seeds for aquaculture purposes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**415. US EAS 830:2015, Fresh fish sticks (fish fingers), fish portions and fish fillets — Breaded or in batter — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for frozen fish sticks (fish fingers), fish portions and fish fillets — breaded or in batter, intended for human consumption.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**416. US EAS 831:2015, Frozen fish fillets — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for frozen fish fillets intended for human consumption.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**417. US EAS 832:2015, Fish industry — Operational cleanliness and hygiene — Guidelines**

This Uganda Standard covers guidelines for operational cleanliness and hygiene in the fish industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**418. US EAS 833:2015, Processing and handling of dried fish and fish products — Code of practice**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for processing and handling of dried fish and fish products intended for human consumption.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**419. US EAS 834:2015, Processing and handling of salted fish and fish products — Code of practice**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for processing and handling of salted fish and fish products intended for human consumption.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**420. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**421. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**422. US 871:2011, Malted cereal beverages — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for malted cereal beverages.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**423. US 872:2011, Fermented (non-alcoholic) cereal beverages — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for fermented (non-alcoholic) cereal beverages.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**424. US EAS 872:2015, Frozen octopus — Specification**

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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**425. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**426. US ISO 873:1980, Peaches – Guide to cold storage**

This Uganda Standard describes methods for obtaining conditions for the successful cold storage of varieties of peaches (peaches, nectarines and clingstone peaches) obtained from *Prunus Persica* Sieb. and Zucc. immediately after picking until their use in the fresh state.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**427. US ISO 874:1980, Fresh fruits and vegetables — Sampling**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of sampling fresh fruits and vegetables, forming the subject of international trade, with a view to determining the quality or particular characteristics of the goods.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**428. US EAS 874:2017, Processing and handling of prawns and shrimp — Code of practice**

**Scope:** This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for processing and handling of prawns or shrimps intended for human consumption.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**429. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**430. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**431. US 876:2009, Chillies, whole and ground (powdered) — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for whole and ground (powdered) chillies [*Capsicum frutescens* L. *Capsicum annum* L.].

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**432. US 877: 2011, Dried fruits — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for tropical dried fruits and other fruits which have been suitably treated and which are offered for direct consumption or further processing.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**433. US 882: 2011, Fruit chips and crisps — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for fruits chips and crisps which have been suitably treated and which are offered for direct consumption or for further processing.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**434. US 889:2011, Dried vegetables and herbs for food use – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for dried vegetables and herbs which have been suitably treated and which are offered for direct consumption or use in food industry. This standard does not apply to vegetables and herbs for which specific standards have been declared.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**435. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**436. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**437. 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*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**438. 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*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**439. 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*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**440. 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*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**441. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**442. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**443. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000**

**444. 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 *Peurulus* intended for human consumption.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000**

**445. US EAS 898:2017, Processing and handling of smoked fish, smoke-flavoured fish, smoke-dried fish and smoked fish products — Code of practice**

This Standard provides guidelines for processing, handling and storing of smoked fish, smoke-flavoured fish, smoke-dried fish and smoked fish products intended for human consumption. This code of practice applies to all fish species.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000**

**446. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000**

**447. US EAS 900:2017, Cereals and pulses — Sampling**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the dynamic or static sampling, by manual or mechanical means, for assessment of compliance to East African standards for cereals, pulses and their products. It is not applicable to seed grain.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000**

**448. US EAS 901:2017, Cereals and pulses — Test methods**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test methods for cereals, pulses and their products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000**

**449. US 907:2011, Instant coffee – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for instant coffee.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**450. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**451. US 917:2012, Dressed poultry — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for dressed poultry. It applies to poultry including chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons, guinea fowl or any other domesticated bird.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**452. US 922:2011, Meat grading system – Requirements – Part 1: Beef**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for a system for grading of whole carcasses of cattle which are fit for human consumption at the abattoir. It applies to all categories of cattle. The veterinary and food safety requirements which are expected to be conformed to and are covered in other standards have not been reproduced in this standard.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**453. US 923:2013, Code of practice for Horticulture Industry**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the responsible and safe production of both edible and ornamental horticultural products. The code also applies to the procurement of inputs and placing in the market of all horticultural products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**454. US ISO 927:1982, Spices and condiments - Determination of extraneous matter content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of extraneous matter in spices and condiments.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**455. US ISO 928:1997, Spices and condiments — Determination of total ash**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of total ash from spices and condiments

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**456. US ISO 930:1997, Spices and condiments — Determination of acid-insoluble ash**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of acid-insoluble ash from spices and condiments

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**457. US 931:2012, Minced meat — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for minced meat intended for use as food or as an ingredient in foods

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**458. US ISO 931:1980, Green bananas – Guide to storage and transport**

This Uganda Standard describes conditions for the successful keeping, with or without artificial cooling, of green bananas, *Musa* sp., in the preclimacteric phase during storage before transport from the place of production to the place of consumption and during maritime transport.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**459. US 932:2012, Bovine (beef) carcasses and cuts — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for bovine (beef) carcasses and cuts meant for human consumption.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**460. US ISO 936:1998, Meat and meat products — Determination of total ash**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the total ash from all kinds of meat and meat products, including poultry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**461. US ISO 939:1980, Spices and condiments — Determination of moisture content - Entrainment method**

This Uganda Standard specifies an entrainment method for the determination of the moisture content of spices and condiments

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**462. US ISO 941:1980, Spices and condiments — Determination of cold water soluble extract**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of cold water-soluble extract in spices and condiments.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**463. US ISO 948:1980, Spices and condiments — Sampling**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of sampling  
Spices and condiments

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**464. US ISO 949:1987, Cauliflower – Guide to cold storage and refrigerated transport**

This Uganda Standard describes methods for obtaining conditions for the successful cold storage and long-distance refrigerated transport of cauliflowers of various varieties derived from *Brassica oleracea* Linnaeus var. *botrytis* Linnaeus subvar. *cauliflora* A.P. Decandolle, intended either for direct consumption or for industrial processing.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**465. 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. hypochondaricus* and *A. cruentus* intended for human consumption.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**466. 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. hypochondaricus*, *A. cruentus*) intended for human consumption.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**467. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**468. 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".

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**469. US ISO 972:1997, Chillies and capsicums, whole or ground (powdered) – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for chillies and capsicums in the whole or ground (powdered) form. It does not apply to “chili powder” and paprika

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**470. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**471. US 979:2013, Breakfast cereals — Specification**

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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**472. US 980:2013, Herbal tea – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test of herbal tea.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**473. US 983:2015, Banana (matooke) flour – Specification**

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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**474. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**475. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**476. 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*.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**477. US 999:2013, Fresh chilli pepper— Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for fresh chili peppers of varieties grown from *Capsicum species* to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not cover requirements for chili pepper for industrial processing.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**478. US ISO 1003:2008, Spices — Ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Roscoe) — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Roscoe).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**479. US ISO 1108, Spices and condiments — Determination of non-volatile ether extract**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the non-volatile ether extract in spices and condiments.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**480. US ISO 1114:1977, Cocoa beans – Cut test**

This Uganda Standard specifies the “cut test” for cocoa beans.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**481. US ISO 1134:1993, Pears – Cold storage**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on conditions for the successful cold storage of varieties of pears (*Pyrus communis* Linnaeus) up to their use in the fresh state.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**482. US ISO 1208:1982, Spices and condiments — Determination of filth**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the quantitative determination of filth in spices and condiments.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**483. US ISO 1211:2010, Milk – Determination of fat content – Gravimetric method (Reference method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of milk of good physicochemical quality. The method is applicable to raw cow milk, raw sheep milk, raw goat milk, reduced fat milk, skimmed milk, chemically preserved milk, and processed liquid milk.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**484. US ISO 1212:1995, Apples – Cold storage**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on conditions for the successful cold storage of apples (*Malus communis* L.).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**485. US ISO 1237:1981, Mustard seed – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for mustard seed.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**486. US ISO 1442:1997, Meat and meat products — Determination of moisture content (Reference method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the moisture content of meat and meat products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**



**487. US ISO 1443:1973, Meat and meat products —  
Determination of total fat content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the total fat content of meat and meat Products

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**488. US ISO 1444:1996, Meat and meat products —  
Determination of free fat content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the free fat content of meat and meat products by means of extraction.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**489. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**490. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**491. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**492. US 1534:2014, Liqueur — Specification**

This Uganda standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for spirit-based liqueurs.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**493. US 1536:2013, Code of practice for prevention and  
reduction of Ochratoxin A in Uganda**

This Uganda Standard specifies practices for the prevention and reduction of Ochratoxin A in Coffee (intended for human consumption) during production, processing, storage, and transportation

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**494. US 1541:2013, Chocolate and chocolate products –  
Specification**

The Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for chocolate and chocolate products intended for human consumption. This standard does not apply to products in which chocolate is used as an enhancer.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**495. US 1545:2015, Soya beverage – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for soya beverage.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**496. US 1548:2013, Raw goat milk – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for raw goat milk.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**497. US 1558:2015, Food grain snacks – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for food grain snacks.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**498. US ISO 1572:1980, Tea — Preparation of ground  
sample of known dry matter content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of preparing dry samples of tea and of determining its dry matter content for use in analytical determinations which require the results to be expressed on dry weight basis. (*This*

*standard cancels and replaces US 294:2002/ISO 1572, Tea – Preparation of ground sample of known dry matter content, which has been renumbered).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**499. US ISO 1573:1980, Tea — Determination of loss in mass at 103 °C**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of loss in mass when tea is heated at 103 °C. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 295:2002/ISO 1573, Tea – Determination of loss in mass at 103 °C, which has been renumbered).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**500. US ISO 1575:1987, Tea — Determination of total ash**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of total ash from tea. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 297:2002/ISO 1575, Tea – Determination of total ash, which has been renumbered).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**501. US ISO 1576:1988, Tea — Determination of water-soluble ash and water-insoluble ash**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of water-soluble ash and water-insoluble ash of tea. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 298:2002/ISO 1576, Tea – Determination of water-soluble ash and water-insoluble ash, which has been renumbered).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**502. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**503. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**504. US ISO 1577:1987, Tea — Determination of acid-insoluble ash**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of acid-insoluble ash from tea. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 299:2002/ISO 1577, Tea – Determination of acid-insoluble ash, which has been renumbered).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**505. US 1584:2017, Organic fertilizer — Specification**

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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**506. 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 standards 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**507. US 1598:2015, Alcoholic beverages —Ready to Drink (RTD) — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, method of sampling and test for Ready to Drink spirit-based alcoholic beverages (RTD).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**508. US 1599:2015, Pastry – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for pastries.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**509. US 1600:2015, Dairy whitener – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for dairy whitener (sweetened partially skimmed milk powder).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**510. US 1603: 2016, Chia seed — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for chia seed (*Salvia hispanica* L.) for human consumption. This standard does not apply to chia seed as a planting material.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**511. US 1612:2015, Fresh mushroom – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**512. US 1613:2015, Fresh papaya – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for commercial varieties of papayas grown from *Carica papaya* L., of the *Caricaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to papayas for industrial processing.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**513. US 1614:2015, Fresh orange – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for commercial varieties (cultivars) of oranges grown from *Citrus Sinensis* (L.) Osbeck (sweet oranges) and *Citrus Aurantium* L. (sour oranges) of the *Rutaceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to oranges for industrial processing.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**514. US 1615:2015, Fresh jackfruit – 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**515. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**516. US 1618:2015, Fresh water melon – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for watermelons of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Citrullus lanatus* (Thunberg), Matsumura & Nakai (also called *C. vulgaris*) to be supplied fresh to the consumer. This standard does not apply to watermelons for industrial processing.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**517. US 1619:2015, Fresh tangerine**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for tangerines (*Citrus tangerina* hort. ex Tanaka) grown to be supplied fresh in the export and local markets. This standard does not apply to tangerine for industrial processing.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**518. US 1620:2015, Fresh lemon – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for lemons of varieties (cultivars) grown from the species *Citrus limon* (L.) Burm. F. to be supplied fresh in the export and local markets. This standard is also applicable to Citron, *Citrus medica* Linn. This standard does not apply to lemons for industrial processing.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**519. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**520. US 1628:2016, Sesame – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for sesame (*Sesamun indicum* L.) for human consumption.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**521. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**522. 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*.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**523. US 1648:2016, Warehouse and warehousing for bagged storage for cereals and pulses – Requirements**

This Uganda Standard covers the location, structural, facility, safety and management requirements for a warehouse storing bagged cereals and pulses.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**524. US 1653:2017, Dairy based beverages — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for dairy based beverages.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**525. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**526. US 1660:2017, Inorganic foliar fertilizer — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for inorganic foliar fertilizers.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**527. US.1661:2017, Magnesium sulphate fertilizer — Specification**

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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**528. US ISO 1666:1996, Starch — Determination of moisture content — Oven-drying method**

This standard specifies a method for the determination of the moisture content of starch using oven- drying at 130 °C under atmospheric pressure. The method is applicable to native or modified starch in the dry form. In special circumstances, for example if the starch contains substances which are unstable at 130 °C, the method is not applicable.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**529. US 1675:2017, Determination of overall migration of constituents of plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food stuffs — Methods of analysis**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the methods of analysis for determination of overall migration of constituents of single or multi-layered heat-sealable films, single homogenous non-sealable films, finished containers and closures for sealing as lids, in the finished form, preformed or converted form.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**530. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**531. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**532. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**533. US 1682:2017, Edible eggs in shell — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for edible eggs-in-shell fit for human consumption and for use in the food and/or non-food industries and may be from any poultry domesticated.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**534. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**535. US 1684:2017, Plant protein-based yoghurt (vegetable curd) — Specification/Amendment 1:2018**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for plant protein-based yoghurt obtained from protein isolates.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**536. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**537. US 1699:2017, Porcine (pig) meat — Carcasses and cuts — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for raw porcine (pig) meat cuts and carcasses fit for the food industries and human consumption.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 55,000**

**538. US 1702:2017, Raw macadamia nuts – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for macadamia nuts of varieties grown from *Macadamia integrifolia*, *Macadamia tetraphylla*, *Macadamia ternifolia* (Maiden & E.Betche), and their hybrids, intended for human consumption.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**539. US 1703:2017, Roasted macadamia nuts — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for roasted macadamia nuts of varieties grown from *Macadamia integrifolia*, *Macadamia tetraphylla*, *Macadamia ternifolia* (Maiden & E. Betche), and their hybrids, intended for human consumption.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**540. US 1704:2017, Raw cashew nuts — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for cashew nuts obtained from cashew tree (*Anacardium occidentale* Linnaeus).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**541. US 1705:2017, Roasted cashew nuts — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for roasted cashew nuts.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**542. US 1712:2017, Dried insect products for compounding animal feeds — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for dried insect products for compounding animal feeds.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**543. US 1723: 2017, Sucralose — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for food grade sucralose.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**544. US ISO 1736:2008, Dried milk and dried milk products – Determination of fat content – Gravimetric method (Reference method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of dried milk and dried milk products. *(This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 81-3:2006, Milk powders — Methods of analysis — Part 3: Determination of fat content — Gravimetric method (Reference method) which has been revised and republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**545. US ISO 1737:2008, Evaporated milk and sweetened condensed milk — Determination of fat content — Gravimetric method (Reference method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of all types of evaporated milk and sweetened condensed milk (liquid sweetened and unsweetened concentrated milk). *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 1737:1999*

*Evaporated milk and sweetened condensed milk — Determination of fat content — Gravimetric method (Reference method) which has been revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**546. US ISO 1738:2004, Butter – Determination of salt content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the salt content of butter. The method is applicable to all types of butter containing more than 0.1 % (mass fraction) of salt. *(This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-4:2006, Butter — Methods of chemical analysis — Part 4: Determination of salt content which has been republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**547. US ISO 1739:2006, Butter – Determination of the refractive index of the fat (Reference method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the refractive index of the fat obtained by melting butter. *(This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-5:2006, Butter — Methods of chemical analysis — Part 5: Determination of the refractive index of the fat (Reference method) which has been republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**548. US ISO 1740:2004, Milk fat products and butter – Determination of fat acidity (Reference method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the acidity of the fat contained in milk fat products and in butter. *(This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-6:2006, Butter — Methods of chemical analysis — Part 6: Determination of fat acidity (Reference method) which has been republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**549. US ISO 1743:1982, Glucose syrup – Determination of dry matter – Refractive index method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a refractive index method for determination of dry matter on an undiluted product, at a specified temperature; calculation of the wanted

content by means of tables showing the index as a function of composition, concentration and temperature. The method is also applicable to syrup containing fructose.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**550. US ISO 1750:1981, Pesticides and other agrochemicals — Common names**

This Uganda Standard lists approved common names for certain pest control chemicals and plant growth regulators.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**551. US 1778:2017, Sugarcane juice — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements sampling and test methods for sugarcane juice intended for direct human consumption.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**552. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**553. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**554. US 1802:2017, Code of practice for establishment and operation of cage fish farming**

This Uganda Standard specifies guidelines for establishment and operation of cage fish farming and aquaculture parks.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 45,000**

**555. US 1810:2019, Beeswax — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for crude and refined beeswax.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**556. US ISO 1839:1980, Tea — Sampling**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for sampling of tea. It applies to sampling of tea in containers of all sizes. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 293:2002/ISO 1839, Tea – Sampling, which has been renumbered).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**557. US ISO 1842:1991, Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of pH**

This Uganda Standard specifies a potentiometric method of measuring the pH of fruit and vegetable products. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 287:2000/EAS 41-4, Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of pH, which has been republished.)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**558. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**559. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**560. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

- 561. US ISO 1871:2009, Food and feed products — General guidelines for the determination of nitrogen by the Kjeldahl method**  
This Uganda Standard provides general guidelines for the determination of nitrogen by the Kjeldahl method. It applies to food and feed products containing nitrogenous compounds that can be directly determined by the Kjeldahl method. (This standard cancels and replaces US 343:2001/ISO 1871:1975, Agricultural food products – General directions for the determination of nitrogen by the Kjeldahl method, which has been renumbered and revised).  
**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**
- 562. US 1902: 2017, Baker’s yeast — Specification**  
This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for baker’s yeast.  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**
- 563. US 1925:2019, Food grade saccharin — Specification**  
This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for food grade saccharin.  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000**
- 564. US 1926: 2019, Food grade aspartame — Specification**  
This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for food grade aspartame.  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**
- 565. US ISO 1955:1982, Citrus fruits and derived products — Determination of essential oils content (Reference method)**  
This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the total essential oils content of citrus fruits and their derived products.  
**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**
- 566. US 1957: 2019, Green coffee beans — Specification**  
This Uganda standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for wet and dry processed green coffee beans intended for human consumption.  
This standard applies to both Arabica (*Coffea Arabia* Linn), Robusta (*Coffea canephora*) coffee beans and Liberia (*Coffea liberica*). [This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 130:1999, Green coffee beans – Specification that has been technically revised].  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**
- 567. 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.  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000**
- 568. 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.  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000**
- 569. US 1987: 2019, Whipping cream — Specification**  
This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for whipping cream, intended for direct human consumption or further processing.  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000**
- 570. 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.  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000**
- 571. US 2037: 2019, Kombucha drink — Specification**  
This Uganda Standard specifies requirements sampling and test methods for Kombucha drink.  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000**
- 572. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 15,000**

**573. US 2078:2019, Organic-inorganic compound fertilizer — Specification**

This Uganda standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods of organic-inorganic compound fertilizer.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**574. US 2081:2019, Compound microbial fertilizer — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and sampling and test methods for compound microbial fertilizers.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**575. US 2087: 2019, Standard Test Method for Purgeable Organic Compounds in Water Using Headspace Sampling**

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for the determination of most purgeable organic compounds that boil below 200 °C and are less than 2 % soluble in drinking water.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**576. US 2088: 2019, Standard Test Methods for Filterable Matter (Total Dissolved Solids) and Nonfilterable Matter (Total Suspended Solids) in Water**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for the determination of filterable matter, total dissolved solids (TDS), and nonfilterable matter, total suspended solids (TSS), in drinking, surface, and saline waters, domestic and industrial wastes. The practical range of the determination of nonfilterable particulate matter (TSS) is 4 to 20 000 mg/l. The practical range of the determination of filterable matter (TDS) is 10 mg/l to 150 000 µg/g.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**577. US 2089: 2019, Standard Test Method for Uranium in Drinking Water by High-Resolution Alpha-Liquid-Scintillation Spectrometry**

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for the determination of total soluble uranium activity in drinking water in the range of 0.037 Bq/l (1 pCi/l) or greater by selective solvent extraction and high-resolution alpha-liquid-scintillation spectrometry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**578. US ISO 2164:1975, Pulses -- Determination of glycosidic hydrocyanic acid**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of glycosidic hydrocyanic acid in pulses. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 2164:1975)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**579. US ISO 2165:1974, Ware potatoes — Guide to storage**

This Uganda Standard describes methods for obtaining conditions for the successful keeping, with or without artificial cooling, of potatoes of the species *Solanum tuberosum* Linnaeus intended for consumption, either directly or after industrial processing.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 15,000**

**580. US ISO 2166:1981, Carrots — Guide to storage**

This Uganda Standard describes methods for obtaining conditions for the successful conservation, with or without artificial cooling, of carrots of varieties of *Daucus carota* Linnaeus.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 15,000**

**581. US ISO 2167:1991, Round-headed cabbage – Guide to cold storage and refrigerated transport**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the operations to be carried out before and the conditions to be met during the cold storage and refrigerated transport of round-headed cabbages (*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *capitata* L., and *Brassica oleracea* L. var. *sabauda* L.), for maintaining quality and avoiding deterioration. This

Standard is applicable to round-headed cabbages intended for human consumption.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**582. US ISO 2168:1974, Table grapes – Guide to cold storage**

This Uganda Standard describes methods for obtaining conditions for the more or less prolonged keeping, by cold storage, of certain varieties of table grape, originating from *Vitis vinifera* Linnaeus.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**583. US ISO 2169:1981, Fruits and vegetables – Physical conditions in cold stores – Definitions and measurements**

This Uganda Standard gives definitions of the physical factors usually employed in the industrial cold storage of fruits and vegetables (temperature, relative humidity, air-circulation ratio, rate of air change, etc.), and provides useful information concerning their measurement.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**584. US ISO 2171:2007, Cereals, pulses and by-products -- Determination of ash yield by incineration**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the ash yielded by cereals, pulses and their milled products intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 350:2001, Cereals and milled cereal products - Determination of total ash which has been technically revised.)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**585. US ISO 2172:1983, Fruit juice — Determination of soluble solids content — Pyknometric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a pyknometric method for the determination of the soluble solids content of fruit juice.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**586. US ISO 2173:2003, Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of soluble solids — Refractometric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a refractometric method for the determination of the soluble solids in fruit and vegetable products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**587. US ISO 2199:1972, Sodium hydrogen carbonate for industrial use — Determination of sodium hydrogen carbonate content — Titrimetric method**

**Scope:** This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the sodium hydrogen carbonate content of sodium hydrogen carbonate for industrial use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**588. US ISO 2254:1980, Cloves, whole and ground (powdered) — Specification**

This Uganda specifies requirements for whole and ground (powdered) cloves [*Eugenia caryophyllus* (C.Spreng) Bullock and Harrison].

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**589. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**590. US ISO 2291:1980, Cocoa beans – Determination of moisture content (routine method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a routine method for the determination of the moisture content of cocoa beans

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**591. US ISO 2292, Cocoa beans – Sampling**

This Uganda Standard specifies general conditions relating to sampling for the assessment of the quality of cocoa beans. It relates to the sampling of cocoa beans packed in sacks as specified by US ISO 2451, but it also gives the procedure to be followed for sampling cocoa beans in bulk.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**592. US ISO 2446:2008, Milk – Determination of fat content**

This Uganda Standard specifies the Gerber method for the determination of the fat content of milk and includes guidance on the determination of the appropriate capacity of the milk pipette and on the determination of the corrections to apply to the results if the milk is not of average fat content. The method is applicable to liquid milk, whole or partially skimmed, raw or pasteurized. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 164:2006, Milk – Determination of fat content (Routine method), which has been technically revised and republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**593. US ISO 2447:1998, Fruit and vegetable Products — Determination of tin content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the tin content in fruit and vegetable products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**594. US ISO 2448:1998, Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of ethanol content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the chemical determination of ethanol in fruit and vegetable products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**595. US ISO 2451:1973, Cocoa beans — Specification**

This Uganda specifies requirements for cocoa beans. Recommendations relating to storage and disinfestation are given as a guide.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**596. US ISO 2460:1973, Sodium hydrogen carbonate for industrial use — Determination of iron content — 1,10-phenanthroline photometric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a 1,10-phenanthroline photometric method for the determination of the iron content of sodium hydrogen carbonate for industrial use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**597. US ISO 2479:1972, Sodium chloride for industrial use — Determination of matter insoluble in water or in acid and preparation of principal solutions for other determinations**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining insoluble matter in sodium chloride for industrial use. It also describes the preparation of principal solutions for other determinations.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**598. US ISO 2480:1972, Sodium chloride for industrial use — Determination of sulphate content – Barium sulphate gravimetric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a gravimetric method for the determination of sulphate content of sodium chloride for industrial use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**599. US ISO 2481:1973, Sodium chloride for industrial use — Determination of halogens, expressed as chlorine – Mercurimetric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a mercurimetric method for the determination of halogens expressed as chlorine, in sodium chloride. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 106:1999/ISO 2481, Sodium chloride for industrial use – Determination of halogens expressed as chlorine, which has been renumbered).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**600. US ISO 2482:1973, Sodium chloride for industrial use — Determination of calcium and magnesium contents — EDTA complexometric methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies complexometric methods for determining the calcium and magnesium contents in sodium chloride.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**601. US ISO 2483:1973, Sodium chloride for industrial use — Determination of the loss of mass at 110 °C**

This Uganda standard specifies a method for the determination of the loss of mass at 110°C (conventional moisture) of sodium chloride.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**602. US ISO 2825:1981, Spices and condiments — Preparation of a ground sample for analysis**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of preparing a ground sample of spice or condiment for analysis, from a laboratory sample obtained by the method specified in ISO 948.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**603. US ISO 2826:1974, Apricots – Guide to cold storage**

This Uganda Standard describes methods for obtaining conditions for the more or less prolonged keeping of apricots by means of cold storage.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**604. US ISO 2911:2004, Sweetened condensed milk – Determination of sucrose content – Polarimetric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a polarimetric method for the determination of sucrose in sweetened condensed milk. The method is applicable to sweetened condensed milk of normal composition prepared from whole, partially skimmed or skimmed milk and sucrose only and containing no altered sucrose.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**605. US ISO 2917:1999, Meat and meat products — Determination of pH — Reference method**

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for measuring the pH of all kinds of meat and meat products, including poultry. The method is applicable to products which may be homogenized and also to non-destructive measurements on carcass meat, quarters and muscles.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**606. US ISO 3093:2009, Wheat, rye and their flours, durum wheat and durum wheat semolina – Determination of falling number according to Hargberg-Perten**

This Uganda Standard specifies the determination of the  $\alpha$ -amylase activity of cereals by the falling number (FN) method according to Hagberg-Perten. This method is applicable to cereal grains, in particular to wheat and rye and their flours, durum wheat and its semolina.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**607. US ISO 3356:2009, Milk – Determination of alkaline phosphatase**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of alkaline phosphatase activity in milk

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**608. US ISO 3493:2014, Vanilla – Vocabulary (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard defines the most commonly used terms relating to vanilla. It applies to *Vanilla fragrans* (Salisbury) Ames, syn. *Vanilla planifolia* Andrews, *Vanilla tahitensis* J.W. Moore and certain forms obtained from seeds, possibly hybrids, of *Vanilla fragrans* (Salisbury) Ames. It is not applicable to *Vanilla pompona* Schiede (Antilles vanilla). (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 3493:1999, Vanilla – Vocabulary which has been technically revised.*)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**609. US ISO 3513:1995, Chillies — Determination of Scoville index**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the Scoville index of chillies, whole or ground, unadulterated by other spices or products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**610. US ISO 3588:1977, Spices and condiments — Determination of degree of fineness of grinding — Hand sieving method (reference method)**

The Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the degree of fineness of grinding of

spices and condiments, by hand sieving to obtain the distribution of particle size in the sample.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**611. US ISO 3595:1976, Milk fat — Detection of vegetable fat by the phytosteryl acetate test**

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. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 3595:1976)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**612. US ISO 3596:2000, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of unsaponifiable matter — Method using diethyl ether extraction**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method using diethyl ether extraction for the determination of the unsaponifiable matter content of animal and vegetable fats and oils. [*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 180:2000/ISO 3596-1, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of unsaponifiable matter — Part 1: Method using diethyl ether extraction (Reference method), which has been republished.*]

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**613. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**614. US ISO 3632-2:2010, Spices – Saffron (*Crocus sativus* L.) – Part 2: Test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for dried saffron obtained from the *Crocus sativus* L. flower.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**615. US ISO 3657:2013, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Determination of saponification value (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the saponification value of animal and vegetable fats and oils. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 3657:2002, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Determination of saponification value which has been technically revised.*)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**616. US ISO 3659:1977, Fruits and vegetables – Ripening after cold storage**

This Standard describes methods the application of which enable good ripening conditions for fruit and vegetables to be achieved following cold storage.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**617. US ISO 3727-1:2001, Butter – Determination of moisture, non-fat solids and fat contents – Part 1: Determination of moisture content (Reference method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the moisture content of butter. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-1:2006, Butter — Methods of chemical analysis — Determination of moisture, non-fat solids and fat contents — Part 1: Determination of moisture content (Reference method) which has been republished.*)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**618. US ISO 3727-2:2001, Butter – Determination of moisture, non-fat solids and fat contents – Part 2: Determination of non-fat solids content (Reference method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the non-fat solids content of butter. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-2:2006, Butter — Methods of chemical analysis — Determination of moisture, non-fat solids and fat contents — Part 2: Determination of non-fat solids content (Reference method) which has been republished.*)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**619. US ISO 3727-3:2003, Butter – Determination of moisture, non-fat solids and fat contents – Part 3: Calculation of fat content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the calculation of the fat content of butter. *(This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-3:2006, Butter — Methods of chemical analysis — Determination of moisture, non-fat solids and fat contents — Part 3: Calculation of fat content which has been republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**620. US ISO 3728:2004, Ice-cream and milk ice – Determination of total solids content (Reference method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the total solids content of ice-cream, milk ices and similar products. *(This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 162-3: 2006, Milk and milk products — Part 3: Ice-cream and milk ice — Determination of total solids content (Reference method) which has been republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**621. US ISO 3890-1:2009, Milk and milk products – Determination of residues of organochlorine compounds (pesticides) – Part 1: General considerations and extraction methods**

This Uganda Standard describes general considerations and specifies extraction methods for the determination of residues of organochlorine pesticides in milk and milk products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**622. US ISO 3890-2:2009, Milk and milk products – Determination of residues of organochlorine compounds (pesticides) – Part 2: Test methods for crude extract purification and confirmation**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for the purification of the crude extracts and methods for the determination of the residues of organochlorine compounds in milk and milk products, together with confirmatory tests and clean-up procedures.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**623. US ISO 3944:1992, Fertilizers — Determination of bulk density (loose)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the bulk density (loose) of solid fertilizers, except powder fertilizers. The method is applicable to dry fertilizers only.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**624. US ISO 3960:2007, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of peroxide value — Iodometric (visual) endpoint determination**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the iodometric determination of the peroxide value of animal and vegetable fats and oils with a visual endpoint detection. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 178:2000/ISO 3960, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of peroxide value — Iodometric (visual) endpoint determination, which has been technically revised.)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**625. US ISO 3961:2013, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Determination of iodine value (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the iodine value (commonly known in the industry as IV) of animal and vegetable fats and oils, hereinafter referred to as fats. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 3961:2009, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Determination of iodine value which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**626. US ISO 3976:2006, Milk fat — Determination of peroxide value**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the peroxide value of anhydrous milk fat. *(This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 3976:2006).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**627. US ISO 4112:1990, Cereals and pulses — Guidance on measurement of the temperature of grain stored in bulk**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the measurement of the temperature of grain stored in silos or any other bulk store. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 4112: 1990)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**628. US ISO 4125:1991, Dry fruits and dried fruits — Definitions and nomenclature**

This Uganda Standard gives definitions of the terms “dry fruits” and “dried fruits”, together with the common names, in English, French and Russian, of the most common fruits grown commercially in the world for human consumption.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**629. US ISO 4174:1998, Cereals, oilseeds and pulses — Measurement of unit pressure loss in one-dimensional air flow through bulk grain**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of measuring unit pressure loss in one-dimensional air flow through bulk grain, permitting calculation of the total pressure loss of a ventilation unit. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 4174: 1998)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**630. US ISO 4186:1980, Asparagus — Guide to storage**

This Uganda Standard describes methods for obtaining conditions for the successful long distance transport of shoots of the species *Asparagus officinalis* Linnaeus, intended either for direct consumption or for industrial processing.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

**631. US ISO 4831:2006, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of coliforms — Most probable number technique**

This Uganda Standard gives general guidelines for the detection and the enumeration of coliforms. It is

applicable to products intended for human consumption and for the feeding of animals, and environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling. Enumeration is carried out by calculation of the most probable number (MPN) after incubation in a liquid medium at 30 °C or at 37 °C. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 217-4/EAS 217-4:2001 Methods for microbiological examination of foods — Part 4: General guidance for the enumeration of coliforms — Most Probable Number Technique at 30°C which has been technically revised.)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**632. US ISO 4832:2006, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of coliforms — Colony-count technique**

This Uganda Standard gives general guidelines for the enumeration of coliforms. It is applicable to products intended for human consumption and for the feeding of animals, and environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling, by means of the technique of counting colonies after incubation on a solid medium at or at 30 °C or at 37 °C. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 217-3/EAS 217-3:2001 Methods for microbiological examination of foods – Part 3: General guidance for the enumeration of Coliforms – Colony Count Technique at 30°C which has been technically revised.)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**633. US ISO 4833-1:2013, Microbiology of the food chain – Horizontal method for the enumeration of microorganisms – Part 1: Colony count at 30 °C by the pour plate technique**

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for enumeration of microorganisms that are able to grow and form colonies in a solid medium after aerobic incubation at 30 °C. The method is applicable to: products intended for human consumption and for animal feed; and environmental samples in the area of food and feed production and handling. *(This Uganda Standard cancels*

*and replaces US ISO 4833:2003, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the enumeration of microorganisms – Colony count technique at 30 °C which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**634. US ISO 4833-2:2013, Microbiology of the food chain – Horizontal method for the enumeration of microorganisms – Part 2: Colony count at 30 °C by the surface plating technique**

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for enumeration of microorganisms that are able to grow and form colonies on the surface of a solid medium after aerobic incubation at 30 °C. The method is applicable to: products intended for human consumption or for animal feed; and environmental samples in the area of food and feed production and food handling. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 4833:2003, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the enumeration of microorganisms – Colony count technique at 30 °C which has been technically revised)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**635. US ISO 5223: 1995, Test sieves for cereals**

This International Standard specifies requirements for test sieves to be used for the laboratory determination of undesirable substances in a Sample of cereals and which pass through test sieves of various nominal sizes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**636. US ISO 5311:1992, Fertilizers — Determination of bulk density (tapped)**

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the bulk density (tapped) of solid fertilizers i.e. the machine-tapping method (method 1) and the hand-tapping method (method 2). These methods are applicable to dry fertilizers only.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**637. US ISO 5314:1981, Fertilizers — Determination of ammoniacal nitrogen content — Titrimetric method after distillation**

This Uganda Standard specifies a titrimetric method, after distillation, for the determination of the ammoniacal nitrogen content of fertilizers. The method is applicable only in the absence of urea or its derivatives, of cyanamide and of organic nitrogenous compounds.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**638. US ISO 5315:1984 Fertilizers — Determination of total nitrogen content — Titrimetric method after distillation**

This Uganda Standard specifies a titrimetric method, after distillation, for the determination of the total nitrogen content of fertilizers in all forms, including those which have to be digested. The method is not recommended for fertilizers containing more than 7 % of organic matter.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**639. US ISO 5316:1977, Fertilizers — Extraction of water-soluble phosphates**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the extraction of water-soluble phosphorus (V) Oxide from fertilizers. It is applicable to all fertilizers for which the determination of water-soluble phosphorus (V) Oxide content is required.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**640. US ISO 5317:1983, Fertilizers — Determination of water-soluble potassium content — Preparation of the test solution**

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the preparation of test solutions of fertilizers for the subsequent determination of their water-soluble potassium contents.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**641. US ISO 5377:1981, Starch hydrolysis products – Determination of reducing power and dextrose equivalent – Lane and Eynon constant titre method**



This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of reducing power and dextrose equivalent using titration of a prescribed volume of mixed Fehling's solution with a solution of a test portion under specified conditions, using methylene blue as internal indicator.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**642. US ISO 5379:2013, Starches and derived products –  
Determination of sulphur dioxide content – Acidimetric method and nephelometric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods (an acidimetric method and a nephelometric method) for the determination of the sulphur dioxide content of starches and derived products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**643. US ISO 5498:1981, Agricultural food products —  
Determination of crude fibre content — General method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a conventional method for the determination of the crude fibre content of agricultural food products. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 345:2001/ISO 5498:1981, Agricultural food products – Determination of crude fibre content – General methods, which has been renumbered).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**644. US ISO 5506:1998, Soya bean products —  
Determination of urease activity**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the urease activity of products derived from soya beans. The method allows inadequate cooking of these products to be detected. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 458:2002/ISO 5506, Soya bean products – Determination of urease activity, which has been renumbered).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**645. US ISO 5507:2002 Oilseeds, vegetable oils and fats  
– Nomenclature**

This Uganda Standard gives the botanical names of the main species of oleaginous plants, together with the names of the corresponding raw materials and oils (fats).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**646. US ISO 5508:2013, Animal and vegetable fats and  
oils – Analysis by gas chromatography of methyl  
esters of fatty acids**

This Uganda Standard gives general guidance for the application of gas chromatography, using packed or capillary columns, to determine the qualitative and quantitative composition of a mixture of fatty acid methyl esters. The method is not applicable to polymerized fatty acids.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**647. US ISO 5510:1984, Animal feeding stuffs -  
Determination of available lysine**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the available lysine in animal feeding stuffs containing animal or vegetable proteins. This standard cancels and replaces US 447:2002, which has been revised.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**648. US ISO 5515:1979, Fruits, vegetables and derived  
products — Decomposition of organic matter prior  
to analysis — Wet method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the decomposition of the organic matter in fruits, vegetables or derived products by wet digestion, prior to the analysis of their mineral (metal) content.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**649. US ISO 5517:1978, Fruit and vegetables products  
— Determination of iron content – 1,10-  
phenanthroline method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a 1,10-phenanthroline photometric method for the determination of the iron content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**650. US ISO 5518:2007, Fruits, vegetables and derived  
products — Determination of benzoic acid content  
— Spectrophotometric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the benzoic acid content of fruits, vegetables and derived products

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**651. US ISO 5519:2008, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of sorbic acid content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for extracting the sorbic acid present in fruits, vegetables and derived products, and two techniques for determining the sorbic acid extracted.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**652. US ISO 5522:1981, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of total sulphur dioxide content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the total sulphur dioxide content of fruits, vegetables and derived products, whatever the sulphur dioxide content.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**653. US ISO 5523:1981, Liquid fruit and vegetable products — Determination of sulphur dioxide content (Routine method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a routine method for the determination of the sulphur dioxide content of liquid fruit and vegetable products. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 237:2000/ ISO 5523:1981(E), which has been republished)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**654. US ISO 5524:1991, Tomatoes – Guide to cold storage and refrigerated transport**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the operations to be carried out before and the conditions to be met during the cold storage and refrigerated transport of tomatoes [*Lycopersicon lycopersicum* (L.) Karsten ex Farw., syn. *Lycopersicon esculentum* Miller nom. cons., syn. *Solanum lycopersicum* L.], for maintaining quality and avoiding deterioration. These recommendations are

not applicable to tomatoes intended for industrial processing.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**655. US ISO 5525:1986, Potatoes — Storage in open (in clamps)**

This Uganda Standard lays down guidelines related to the technique of storing potatoes outdoors in clamps, to allow a quality suitable for consumption to be maintained.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**656. US ISO 5527:2015, Cereals – Vocabulary**

This Uganda Standard defines terms relating to cereals.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 110,000**

**657. US ISO 5536:2009, Milk fat products – Determination of water content – Karl Fischer method (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the water content of milk fat products by the Karl Fischer method. (*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 5536:2002, Milk fat products — Determination of water content — Karl Fischer method which has been revised*).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**658. US ISO 5537:2004, Dried milk – Determination of moisture content (Reference method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the moisture content of all types of dried milk. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 81-2:2006, Milk powders — Methods of analysis — Part 2: Determination of moisture content (Reference method) which has been republished*).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**659. US ISO 5538:2004, Milk and milk products – Sampling – Inspection by attributes**

This Uganda Standard specifies sampling plans for the inspection by attributes of milk and milk products. It is intended to be used to choose a sample size for any situation where it is required to measure the conformity to

a specification of a lot of a dairy product by examination of a representative sample. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 161:2006, Milk and milk products – Sampling – Inspection by attributes, which has been republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**660. US ISO 5555:2001, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Sampling**

This Uganda Standard describes methods of sampling crude or processed animal and vegetable fats and oils (referred to as fats hereafter), whatever the origin and whether liquid or solid. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 176:2000/ISO 5555, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Sampling, which has been technically revised.)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**661. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**662. US ISO 5560:1997, Dehydrated garlic (*Allium sativum* L.) — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for dehydrated garlic (*Allium sativum* L.)

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**663. 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 Buibocastanum*.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**664. US ISO 5562:1983, Turmeric, whole or ground (powdered) —Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for turmeric (*Curcuma longa* Linnaeus), whole or ground (powdered).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**665. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**666. US ISO 5564:1982, Black pepper and white pepper, whole or ground - Determination of piperine content — Spectrophotometric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a spectrophotometric method for the determination of the piperine content of black or white pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.), in whole or in ground form.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**667. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**668. US ISO 5565-2:1999, Vanilla [*Vanilla fragrans* (Salisbury) Ames] – Part 2: Test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for the analysis of vanilla belonging to the species *Vanilla fragrans* (Salisbury) Ames, syn. *Vanilla planifolia* Andrews. It applies to vanilla in pods, cut in bulk and in powder form. It is not applicable to vanilla extracts.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**669. US ISO 5566:1982, Turmeric — Determination of colouring power —Spectrophotometric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a spectrophotometric method for the determination of the colouring power of turmeric.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**                      **PRICE: 30,000**

**670. US ISO 5567:1982, Dehydrated garlic — Determination of volatile organic sulphur compounds**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of volatile organic sulphur compounds in dehydrated garlic.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**                      **PRICE: 20,000**

**671. US ISO 5664:1984, Water quality — Determination of ammonium — Distillation and titration method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a distillation and titration method for the determination of ammonium in raw, potable and waste water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 5664:1984)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**                      **PRICE: 20,000**

**672. US ISO 5667-1:2006, Water quality — Sampling — Part 1: Guidance on the design of sampling programmes and sampling techniques (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard provides general principles for, and provides guidance on, the design of sampling programmes and sampling techniques for all aspects of sampling of water (including waste waters, sludges, effluents and bottom deposits). *[This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 5667-1:1980, Water quality — Sampling — Part 1: Guidance on the design of sampling programmes and US ISO 5667-2:1991, Water quality — Sampling — Part 2: Guidance on sampling techniques, which have been technically revised].*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**                      **PRICE: 45,000**

**673. US ISO 5667-3:2018, Water quality — Sampling — Part 3: Preservation and handling of water samples (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for sampling, preservation, handling, transport and storage

of all water samples including those for biological analyses. It is not applicable to water samples intended for microbiological analyses as specified in ISO 19458, ecotoxicological assays, biological assays and passive sampling. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 5667-3:2003, Water quality — Sampling — Part 3: Guidance on preservation and handling of water samples, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**                      **PRICE: 65,000**

**674. US ISO 5667-4:2016, Water quality — Sampling — Part 4: Guidance on sampling from lakes, natural and man-made (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the design of sampling programmes, techniques and the handling and preservation of samples of water, from natural and man-made lakes during open-water and ice-covered conditions. It is applicable to lakes with and without aquatic vegetation. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 5667-4:1987, Water quality — Sampling — Part 4: Guidance on sampling from lakes, natural and man-made, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**                      **PRICE: 50,000**

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

This Uganda Standard establishes principles to be applied to the techniques of sampling water intended for human consumption. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 5667-5:2006).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**                      **PRICE: 40,000**

**676. US ISO 5667-6:2014, Water quality — Sampling — Part 6: Guidance on sampling of rivers and streams (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies 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. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 5667-*

6:2005, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 6: Guidance on sampling of rivers and streams, which has been technically revised*).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**677. US ISO 5667-11:2009, Water quality — Sampling — Part 11: Guidance on sampling of ground waters (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on the sampling of ground waters. It informs the user of the necessary considerations when planning and undertaking groundwater sampling to survey the quality of groundwater supply, to detect and assess groundwater contamination and to assist in groundwater resource management, protection and remediation. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 5667-11:1993, Water quality — Sampling — Part 11: Guidance on sampling of ground waters, which has been technically revised)*.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**678. US ISO 5738:2004, Milk and milk products — Determination of copper content — Photometric method (Reference method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the copper content of milk and milk products. *(This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-8:2006, Butter — Methods of analysis — Part 8: Determination of copper content which has been republished)*.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**679. US ISO 5764:2009, Milk — Determination of freezing point — Thermistor cryoscope method (Reference method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the freezing point of raw bovine milk, heat-treated whole, reduced fat and skimmed bovine milk, as well as raw ovine and caprine milk, by using a thermistor cryoscope. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 163:2006, Milk —*

*Determination of freezing point — Thermistor cryoscope method, which has been technically revised)*.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**680. US ISO 5809:1982, Starches and derived products — Determination of sulphated ash**

This standard specifies a method for the determination of sulphated ash in starches and derived products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**681. US ISO 5810:1982, Starches and derived products — Determination of chloride content — Potentiometric method**

This standard specifies a potentiometric method for the determination of the chloride content of starches and derived products, except cationic starches and amyloids soluble when cold, the viscosity of these being too high to allow for correct stirring when titrating.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

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

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of cadmium: flame atomic absorption spectrometry and electrothermal atomization (AAS). *(This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 5961:1994)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**683. US ISO 5983-1:2005, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of nitrogen content and calculation of crude protein content — Part 1: Kjeldahl method**

This part of US ISO 5983 specifies a method for the determination of the nitrogen content of animal feeding stuffs by the Kjeldahl process, and a method for the calculation of the crude protein content. This standard cancels and replaces US 448:2002, which has been revised.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**684. US ISO 5983-2:2005, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of nitrogen content and calculation**

**of crude protein content — Part 2: Block digestion/steam distillation method**

This part of US ISO 5983 specifies a method for the determination of nitrogen content of animal feeding stuffs according to the Kjeldahl method, and a method for the calculation of the crude protein content.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 35,000**

**685. US ISO 5984:2002, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of crude ash**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of crude ash of animal feeding stuffs. This standard cancels and replaces US 449:2002, which has been revised.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 35,000**

**686. US ISO 5985:2002, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid**

This Uganda Standard specifies two procedures for animal feeding stuffs for the determination of the ash which is insoluble in hydrochloric acid. This standard cancels and replaces US 450:2002, which has been revised.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 35,000**

**687. US ISO 6000:1981, Round-headed cabbage — Storage in the open**

This Uganda Standard lays down guidelines relating to the technique of storing round-headed cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* var. capitata Linnaeus sv. alba and *Brassica oleracea* var. capitata sv. rubra) outdoors, to allow a quality suitable for consumption or industrial use to be maintained.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

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

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. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6058:1984)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 35,000**

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

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. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6059:1984)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 35,000**

**690. US ISO 6079:1990, Instant tea in solid form — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for instant tea in solid form. It does not apply to: instant tea containing non-tea carbohydrates as bulking/filling agents (normally referred to as "filled instant tea"); preparations of instant tea containing added aromatic material unless these are derived exclusively from the plant *Camellia sinensis*; and decaffeinated instant tea.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 35,000**

**691. US ISO 6091:2010, Dried milk – Determination of titratable acidity (Reference method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a reference method for the determination of the titratable acidity of all types of dried milk. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 81-4:2006 Milk powders — Determination of titratable acidity (Reference method) which has been revised and republished.*)

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**692. US ISO 6092:1980, Dried milk – Determination of titratable acidity (Routine method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a routine method for the determination of the titratable acidity of all types of dried

milk. *(This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 81-5:2006 Milk powders — Determination of titratable acidity (Routine method) which has been republished).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

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

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. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6222:1999)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**694. US ISO 6320:2000/Cor 1:2006, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of refractive index**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the refractive index of animal and vegetable fats and oils. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 182:2000/ISO 6320, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of refractive index, which has been technically revised.)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**695. US ISO 6321:2002, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of melting point in open capillary tubes (Slip point)**

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the melting point in open capillary tubes, commonly known as the slip point, of animal and vegetable fats and oils (referred to as fats hereinafter). *[This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 319:2006, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of melting point in open capillary tubes (slip point), which has been republished.]*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**696. US ISO 6322-1:1996, Storage of cereals and pulses — Part 1: General recommendations for the keeping of cereals**

This Uganda Standard gives general guidance related to the problems of keeping cereals. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 279-1:2001/ISO 6639-1, Cereals and pulses – Determination of hidden insect infestation – Part 1: General principles, which has been renumbered).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

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

This Uganda Standard specifies a 1,10-phenanthroline spectrometric method for the determination of iron in water and waste water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6332:1988)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**698. US ISO 6333:1986, Water quality — Determination of manganese — Formaldoxime spectrometric method**

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. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6333:1986)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**699. US ISO 6461-1: 1986, Water quality — Detection and enumeration of the spores of sulphite reducing anaerobes (clostridia) — Part 1: Method by enrichment in a liquid medium**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection and enumeration of the spores of sulfite-reducing anaerobes (clostridia) by enrichment in a liquid medium.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

**700. US ISO 6465:2009, Spices – Cumin (*Cuminum cyminum* L.) – Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**701. US ISO 6490-1:1985, Animal feeding stuffs —  
Determination of calcium content — Part 1:  
Titrimetric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a titrimetric method for the determination of the calcium content of animal feeding stuffs. This standard cancels and replaces US 452:2002, which has been revised.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**702. US ISO 6491:1998, Animal feeding stuffs —  
Determination of phosphorus content —  
Spectrometric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a spectrometric method for the determination of the phosphorus content of animal feeding stuffs. This standard cancels and replaces US 451-1:2002, which has been republished.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**703. US ISO 6492:1999, Animal feeding stuffs —  
Determination of fat content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the fat content of animal feeding stuffs. The method is applicable to animal feeding stuffs except oilseeds and oilseed residues.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**704. US ISO 6493:2000, Animal feeding stuffs —  
Determination of starch content — Polarimetric  
method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the polarimetric determination of the starch content of animal feeding stuffs and raw materials for animal feeding stuffs.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**705. US ISO 6495:1999, Animal feeding stuffs —  
Determination of water-soluble chlorides content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the water-soluble chlorides content, expressed as sodium chloride, of animal feeding stuffs. This standard cancels and replaces US 453:2002, which has been republished.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**706. US ISO 6496:1999, Animal feeding stuffs —  
Determination of moisture and other volatile  
matter content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the moisture and other volatile matter content of animal feeding stuffs. This standard cancels and replaces US 454:2002, which has been republished.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**707. US ISO 6497:2002, Animal feeding stuffs —  
Sampling**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of sampling animal feeding stuffs, including fish feed, for quality control for commercial, technical and legal purposes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**708. US ISO 6498:1998, Animal feeding stuffs —  
Preparation of test samples**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the preparation of test samples from laboratory samples of animal feeding stuffs including pet foods. This standard cancels and replaces US 455:2002 which has been republished.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**709. US ISO 6539:2014, Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum  
zeylanicum* Blume) – Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for whole or ground (powdered) cinnamon, of the Sri Lankan, Madagascan and Seychelles types obtained from the bark of the tree or shrub *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Blume. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO*



6539:1997, Cinnamon, Sri Lankan type, Seychelles type and Madagascan type (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Blume) — Specification which has been technically revised).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**710. US ISO 6540:1980, Maize — Determination of moisture content (on milled grains and on whole grains)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a routine reference method for the evaluation of and an absolute method for determination of the moisture content of maize grains and ground whole maize. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 474:2002/ISO 6540, Maize – Determination of moisture content (on milled grains and on whole grains), which has been renumbered.*)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**711. US ISO 6557-1:1986, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of ascorbic acid — Part 1: Reference method**

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method, using molecular fluorescence spectrometry, for the determination of the combined ascorbic and dehydroascorbic acid content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**712. US ISO 6557-2:1984, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of ascorbic acid content — Part 2: Routine methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies two routine methods for the determination of the ascorbic acid content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**713. US ISO 6561-1:2005, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of cadmium content — Part 1: Method using graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometry**

This Uganda Standard specifies a graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of

the cadmium content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**714. US ISO 6561-2:2005, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of cadmium content — Part 2: Method using flame atomic absorption spectrometry**

This Uganda Standard specifies an atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the cadmium content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**715. US ISO 6571:2008, Spices, condiments and herbs — Determination of volatile oil content (hydrodistillation method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the volatile oil content of spices, condiments and herbs.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**716. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**717. US ISO 6577:2002, Nutmeg, whole or broken, and mace, whole or in pieces (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt.) — Specification**

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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**718. US ISO 6579-1: 2017, Microbiology of the food chain — Horizontal method for the detection,**

**enumeration and serotyping of Salmonella — Part  
1: Detection of Salmonella spp.**

This Standard specifies a horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella in: products intended for human consumption and the feeding of animals; environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling; and samples from the primary production stage such as animal faeces, dust, and swabs. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 6579:2002/Cor. 1:2004, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp., which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 70,000**

**719. US ISO/TS 6579–2: 2012, Microbiology of food and  
animal feed — Horizontal method for the detection,  
enumeration and serotyping of Salmonella — Part  
2: Enumeration by a miniaturized most probable  
number technique**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the enumeration of Salmonella spp. present in: products intended for human consumption and for the feeding of animals; environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling; animal faeces; and environmental samples from the primary production stage by calculation of the most probable number (MPN). The method is not appropriate for the enumeration of Salmonella spp. in (very) low contaminated samples (<1 cfu/g). *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 6579:2002/Cor. 1:2004, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp., which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**720. US ISO 6598:1985, Fertilizers — Determination of  
phosphorus content — Quinoline  
phosphomolybdate gravimetric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a gravimetric method using quinoline phosphomolybdate for the determination of phosphorus (expressed as diphosphorus pentaoxide) in

a solution prepared from natural mineral phosphates or fertilizers.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**721. US ISO 6611:2004, Milk and milk products –  
Enumeration of colony-forming units of yeasts  
and/or moulds – Colony-count technique at 25 °C**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection and enumeration of colony-forming units (CFU) of viable yeasts and/or moulds in milk and milk products by means of the colony-count technique at 25 °C. *(This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 68-3:2006, Milk and milk products — Methods of microbiological examination — Part 3: Enumeration of colony forming units of yeasts and/or moulds - Colony-count technique at 25 °C which has been republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**722. US ISO 6632:1981, Fruit and vegetable products —  
Determination of volatile acidity**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of volatile acidity in fruits, vegetables and derived products. The method is applicable to all fresh products and to products preserved without Chemical preservatives, as well as to products to which sulphur dioxide has been added with or without one of the following preservatives: sorbic acid, benzoic acid, formic acid.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**723. US ISO 6633:1984, Fruit and vegetables products  
— Determination of lead content — Flameless  
atomic absorption spectrometric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a flameless atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the lead content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**724. US ISO 6634:1982, Fruit, vegetables and derived  
products — Determination of arsenic content —**

**Silver diethyldithiocarbamate spectrophotometric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the mercury content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**725. US ISO 6636-1:1986, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of zinc content — Part 1: Polarographic method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a polarographic method for the determination of the zinc content of fruits, vegetables and derived products

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**726. US ISO 6636-2:1981, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of zinc content — Part 2: Atomic absorption spectrometric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies an atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the zinc content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**727. US ISO 6636-3:1983, Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of zinc content — Part 3: Dithizone spectrometric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a dithizone spectrometric method for the determination of the zinc content of fruit and vegetable products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**728. US ISO 6637:1984, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of mercury content — Flameless atomic absorption method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the mercury content of fruits, vegetables and derived products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**729. US ISO 6639-2:1989, Cereals and pulses — Determination of hidden insect infestation — Part 2: Sampling**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of sampling cereals and pulses, in bags or in bulk, for the determination of hidden insect infestation. The methods are applicable as a routine to grain in any form of store or vehicle at any level of trade from producer to consumer. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 279-2:2001/ISO 6639-2, Cereals and pulses – Determination of hidden insect infestation – Part 2: Sampling, which has been renumbered).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**730. US ISO 6639-3:1989, Cereals and pulses — Determination of hidden infestation – Part 3: Reference method**

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for determining the nature and number of hidden insects in a sample of cereals or pulses. Its aim is to count all the individuals, at every stage of life, of every insect species that normally feeds and develops within cereals and pulses. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 279-3:2001/ISO 6639-3, Cereals and pulses – Determination of hidden insect infestation – Part 3: Reference method, which has been renumbered).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 32,000**

**731. US ISO 6639-4:1989, Cereals and pulses — Determination of hidden insect infestation – Part 4: Rapid methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies five rapid methods for estimating the degree of, or detecting the presence of, hidden insect infestation in a sample of a cereal or pulse. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 279-4:2001/ISO 6639-4, Cereals and pulses – Determination of hidden insect infestation – Part 4: Rapid methods, which has been renumbered).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**732. US ISO 6651:2001, Animal feeding stuffs — Semi-quantitative determination of aflatoxin B1 — Thin-layer chromatographic method**

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of aflatoxin B1 in animal feeding stuffs.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**733. US ISO 6654:1991, Animal feeding stuffs -  
Determination of Urea content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a spectrometric method for the determination of the Urea content of animal feeding stuffs.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**734. US ISO 6655:1997, Animal feeding stuffs -  
Determination of soluble nitrogen content after  
treatment with pepsin in dilute hydrochloric acid**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the soluble nitrogen content of animal feeding stuffs after treatment with pepsin in dilute hydrochloric acid. This standard cancels and replaces US 460:2002, which has been republished.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**735. US ISO 6659:1981, Sweet pepper — Guide to  
refrigerated storage and transport**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the storage, over short durations, of sweet peppers (*Capsicum annum* L.) for direct consumption, in refrigerated storehouses and during refrigerated transport.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**736. US ISO 6660:1993, Mangoes – Cold storage**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on conditions for the successful storage of the more usual varieties of mangoes (*Mangifera indica* Linnaeus), for fresh consumption and for processing into various products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**737. US ISO 6662:1983, Plums – Guide to cold storage**

This Uganda Standard describes a method for the cold storage of certain varieties (cultivars) of plums obtained from *Prunus domestica* Linnaeus, *Prunus insititia* Linnaeus and *Prunus saliina* Lindley (*Prunus triflora* Roxburgh), intended for delivery in the fresh condition to the consumer.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**738. US ISO 6663:1995, Garlic – Cold storage**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on conditions for cold storage for the successful keeping of garlic (*Allium sativum* Linnaeus) intended for consumption in the fresh state.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**739. US ISO 6664:1983, Bilberries and blueberries –  
Guide to cold storage**

This Uganda Standard describes the optimum conditions for the cold storage of bilberries (*Vaccinium myrtillus* L), blueberries (*Vaccinium angustifolium* Ait.) and cultivated varieties (cultivars) of *Vaccinium corymbosum* L.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**740. US ISO 6665:1983, Strawberries – Guide to cold  
storage**

This Uganda Standard describes the optimum conditions for the cold storage of varieties (cultivars) of fresh strawberries (genus *Fragaria*) intended for marketing in the fresh condition or for processing.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**741. US ISO 6703-1:1984, Water quality —  
Determination of cyanide — Part 1: Determination  
of total cyanide**

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for the determination of total cyanide in water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6703-1:1984)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**742. US ISO 6703-2:1984, Water quality —  
Determination of cyanide — Part 2: Determination  
of easily liberatable cyanide**

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for the determination of easily liberatable cyanide in water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6703-2:1984)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**743. US ISO 6703-3:1984, Water quality — Determination of cyanide — Part 3: Determination of cyanogen chloride**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of cyanides, as cyanogen chloride in water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6703-3:1984)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**744. US ISO 6731:2010, Milk, cream and evaporated milk – Determination of total solids content (Reference method) [2<sup>nd</sup> Edition]**

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the total solids content of milk, cream and evaporated milk. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 6731:1989, Milk, cream and evaporated milk – Determination of total solids content (Reference method), which has technically been revised*).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**745. US ISO 6732:2010, Milk and milk products – Determination of iron content – Spectrometric method (Reference method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a spectrometric reference method for the determination of the iron content of milk and milk products. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-9:2006, Butter — Methods of analysis — Part 9: Determination of iron content which has been revised and republished*).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**746. US ISO/TS 6733:2006, Milk and milk products — Determination of lead content — Graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometric method**

This Uganda Standard describes a method for the quantitative determination of the total lead content in milk and milk products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000**

**747. US ISO 6734:2010, Sweetened condensed milk – Determination of total solids content (Reference method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the total solids content of sweetened condensed milk. (*This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 162-2: 2006, Milk and milk products — Part 2: Sweetened condensed milk — Determination of total solids content (Reference method) which has been revised and republished*).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**748. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

**749. US ISO 6777:1984, Water quality — Determination of nitrite — Molecular absorption spectrometric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a molecular absorption spectrometric method for the determination of nitrite in potable, raw and waste water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 6777:1984)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**750. US ISO 6785:2001 Milk and milk products — Detection of Salmonella spp.**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection of Salmonella spp. in milk and milk products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**751. US ISO 6822:1984, Potatoes, root vegetables and round-headed cabbages — Guide to storage in silos using forced ventilation**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of storing potatoes, root vegetables and round-headed cabbages in silos using forced ventilation.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**752. US ISO 6865:2000, Animal feeding stuffs —  
Determination of crude fibre content — Method  
with intermediate filtration**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method with intermediate filtration for the determination of the crude fibre content. A manual procedure and a semi-automatic procedure are described.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**753. US ISO 6866-1985, Animal feeding stuffs -  
Determination of free and total gossypol**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the content of free and total gossypol and chemically related substances in animal feeding stuffs. This standard cancels and replaces US 457:2002 which has been republished.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**754. US ISO 6869:2000, Animal feeding stuffs —  
Determination of the contents of calcium,  
copper, iron, magnesium, manganese, potassium,  
sodium and zinc — Method using atomic  
absorption spectrometry.**

This Uganda Standard specifies an atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the contents of calcium (Ca), copper (Cu), iron (Fe), magnesium (Mg), manganese (Mn), potassium (K), sodium (Na) and zinc (Zn) in animal feeding stuffs.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**755. US ISO 6882:1981, Asparagus — Guide to  
refrigerated transport**

This Uganda Standard describes methods for obtaining conditions for the successful keeping of shoots of the species *Asparagus officinalis* Linnaeus intended, after storage, either for direct consumption or for industrial processing.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

**756. US ISO 6883:2007, Animal and vegetable fats and  
oils — Determination of conventional mass per  
volume (litre weight in air)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the conventional mass per volume (“litre weight in air”) of animal and vegetable fats and oils (hereinafter referred to as fats) in order to convert volume to mass or mass to volume. [*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 316:2006, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of conventional mass per volume (litre weight in air) which has been republished.*]

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**757. US ISO 6887-1:2009, Microbiology of food and  
animal feeding stuffs — Preparation of test  
samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for  
microbiological examination — Part 1: General  
rules for the preparation of the initial suspension  
and decimal dilutions**

This Uganda Standard defines general rules for the aerobic preparation of the initial suspension and of decimal dilutions for microbiological examinations of products intended for human or animal consumption.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**758. US ISO 6887-2:2009, Microbiology of food and  
animal feeding stuffs — Preparation of test  
samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for  
microbiological examination — Part 2: Specific  
rules for the preparation of meat and meat  
products**

This Uganda Standard specifies rules for the preparation of meat and meat product samples and their suspension for microbiological examination when the samples require a different preparation from the method described in ISO 6887-1.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**759. US ISO 6887-3:2009, Microbiology of food and  
animal feeding stuffs — Preparation of test  
samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for  
microbiological examination — Part 3: Specific  
rules for the preparation of fish and fishery  
products**

This Uganda Standard specifies rules for the preparation of fish and fishery product samples and their suspension for microbiological examination when the samples require a different preparation from the method described in ISO 6887-1.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**760. US ISO 6887-4:2009, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Preparation of test samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination — Part 4: Specific rules for the preparation of products other than milk and milk products, meat and meat products, and fish and fishery products**

This Uganda Standard specifies rules for the preparation of samples and decimal dilutions for the microbiological examination of food products other than those covered in other parts of ISO 6887.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**761. US ISO 6887-5:2009, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Preparation of test samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination — Part 5: Specific rules for the preparation of milk and milk products**

This Uganda Standard specifies rules for the preparation of samples of milk and milk products and their suspension for microbiological examination when the samples require a different preparation from the general methods specified in ISO 6887-1.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**762. US ISO 6888-1:1999 Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (Staphylococcus aureus and other species) — Part 1: Technique using Baird-Parker agar medium**

This part of US ISO 6888 specifies a horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci in products intended for human consumption or feeding of animals, by counting of colonies obtained on a solid

medium (Baird-Parker medium) after aerobic incubation at 35 °C or 37 °C.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**763. US ISO 6888-2:1999 Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (Staphylococcus aureus and other species) — Part 2: Technique using rabbit plasma fibrinogen agar medium**

This part of US ISO 6888 describes a horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci in products intended for human consumption or feeding of animals by counting of colonies obtained on a solid medium (rabbit plasma fibrinogen medium) after aerobic incubation at 35 °C or 37 °C.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**764. US ISO 6888-3:2003 Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (Staphylococcus aureus and other species) — Part 3: Detection and MPN technique for low numbers**

This part of US ISO 6888 specifies a horizontal method for the enumeration and detection of coagulase-positive staphylococci, using the most probable number (MPN) technique.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**765. US ISO 7027-1: 2016, Water quality — Determination of turbidity – Part 1: Quantitative methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies two quantitative methods using optical turbidimeters or nephelometers for the determination of turbidity of water:

- a) nephelometry, procedure for measurement of diffuse radiation, applicable to water of low turbidity (for example drinking water); and
- b) turbidimetry, procedure for measurement of the attenuation of a radiant flux, more applicable to highly turbid waters (for example waste waters or other cloudy waters).

*(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 7027:1999, Water quality — Determination of turbidity which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**766. US ISO 7086-1:2000, Glass hollowware in contact with food — Release of lead and cadmium — Part 1: Test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method 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.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**767. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**768. US ISO 7208:2004, Skimmed milk, whey and butter milk – Determination of fat content – Gravimetric method (Reference method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of liquid skimmed milk, whey and buttermilk.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**769. US ISO 7218:2007, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — General requirements and**

**guidance for microbiological examinations (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard covers examination for bacteria, yeasts and moulds and

can be used if supplemented with specific guidance for prions, parasites and viruses. It applies to the microbiology of food, animal feeding stuffs, the food production environment and the primary production environment. *[This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 7218:1996, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – General rules for microbiological examinations, which has been technically revised (1<sup>st</sup> Edition).]*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 85,000**

**770. US ISO 7238:2004, Butter – Determination of pH of the serum – Potentiometric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a potentiometric method for the determination of the pH of the serum from all types of butter. *(This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 80-7:2006, Butter — Methods of chemical analysis — Part 7: Determination of pH of the serum — Potentiometric method which has been republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**771. US ISO 7251:2005, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of presumptive Escherichia coli — Most probable number technique**

This standard gives general guidelines for the detection and enumeration of presumptive Escherichia coli by means of the liquid-medium culture technique and calculation of the most probable number (MPN) after incubation at 37 °C, then at 44 °C. This standard is applicable to products intended for human consumption and the feeding of animals, and environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 70,000**

**772. US ISO 7305:1998, Milled cereal products — Determination of fat acidity**



This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the "fat acidity" of milled cereal products. It is applicable to flours and semolinas obtained from wheat and durum wheat, and also to pasta. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 354:2001/ISO 7305:1998, Milled cereal products – Determination of fat acidity, which has been renumbered).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**773. US ISO 7328:2008, Milk-based edible ices and ice mixes – Determination of fat content – Gravimetric method (Reference method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of most milk-based edible ices and ice mixes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**774. 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**

This Uganda Standard specifies a titrimetric method for the determination of free chlorine and total chlorine in water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 7393-1:1985)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**775. 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**

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. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 7393-2:1985)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**776. 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**

This Uganda Standard specifies an iodometric titration method for the determination of total chlorine in water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 7393-3:1990)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**777. US ISO 7407:1983, Fertilizers — Determination of acid-soluble potassium content — Preparation of the test solution**

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the preparation of test solutions of fertilizers for the subsequent determination of their acid-soluble potassium contents.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**778. US ISO 7408:1983, Fertilizers — Determination of ammoniacal nitrogen content in the presence of other substances which release ammonia when treated with sodium hydroxide — Titrimetric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the ammoniacal nitrogen content of fertilizers containing other substances, such as urea or Urea-aldehyde condensates, which release ammonia in the presence of sodium hydroxide.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**779. US ISO 7409:2018, Fertilizers — Marking — Presentation and declarations (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the procedure for marking containers or labels for fertilizers. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 7409:1984, Fertilizers — Marking — Presentation and declarations, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**780. US ISO 7485: 2000, Animal feeding stuffs —  
Determination of potassium and sodium  
contents — Methods using flame-emission  
spectrometry**

This Uganda Standard specifies a calibration method and a standard addition method for the determination of potassium and sodium contents of animal feeding stuffs by flame-emission spectrometry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**781. US ISO 7497:1984, Fertilizers — Extraction of  
phosphates soluble in mineral acids**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the extraction of mineral acid-soluble phosphates by attack with a mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acids and a method by attack with a mixture of sulfuric and nitric acids. These methods are applicable to all phosphate fertilizers and to mineral phosphates containing low amounts of organic matter.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**782. US ISO 7513:1990, Instant tea in solid form —  
Determination of moisture content (loss in mass at  
103°C).**

This Uganda standard specifies a method for the determination of the moisture content of instant tea in solid form as received (loss in mass at 103 °C).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**783. US ISO 7514:1990, Instant tea in solid form —  
Determination of total ash**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the total ash of instant tea in solid form.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**784. US ISO 7516:1990, Instant tea in solid form —  
Sampling**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of sampling instant tea in solid form (hereinafter referred to as "instant tea"). It applies to sampling from containers of all sizes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**785. US ISO 7540:2006, Ground paprika (Capsicum  
annuum L.) — Specification**

This Uganda Standard defines the requirements for ground paprika.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**786. US ISO 7541:1989, Ground (powdered) Paprika —  
Determination of total natural colouring  
matter content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the total natural colouring matter content of ground (powdered) Paprika.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**787. US ISO 7542:1984, Ground (powdered) paprika  
(Capsicum annum Linnaeus) —Microscopical  
examination**

This Uganda Standard describes the morphological and anatomical structure of paprika (Capsicum annum Linnaeus) and specifies a method for the microscopical examination of ground (powdered) paprika.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**788. US ISO 7543-1:1994, Chillies and chilli oleoresins  
— Determination of capsaicinoid content —  
Part 1: Spectrometric method**

This standard specifies a method for the determination, by a spectrometric method, of the total capsaicinoid content of whole or powdered chillies (usually Capsicum frutescens L.) and their oleoresins.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**789. US ISO 7543-2:1993, Chillies and chilli oleoresins  
— Determination of total capsaicinoid content -  
Part 2: Method using high — performance liquid  
chromatography**

This part of US ISO 7543 specifies a method for the determination, by high-performance liquid chromatography, of the total capsaicinoid content of whole or powdered chillies (usually Capsicum frutescens L.) and their extracts (oleoresins).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**790. US ISO 7563:1998, Fresh fruits and vegetables — Vocabulary**

This Uganda Standard defines the terms most frequently used in the context of fresh fruits and vegetables.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**791. US ISO 7560:1995, Cucumbers — Storage and refrigerated transport**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on conditions for the successful storage and long-distance transport of cucumbers (*Cucumis sativus* L.), intended either for direct consumption or for industrial processing.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

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**792. US ISO 7561:1984, Cultivated mushrooms – Guide to cold storage and refrigerated transport**

This Uganda Standard describes methods for obtaining conditions for the successful cold storage and long distance refrigerated transport of cultivated mushrooms (*Agaricus bisporus* L), intended either for direct consumption or for industrial processing.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**793. US ISO 7562:1990, Potatoes — Guidelines for storage in artificially ventilated stores**

This Uganda Standard establishes guidelines for the storage of potatoes, intended for use as seed potatoes, for consumption or for processing, in artificially ventilated stores. The application of these guidelines will permit preservation of the growth potential and productivity of seed potatoes and of the good cooking quality (e.g. characteristic flavour, lack of discoloration and light colour of fried products) of potatoes for consumption. These guidelines are applicable only in regions with temperate climates.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**794. US ISO 7742:1988, Solid fertilizers — Reduction of samples**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method suitable for the reduction of a sample of a solid fertilizer to a smaller quantity such as may be used for analysis or for further reduction after suitable comminution.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**795. US ISO 7837:1983, Fertilizers — Determination of bulk density (loose) of fine-grained fertilizers**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the bulk density (loose) of solid fine-grained fertilizers. The method is applicable to fertilizers which contain a large proportion of particles of diameters less than 0.5 mm.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**796. US ISO 7851:1983, Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Classification**

This Uganda Standard establishes a classification System for fertilizers and soil conditioners. The classification scheme includes an explanation of the meaning of each heading and clearly assigns each fertilizer or soil conditioner to an appropriate group whilst recognizing that a few fertilizers or soil conditioners may be classified differently in some countries.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**797. US ISO 7875-1:1996, Water quality — Determination of surfactants — Part 1: Determination of anionic surfactants by measurement of the methylene blue index (MBAS)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a spectrometric method for the determination of anionic surfactants by measurement of the methylene blue index (MBAS) in aqueous media such as drinking water, surface water as well as waste water. This method is applicable to a range of concentrations from 0.1 mg/l to 5.0 mg/l and the limit of detection is about 0.05 mg/l for solutions of standard surfactants in distilled water.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**798. US ISO 7887:2011, Water quality — Examination and determination of colour (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies four different methods, for the examination of water colour. Method A involves examination of apparent colour by visually observing a water sample in a bottle. This gives only preliminary information, for example for use in field work. Only the apparent colour can be reported. Method B involves determination of the true colour of a water sample using optical apparatus and is applicable to raw and potable water and to industrial water of low colour. Method C involves determination of the true colour of a water sample using optical apparatus for comparison with hexachloroplatinate concentration at wavelength,  $\lambda = 410$  nm. Method D involves determination of colour by visual comparison with hexachloroplatinate standard solutions and can be applied to raw and drinking water. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 7887:1994, Water quality — Examination and determination of colour, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**799. US ISO 7888:1985, Water quality — Determination of electrical conductivity**

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 a) surface waters; b) process waters c) waste waters. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 7888:1985)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**800. US ISO 7890-3:1988, Water quality — Determination of nitrate — Part 3: Spectrometric method using sulfosalicylic acid**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of nitrate ion in water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 7890-3:1988)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**275. US ISO 7899-1:1998 Water quality — Detection and enumeration of intestinal enterococci — Part 1:**

**Miniaturized method (Most Probable Number) for surface and waste water**

This Uganda Standard specifies a miniaturized method for the detection and enumeration of major intestinal enterococci in surface and waste water by inoculation in a liquid medium.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**801. US ISO 7899-2:2000, Water quality — Detection and enumeration of intestinal enterococci — Part 2: Membrane filtration method**

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. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 7899-2:2000).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**802. US ISO 7920:1984, Sweet cherries and sour cherries – Guide to cold storage and refrigerated transport**

This Uganda Standard describes the optimum conditions for the cold storage and refrigerated transport of sweet cherries (*Prunus avium* L.) and sour cherries (*Prunus cerasus* L.) intended either for direct consumption or for industrial processing.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**803. US ISO 7922:1985, Leeks – Guide to cold storage and refrigerated transport**

This Uganda Standard describes methods for obtaining good conditions of cold storage and refrigerated transport of leeks (*Allium porrum*) intended for human consumption, for maintaining their quality and avoiding deterioration.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**804. US ISO 7927-1:1987, Fennel seed, whole or ground (powdered) -Part 1: Bitter fennel seed (Foeniculum vulgare P. Miller var. vulgare) — Specification**

This part of US ISO 7927 specifies requirements for bitter fennel seed (*Foeniculum vulgare* P. Miller var. *vulgare*), whole or ground (powdered).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**805. US ISO 7937:2004, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of *Clostridium perfringens* — Colony-count technique**

This Uganda Standard describes a horizontal method for the enumeration of viable *Clostridium perfringens*. It is applicable to products intended for human consumption and the feeding of animals, and environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**806. US ISO 7952:1994, Fruits, vegetables and derived products — Determination of copper content — Method using flame atomic absorption spectrometry**

This Uganda Standard specifies a flame atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the copper content of fruits, vegetables and derived products. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 235:2000/ISO 3094, Fruits and vegetable products – Determination of copper which has been revised*).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**807. US ISO 7971-1:2009, Cereals – Determination of bulk density, called mass per hectolitre – Part 1: Reference method**

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of bulk density, called “mass per hectolitre”, of cereals as grain.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**808. US ISO 7971-3:2009, Cereals – Determination of bulk density, called mass per hectolitre – Part 3: Routine method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a routine method for the determination of bulk density, called “mass per hectolitre” of cereals as grain using manual or automatic, mechanical, electric or electronic mass per hectoliter measuring instruments.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**809. US ISO 7980:1986, Water quality — Determination of calcium and magnesium — Atomic absorption spectrometric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved calcium and magnesium by flame atomic absorption spectrometry. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 7980:1986)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**810. US ISO 8070:2007, Milk and milk products – Determination of calcium, sodium, potassium and magnesium contents – Atomic absorption spectrometric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a flame atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of calcium, sodium, potassium and magnesium contents in milk and milk products. The method is applicable for milk and whey, buttermilk, yogurt, cream, dried milk, butter, cheese, casein and caseinate.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**811. US ISO 8128-1:1993, Apple juice, apple juice concentrates and drinks containing apple juice — Determination of patulin content — Part 1: Method using high-performance liquid chromatography**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method using high performance liquid chromatography for the determination of the patulin content of apple juice, apple juice concentrates and drinks containing apple juice.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**812. US ISO 8128-2:1993, Apple juice, apple juice concentrates and drinks containing apple juice — Determination of patulin content — Part 2: Method using thin-layer chromatography**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method using thin layer chromatography for the determination of the patulin content of apple juice, apple juice concentrates and drinks containing apple juice.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**813. US ISO 8156:2005, Dried milk and dried milk products – Determination of insolubility index**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the insolubility index, as a means of assessing the solubility, of dried whole milk, dried partly skimmed milk and dried skimmed milk, whether non-instant or instant. *(This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 81-6:2006, Milk powders – Determination of solubility index which has been republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**814. US ISO 8157:2015, Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Vocabulary**

This Uganda Standard defines terms relating to fertilizers and soil conditioners.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 55,000**

**815. US ISO 8165-1: 1992, Water quality — Determination of selected monovalent phenols — Part 1: Gas-chromatographic method after enrichment by extraction**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of phenols in a concentration range from 0.1 µg/l to 1 mg/l in aqueous media such as drinking water, ground water and surface waters.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**816. US ISO 8165-2:1999, Water quality — Determination of selected monovalent phenols —**

**Part 2: Method by derivatization and gas chromatography**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of phenols by gas chromatography, following pentafluorobenzoyl chloride (PFBC) derivatization. It may in particular be applied to the examination of drinking water, ground water and moderately contaminated surface water. With this method, lower limits of detection may be obtained compared with extraction procedures.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**817. US ISO 8197:1988, Milk and milk products – Sampling – Inspection by variables**

This Uganda Standard describes the basis for sampling plans for the inspection of variables of milk and milk products. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 165:2006, Milk and milk products – Sampling – Inspection by attributes, which has been republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**818. US ISO 8245: 1999, Water quality — Guidelines for the determination of total organic carbon (TOC) and dissolved organic carbon (DOC)**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance for the determination of total carbon (TC), total inorganic carbon (TIC) and total organic carbon (TOC) in drinking water, ground water, surface water, sea water and waste water. It also defines terms and specifies interferences, reagents, and sample pre-treatment for water samples. The method described in this standard applies to water samples containing organic carbon content ranging from 0.3 mg/l to 1000 mg/l. The lower limit concentration is only applicable in special cases, for example drinking water, measured by highly sensitive instruments. Higher concentrations may be determined after appropriate dilution.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**819. US ISO 8199:2005 Water quality — General guidance on the enumeration of micro-organisms by culture**

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. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 8199:2005).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000**

**820. US ISO 8262-1:2005, Milk products and milk based foods – Determination of fat content by the Weibull-Berntrop gravimetric method (Reference method) – Part 1: Infant foods**

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of infant foods to which the Röse-Gottlieb method is not applicable [i.e. those milk-based and other types of infant food that contain more than 5 % (mass fraction) (dry matter) of starch or dextrin, or vegetable, fruit, meat, etc.].

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**821. US ISO 8262-2:2005, Milk products and milk based foods – Determination of fat content by the Weibull-Berntrop gravimetric method (Reference method) – Part 2: Edible ices and ice-mixes**

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of edible ices and ice-mixes to which the Röse-Gottlieb method is not applicable (i.e. those products containing high levels of stabilizer or thickening agent, or of egg yolk or of fruit, or of combinations of these constituents).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**822. 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**

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.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**823. US ISO 8288:1986, Water quality — Determination of cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc, cadmium and lead — Flame atomic absorption spectrometric methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for the determination of cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc, cadmium and lead in water by flame atomic absorption spectrometry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**824. US ISO 8294:1994, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of copper, iron and nickel contents — Graphite furnace atomic absorption method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of trace amounts of copper, iron and nickel in animal and vegetable fats and oils, referred to hereinafter as fats. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 188:2000/ISO 8294, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of copper, iron and nickel contents — Graphite furnace atomic absorption method which has been republished.*)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**825. US ISO 8381:2008, Milk-based infant foods – Determination of fat content – Gravimetric method (Reference method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the fat content of milk-based infant foods.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**826. US ISO 8391-1:1986, Ceramic cookware in contact with food — Release of lead and cadmium — Part 1: Methods of test**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of test for the release of lead and cadmium by ceramic cookware intended for use in contact with food.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**827. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**828. US ISO 8397:1988, Solid fertilizers and soil conditioners — Test sieving**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the particle size distribution of solid fertilizers and soil conditioners by test sieving.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**829. US ISO 8633:1992, Solid fertilizers — Simple sampling method for small lots**

This Uganda Standard defines a sampling plan for the control of quantities of solid fertilizer not more than 250 t and outlines the method to be used. It is applicable to all solid fertilizers which may be in bulk or in packages.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**830. US ISO 8634:1991, Solid fertilizers — Sampling plan for the evaluation of a large delivery**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for sampling a delivery of more than 250 t of fertilizer and, after analysis of the Sample or samples, presents rules for assessing whether the delivery can be accepted by a buyer, allowing for given reselling risks under given local legal conditions (or if he wishes to guarantee to the final buyer a given mean assay with a given risk).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**831. US ISO 8968-1:2014, Milk and milk products – Determination of nitrogen content – Part 1: Kjeldahl principle and crude protein calculation**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the nitrogen content and crude protein calculation of milk and milk products by the Kjeldahl principle, using traditional and block digestion methods.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**832. US ISO 8968-3:2004, Milk – Determination of nitrogen content – Part 3: Block-digestion method (Semi-micro rapid routine method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the nitrogen content of liquid, whole or skimmed milk.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**833. US ISO 8683:1988, Lettuce — Guide to precooling and refrigerated transport**

This Uganda Standard gives general guidance on the precooling and refrigerated transport of lettuce (*Lactuca sativa* Linnaeus) or industrial use to be maintained.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 15,000**

**834. US ISO 9174:1998, Water quality — Determination of chromium — Atomic absorption spectrometric methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of chromium in water by atomic absorption spectrometry. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 9174:1998)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**835. US ISO 9231:2008, Milk and milk products – Determination of the benzoic and sorbic acid contents**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the benzoic and sorbic acid contents in milk and milk products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**



**836. US ISO 9297:1989, Water quality — Determination of chloride — Silver nitrate titration with chromate indicator (Mohr's method)**

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. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 9297:1989)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**837. US ISO 9308-2:2012, Water quality — Enumeration of *Escherichia coli* and coliform bacteria — Part 2: Most Probable Number method (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the enumeration of *E. coli* and coliform bacteria in water. The method is based on the growth of target organisms in a liquid medium and calculation of the “Most Probable Number” (MPN) of organisms by reference to MPN tables. This method can be applied to all types of water, including those containing an appreciable amount of suspended matter and high background counts of heterotrophic bacteria. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 9308-2:1990, Water quality — Detection and enumeration of coliform organisms, thermo tolerant coliform organisms and presumptive Escherichia coli — Part 2: Multiple tube (Most Probable Number) method, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**838. US ISO 9390:1990, Water quality — Determination of borate — Spectrometric method using azomethine-H**

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. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 9390:1990)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**839. US ISO 9696: 2017, Water quality — Gross alpha activity — Test method using thick source**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of gross alpha activity in non-saline waters for alpha-emitting radionuclides which are not volatile up to 350 °C. The method is applicable to raw and potable waters.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**840. US ISO 9697: 2015, Water quality — Gross beta activity in non-saline water – Test method using thick source**

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for the determination of gross beta activity concentration in non-saline waters. The method covers non-volatile radionuclides with maximum beta energies of approximately 0.3 MeV or higher. This test method is applicable to raw and drinking waters.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**841. US ISO 9719:1995, Root vegetables – Cold storage and refrigerated transport**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on conditions for cold storage and refrigerated transport of fresh root vegetables. It applies only to stemless root vegetables intended for long-term storage in large-capacity warehouses, or refrigerated transport. Requirements for the storage of root vegetables with leaves are considerably different and are applicable only to short-term storage. This Standard applies to black radish (*Raphanus sativus*), blackroot (*Scorzonera hispanica*), carrot (*Daucus carota*), horseradish (*Armoracia rusticana*), parsley (*Petroselinum crispum* var. *tuberosum*), red beetroot (*Beta vulgaris* var. *cruenta*) and similar root crops.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**842. US ISO 9768:1994/Cor 1: 1998, Tea — Determination of water extract**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of water extract from tea. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 296:2002/ISO 9768, Tea – Determination of water extract, which has been renumbered*).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**843. US ISO 9831:1998, Animal feeding stuffs, animal products, and faeces or urine — Determination of gross calorific value — Bomb calorimeter method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the gross calorific value of animal feeding stuffs, animal products and faeces or urine at constant volume in an adiabatic, an isothermal, or a static bomb calorimeter.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**844. US ISO 9833:1993, Melons – Cold storage and refrigerated transport**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the operations to be carried out before and the conditions to be met during the cold storage and refrigerated transport of melons (*Cucumis melo* L.). It is applicable to early, mid- and late-ripening cultivars of melons.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**845. US ISO 9930:1993, Green beans – Storage and refrigerated transport**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on conditions for the successful cold storage and long-distance refrigerated transport of green (snap) beans belonging to the species *Phaseolus vulgaris* L. and *Phaseolus coccineus* L., intended for direct consumption or industrial processing.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**846. US ISO 9964-1:1993, Water quality — Determination of sodium and potassium — Part 1: Determination of sodium by atomic absorption spectrometry**

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. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 9964-1:1993)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**847. US ISO 9964-2: 1993, Water quality — Determination of sodium and potassium — Part 2: Determination of potassium by atomic absorption spectrometry**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved potassium by flame atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) in raw and drinking waters. The method is applicable to water samples with a mass concentration of potassium in the range from 5 mg/l to 50 mg/l. This range can be extended to lower or higher limits if dilution factors are chosen.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

**848. US ISO 9964-3: 1993, Water quality — Determination of sodium and potassium — Part 3: Determination of sodium and potassium by flame emission spectrometry**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved sodium and potassium by flame emission spectrometry (FES) in raw and drinking waters. The method is applicable to water samples with a mass concentration of sodium and potassium of up to 10 mg/l. For samples containing higher concentrations of sodium and potassium, a smaller test portion is taken for analysis. The lower limits of determination are less than 0.1 mg/l for both sodium and potassium.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

**849. US ISO 10084:1992, Soil fertilizers — Determination of mineral-acid-soluble sulfate content — Gravimetric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the gravimetric determination of the mineral-acid-soluble sulfate content of solid fertilizers. The method is applicable to fertilizers with sulfate contents, expressed as SO<sub>3</sub>, from 3 % (m/m) to 50 % (m/m).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**850. US ISO 10249:1996, Fluid fertilizers — Preliminary visual examination and preparation of samples for physical testing**

This Uganda Standard specifies both a procedure for preliminary examination of a single sample as received for testing, and a procedure for preparing a test sample by blending and reduction of a series of samples representative of a consignment or a bulk delivery of fluid fertilizer.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**851. US ISO 10301: 1997, Water quality — Determination of highly volatile halogenated hydrocarbons — Gas-chromatographic methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies two test methods for the determination of highly volatile halogenated hydrocarbons in water e.g. drinking water, ground water, swimming pool water, rivers, lakes, sewage and industrial effluents using gas-chromatography.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**852. US ISO 10304-1: 2007, Water quality — Determination of dissolved anions by liquid chromatography of ions — Part 1: Determination of bromide, chloride, fluoride, nitrate, nitrite, phosphate and sulfate (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved bromide, chloride, fluoride, nitrate, nitrite, orthophosphate and sulfate in water, e.g. drinking water, ground water, surface water, waste water, leachates and marine water by liquid chromatography of ions. The lower limit of application is  $\geq 0.05$  mg/l for bromide and for nitrite, and  $\geq 0.1$  mg/l for chloride, fluoride, nitrate, orthophosphate, and sulfate. *(This standard cancels and replaces 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, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**853. US ISO 10304-3: 1997, Water quality — Determination of dissolved anions by liquid chromatography of ions — Part 3: Determination of chromate, iodide, sulfite, thiocyanate and thiosulfate**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the determination of dissolved anions of iodide, thiocyanate, thiosulfate, sulfite and chromate in aqueous solutions, including raw, drinking, ground and surface waters.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**854. US ISO 10304-4: 1997, Water quality — Determination of dissolved anions by liquid chromatography of ions — Part 4: Determination of chlorate, chloride and chlorite in water with low contamination**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the dissolved chlorate, chloride, and chlorite anions in water with low contamination (e.g. drinking water, raw water and swimming pool water).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**855. US ISO 10359-1:1992, Water quality — Determination of fluoride — Part 1: Electrochemical probe method for potable and lightly polluted water**

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. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 10359-1:1992)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**856. US ISO 10359-2:1994, Water quality — Determination of fluoride — Part 2: Determination of inorganically bound total fluoride after digestion and distillation**

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. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 10359-2:1994).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**857. US ISO 10390:2005, Soil quality — Determination of pH**

This Uganda Standard specifies an instrumental method for the routine determination of pH using a glass electrode in a 1:5 (volume fraction) suspension of soil in water (pH in H<sub>2</sub>O), in 1 mol/l potassium chloride solution (pH in KCl) or in 0.01 mol/l calcium chloride solution (pH in CaCl<sub>2</sub>).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**858. US ISO 10520:1997, Native starch — Determination of starch content — Ewers polarimetric method**

This standard specifies a polarimetric method for the determination of the starch content of native starch, with the exception of starch with high amylose content. It is not applicable to modified or pre-gelatinized (water-soluble) starch.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**859. US ISO 10523: 2008, Water quality — Determination of pH (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the pH value in rain, drinking and mineral waters, bathing waters, surface and ground waters, as well as municipal and industrial waste waters, and liquid sludge, within the pH range 2 to pH 12, ionic strength below  $I = 0.3 \text{ mol/kg}$  (conductivity:  $\gamma_{25}^{\circ\text{C}} < 2000 \text{ mS/m}$ ) solvent and temperature range 0 °C to 50 °C. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10523:1994, Water quality — Determination of pH, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**860. US ISO 10530: 1992, Water quality — Determination of dissolved sulfide — Photometric method using methylene blue**

This Uganda Standard specifies a photometric method for the determination of dissolved sulfide in natural waters and waste waters requiring filtration in mass concentrations ranging from 0.04 mg/l to 1.5 mg/l. Higher concentrations may be determined by reducing and subsequently diluting the volume of the water sample used.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**861. US ISO 10539:2002, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of alkalinity**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the alkalinity of animal and vegetable fats and oils without distinguishing between the various constituents. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 318:2006, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of soap content method which has been republished.)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**862. US ISO 10566:1994, Water quality — Determination of aluminium — Spectrometric method using pyrocatechol violet**

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. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 10566:1994)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**863. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**864. 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)

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**865. US ISO 10694:1995, Soil quality — Determination of organic and total carbon after dry combustion (elementary analysis)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the total carbon content in soil after dry combustion. The organic carbon content is calculated from this content after correcting for carbonates present in the Sample. If carbonates are removed beforehand, the organic carbon content is measured directly. This standard is applicable to all types of air-dried soil samples.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**866. US ISO 10705-2:2000, Water quality — Detection and enumeration of bacteriophages — Part 2: Enumeration of somatic coliphages**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection and enumeration of somatic coliphages by incubating the sample with an appropriate host strain. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 10705-2:2000).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**867. US ISO 11027:1993, Pepper and pepper oleoresins — Determination of piperine content - Method using high-performance liquid chromatography**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination, by high-performance liquid chromatography, of the piperine content of peppers (*Piper nigrum* Linnaeus), whole or powdered, as well as their extracts (oleoresins)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**868. US ISO 11047:1998, Soil quality — Determination of cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, nickel and zinc in aqua regia extracts of soil— Flame and electrothermal atomic absorption spectrometric methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination, by atomic absorption spectrometry, of one or more of cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, nickel and zinc, in aqua regia extracts of soil obtained in accordance with ISO 11466.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**869. US ISO 11050:1993, Wheat flour and durum wheat semolina — Determination of impurities of animal origin**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the content of impurities of animal origin in wheat flours, with or without additives and having an ash yield not exceeding 0.63 % (m/m), and in durum wheat semolinas (*This standard cancels and replaces US 475:2002/ISO 11050:1993, Wheat flour and durum wheat semolina – Determination of impurities of animal origin, which has been renumbered*).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**870. US ISO 11053:2009, Vegetable fats and oils — Determination of cocoa butter equivalents in milk chocolate**

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the detection and quantification of cocoa butter equivalents (CBEs) and milk fat (MF) in milk chocolate by triacylglycerol (TAG) profiling using high-resolution capillary gas-liquid chromatography (HR-GLC), and subsequent data evaluation by simple and partial least squares regression analysis.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**871. US ISO 11085:2008, Cereals, cereals-based products and animal feeding stuffs — Determination of crude fat and total fat content by the Randall extraction method**

This Uganda Standard specifies procedures for the determination of the fat content of cereals, cereal based products, and animal feeding stuffs. These procedures are not applicable to oilseeds and oleaginous fruits.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**872. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**873. US ISO 11163:1995, Dried sweet basil (*Ocimum basilicum* L.) — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for dried sweet basil (*Ocimum basilicum* L.) in the form of cut (rubbed) leaves.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**874. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**875. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**876. 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.).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**877. US ISO 11212-1:1997, Starch and derived products  
— Heavy metals content — Part 1: Determination**

**of arsenic content by atomic absorption spectrometry**

This part specifies a method for the determination of the arsenic content of starch, including derivatives and by-products, by atomic absorption spectrometry with hybriide generation.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**878. US ISO 11212-2:1997, Starch and derived products  
— Heavy metals content — Part 2: Determination  
of mercury content by atomic absorption spectrometry**

This part specifies a method for the determination of the mercury content of starch, including derivatives and by-products, by atomic absorption spectrometry with cold-vapour generation.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**879. US ISO 11212-3:1997, Starch and derived products  
— Heavy metals content — Part 3: Determination  
of lead content by atomic absorption spectrometry  
with electro thermal atomization**

This part specifies a method for the determination of the lead content of starch, including derivatives and by-products, by atomic absorption spectrometry with electro thermal atomization.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**880. US ISO 11212-4:1997, Starch and derived products  
— Heavy metals content — Part 4: Determination  
of cadmium content by atomic absorption spectrometry  
with electro thermal atomization**

This part specifies a method for the determination of the Cadmium content of starch, including derivatives and by-products, by atomic absorption spectrometry with electro thermal atomization.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**881. US ISO 11261:1995, Soil quality — Determination  
of total nitrogen — Modified Kjeldahl method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the total nitrogen (ammonium-N,

nitrate-N, nitrite-N and organic N) content of a soil. Nitrogen in N-N-linkages, N-O-linkages and some heterocyclics (especially pyridine) is only partially determined. This standard is applicable to all types of soils.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**882. US ISO 11265:1994, Soil quality — Determination of the specific electrical conductivity**

This Uganda Standard specifies an instrumental method for the routine determination of the specific electrical conductivity in an aqueous extract of soil. The determination is carried out to obtain an indication of the content of water-soluble electrolytes in a soil. This standard is applicable to all types of air-dried soil samples.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**883. US ISO 11286:2004, Tea — Classification of grades by particle size analysis**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the classification of grades of tea according to an analysis of their particle size. It is not applicable to large, leafy grades of tea. This method may not be suitable for blends of tea. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 443:2002/ISO 11286, Tea – Classification of grades by particle size analysis, which has been renumbered).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**884. US ISO 11287:2011, Green tea – Definition and basic requirements**

This Uganda specifies the parts of a named plant that are suitable for making green tea for consumption as a beverage and the chemical requirements for green tea that are used to indicate that tea from that source has been produced in accordance with good production practice. This standard also specifies the packing and marking requirements for green tea in containers. This standard is not applicable to green tea subject to further processing such as decaffeination or further roasting.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**885. US ISO 11290-1:1996 Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of Listeria monocytogenes — Part 1: Detection method**

This part of US ISO 11290 specifies a horizontal method for the detection of Listeria monocytogenes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**886. US ISO 11290-2:1996 Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of Listeria monocytogenes -- Part 2: Enumeration method**

This part of US ISO 11290 specifies a horizontal method for the enumeration of Listeria monocytogenes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**887. US ISO 11423-1:1997, Water quality — Determination of benzene and some derivatives — Part 1: Head-space gas chromatographic method**

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. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 11423-1:1997)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**888. US ISO 11423-2:1997, Water quality — Determination of benzene and some derivatives — Part 2: Method using extraction and gas chromatography**

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. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 11423-2:1997)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**889. US ISO 11465:1993, Soil quality — Determination of dry matter and water content on a mass basis — Gravimetric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the dry matter content and water content of soil samples on a mass basis. This method can be applied to all types of soil samples.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**890. US ISO 11732: 2005, Water quality — Determination of ammonium nitrogen — Method by flow analysis (CFA and FIA) and spectrometric detection**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods suitable for the determination of ammonium nitrogen in various types of waters (such as ground, drinking, surface, and waste waters) in mass concentrations ranging from 0.1 mg/l to 10 mg/l (in the undiluted sample), applying either FIA or CFA.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**891. US ISO 11813:2010, Milk and milk products – Determination of zinc content – Flame atomic absorption spectrometric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a flame atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the zinc content of milk and milk products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**892. US ISO 11816-1:2013, Milk and milk products – Determination of alkaline phosphatase activity – Part 1: Fluorimetric method for milk and milk-based drinks**

This Uganda Standard specifies a fluorimetric method for the determination of alkaline phosphatase activity in raw and heat-treated whole milk, semi-skimmed milk, skimmed milk and flavoured milks. This method is applicable to milk and milk-based drinks from cows, sheep and goats. It is also applicable to milk powder after reconstitution.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**893. US ISO 11816-2:2003, Milk and milk products – Determination of alkaline phosphatase activity – Part 2: Fluorimetric method for cheese**

This Uganda Standard specifies a fluorometric method for the determination of alkaline phosphatase activity in cheese.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**894. US ISO 11885: 2007, Water quality — Determination of selected elements by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES) (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved elements, elements bound to particles (“particulate”) and total content of elements in different types of water (e.g. ground, surface, raw, potable and waste water) for the following elements: aluminium, antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, bismuth, boron, cadmium, calcium, chromium, cobalt, copper, gallium, indium, iron, lead, lithium, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, phosphorus, potassium, selenium, silicon, silver, sodium, strontium, sulfur, tin, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, zinc and zirconium. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 11885: 1996, Water quality — Determination of 33 elements by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**895. US ISO 11866-1:2005 Milk and milk products — Enumeration of presumptive Escherichia coli — Part 1: Most probable number technique using 4-methylumbelliferyl-beta-D-glucuronide (MUG)**

This part of US ISO 11866 specifies a combined method for the enumeration of presumptive Escherichia coli and of presumptive coliforms by means of a culture technique involving a liquid medium with MUG, and calculation of the number of presumptive Escherichia coli and/or



coliforms per gram or per millilitre by the most probable number (MPN) technique after incubation at 30 °C.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**896. US ISO 11866-2:2005 Milk and milk products — Enumeration of presumptive Escherichia coli — Part 2: Colony-count technique at 44 ° C using membranes**

This part of US ISO 11866 specifies a method for the enumeration of presumptive Escherichia coli by means of a colony-count technique at 44 °C.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**897. US ISO 12010:2012, Water quality — Determination of short-chain polychlorinated alkanes (SCCPs) in water — Method using Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) and Negative-ion Chemical Ionization (NCI)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the quantitative determination of the sum of short-chain polychlorinated *n*-alkanes, also known as short-chain polychlorinated paraffins (SCCPs), in the carbon bond range *n*-C10 to *n*-C13 inclusive, in mixtures with chlorine mass fractions (“contents”) between 49 % and 67 %, including approximately 6 300 of approximately 8 000 congeners. This method is applicable to the determination of the sum of SCCPs in unfiltered surface water, ground water, drinking water and waste water using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry with electron capture negative ionization (GC-ECNI-MS).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**898. US ISO 12020:1997, Water quality — Determination of aluminium — Atomic absorption spectrometric methods**

This Uganda Standard describes two atomic absorption spectrometric (AAS) methods for the determination of aluminium in water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 12020:1997)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**899. US ISO 12080-1:2009, Dried skimmed milk — Determination of vitamin A content – Part 1: Colorimetric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a colorimetric method for the determination of vitamin A in dried skimmed milk containing at least 10 IU (International Units) of vitamin A per gram.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**900. US ISO 12080-2:2009, Dried skimmed milk — Determination of vitamin A content – Part 2: Method using high-performance liquid chromatography**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method using high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) for the determination of vitamin A in dried skimmed milk containing at least 10 IU (International Units) of vitamin A per gram.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**901. US ISO 12081:2010, Milk – Determination of calcium content – Titrimetric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a titrimetric method for the determination of the calcium content of milk and of milk reconstituted from evaporated, condensed or dried milk.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**902. US ISO 12193:2004, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of lead by direct graphite furnace atomic absorption spectroscopy**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of trace amounts (> 0.001 mg/kg) of lead in all types of crude or refined edible oils and fats. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 187:2000/ISO 12193, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of lead by direct graphite furnace atomic absorption spectroscopy which has been technically revised.*)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**903. US ISO 12228-1:2014, Determination of individual and total sterols contents – Gas chromatographic method – Part 1: Animal and vegetable fats and oils**

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the gas chromatographic determination of the content and composition of sterols in animal and vegetable fats and oils.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**904. US ISO 12228-2:2014, Determination of individual and total sterols contents – Gas chromatographic method – Part 2: Olive oils and olive pomace oils**

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the gas chromatographic determination of the contents and composition of sterols and triterpenedialcohols in olive and olive pomace oils.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**905. US ISO 12846:2012, Water quality — Determination of mercury — Method using Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) with and without enrichment**

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of mercury in drinking, surface, ground, rain and waste water after appropriate pre-digestion. For the first method, an enrichment step by amalgamation of the mercury on, for example, a gold/platinum absorber is used. For the second method, the enrichment step is omitted. The choice of method depends on the equipment available, the matrix and the concentration range of interest. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 5666:1999, Water quality — Determination of mercury and US ISO 16590:2000, Water quality — Determination of mercury — Methods involving enrichment by amalgamation, which have been technically revised*).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**906. US ISO 12871:2010, Olive oils and olive-pomace oils – Determination of aliphatic alcohols content by capillary gas chromatography**

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the determination of the content, as a mass fraction expressed as milligrams per kilogram, of aliphatic alcohols in olive oils and olive-pomace oils.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**907. US ISO 12872:2010, Olive oils and olive-pomace oils – Determination of the 2-glyceryl monopalmitate content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the determination of the content, as a percentage mass fraction, of 2-glyceryl monopalmitate in olive oils and olive-pomace oils that are liquid at ambient temperature (20 °C).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**908. US ISO 12873:2010, Olive oils and olive-pomace oils – Determination of wax content by capillary gas chromatography**

This Uganda Standard specifies the determination of the wax content, as a mass fraction expressed in milligrams per kilogram, of olive oils and olive-pomace oils.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**909. US ISO 12966-1:2014, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Gas chromatography of fatty acid methyl esters – Part 1: Guidelines on modern gas chromatography of fatty acid methyl esters**

This Uganda Standard gives an overview of the gas chromatographic determination of fatty acids, free and bound, in animal and vegetable fats and oils following their conversion to fatty acid methyl esters (FAMES).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**910. US ISO 12966-2:2011, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Gas chromatography of fatty acid methyl esters – Part 2: Preparation of methyl esters of fatty acids**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of preparing the methyl esters of fatty acids.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**911. US ISO 12966-3:2009, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Gas chromatography of fatty acid methyl esters – Part 3: Preparation of methyl esters using trimethylsulfonium hydroxide (TMSH)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a rapid base-catalysed trans esterification method for fats and oils with trimethylsulfonium hydroxide (TMSH) to prepare fatty acid methyl esters. This method is not applicable to the determination of the complete fatty acid composition of milk fat samples.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**912. US ISO 12966-4:2015, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Gas chromatography of fatty acid methyl esters – Part 4: Determination by capillary gas chromatography**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of fatty acid methyl esters (FAMES) derived by trans-esterification or esterification from fats, oils, and fatty acids by capillary gas chromatography (GLC). This method is not suitable for the analysis of dairy, ruminant fats and oils, or products supplemented with conjugated linoleic acid (CLA).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**913. US ISO 13366-1:2008, Milk – Enumeration of somatic cells – Part 1: Microscopic method (Reference method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a microscopic method (reference method) for the counting of somatic cells in both raw and chemically preserved milk.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**914. US ISO 13559:2002 Butter, fermented milks and fresh cheese — Enumeration of contaminating micro-organisms — Colony-count technique at 30 °C**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the enumeration of contaminating microorganisms by means of the colony-count technique at 30 °C. The method is applicable to butter, fermented milks and fresh cheese.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**915. US ISO 13685:1997, Ginger and its oleoresins – Determination of the main pungent components (gingerols and shogaols) – Method using high-performance liquid chromatography**

This Uganda Standard describes a method for the determination of gingerols [6]-G, [8]-G and [10]-G and the corresponding shogaols [6]-S, [8]-S and [10]-S in dried ginger or in oleoresins of ginger, by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) in the reverse phase.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**916. US ISO 13720:2010, Meat and meat products — Enumeration of presumptive *Pseudomonas* spp.**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the enumeration of presumptive *Pseudomonas* spp. present in meat and meat products, including poultry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**917. US ISO 13903:2005 Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of amino acids content**

This Uganda Standard describes the determination of free (synthetic and natural) and totals (peptide-bound and free) amino acids in feeding stuffs, using an amino acid analyser or HPLC equipment.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**918. US ISO 13904:2005 Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of tryptophan content**

This Uganda Standard describes determination of the total and free tryptophan content in feeding stuffs (e.g. complete and complementary feeds, supplementary feeds, raw materials, ingredients, pre-mixtures and concentrates)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**919. US ISO 14159:2002, Safety of machinery — Hygienic requirements for design of machinery**

This Uganda Standard specifies hygiene requirements of machines and provides information for the intended use to be provided by the manufacturer. It applies to all types of machines and associated equipment used in

applications where hygiene risks to the consumer of the product can occur. This standard does not cover requirements relative to the uncontrolled egress of microbiological agents from the machine.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**920. US ISO 14377:2002, Canned evaporated milk –  
Determination of tin content – Method using  
graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometry**

This Uganda Standard specifies a graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometric method for the determination of the tin content of (sterilized) canned evaporated milk. It is applicable to samples with tin contents of more than 5 mg/kg.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**921. US ISO 14403-1:2012, Water quality —  
Determination of total cyanide and free cyanide  
using flow analysis (FIA and CFA) — Part 1:  
Method using Flow Injection Analysis (FIA)**

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 from 2 µg/l to 500 µg/l expressed as cyanide ions in the undiluted sample. The range of application can be changed by varying the operation conditions, e.g. by diluting the original sample or using a different injection volume. A suitable mass concentration range from 20 µg/l to 200 µg/l is described.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**922. US ISO 14403-2:2012, Water quality —  
Determination of total cyanide and free cyanide  
using flow analysis (FIA and CFA) — Part 2:  
Method using continuous flow analysis (CFA)**

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 from 2 µg/l to 500 µg/l expressed as cyanide ions in the undiluted sample. The range of application can be changed by varying the operation conditions, e.g. by diluting the original sample

or changing the pathlength of the flow cell. a suitable mass concentration range from 10 µg/l to 100 µg/l is described. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 14403:2002, Water quality — Determination of total cyanide and free cyanide by continuous flow analysis, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**923. US ISO 14501:2007, Milk and milk powder –  
Determination of Aflatoxin M<sub>1</sub> content – Clean-up  
by immunoaffinity chromatography and  
determination by high-performance liquid  
chromatography**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of aflatoxin M<sub>1</sub> content in milk and milk powder. The limit of detection is 0.08 µg/kg for whole milk powder, that is, 0.008 µg/l for reconstituted liquid milk.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**924. US ISO 14565:2000 Animal feeding stuffs —  
Determination of vitamin A content — Method  
using high-performance liquid chromatography**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the total vitamin A (retinol) content of animal feeding stuffs and pet foods using high-performance liquid chromatography.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**925. US ISO 14718:1998 Animal feeding stuffs —  
Determination of aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub> content of mixed  
feeding stuffs — Method using high-performance  
liquid chromatography**

This Uganda Standard specifies a high-performance liquid chromatographic (HPLC) method for the determination of aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub> content of animal feeding stuffs including those containing citrus pulp.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**926. US ISO 14892:2002, Dried skimmed milk –  
Determination of vitamin D content using high-  
performance liquid chromatography**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of vitamin D in a test sample containing at least 10 µg of vitamin D per 100 g [equal to 400 International Units (IU) of vitamin D per 100 g] by using high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**927. US ISO 14902:2001, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of trypsin inhibitor activity of soya products**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the trypsin inhibitor activity (TIA) of soya products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**928. US ISO 15061:2001, Water quality — Determination of dissolved bromate — Method by liquid chromatography of ions**

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). (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 15061:2001).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**929. US ISO 15089: 2000, Water quality — Guidelines for selective immunoassays for the determination of plant treatment and pesticide agents**

This Uganda Standard specifies a guide for the selective quantitative analysis by immunoassays of environmental chemicals such as pesticides (including insecticides) or their metabolites in drinking, ground and surface water for mass concentrations  $\geq 0.05$  µg/l.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000**

**930. US ISO 15141-1:1998, Food stuffs — Determination of ochratoxin A in cereals and cereal products — Part 1: High performance liquid chromatographic method with silica gel clean up**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of ochratoxin A at levels greater than 0.4

µg/kg. (This standard cancels and replaces US 408-1:2002/ISO 15141-1, Food stuffs – Determination of Ochratoxin A in cereals and cereal products – Part 1: High performance liquid chromatography method with silica gel clean up, which has been renumbered).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000**

**931. US ISO 15141-2:1998, Food stuffs — Determination of ochratoxin A in cereals and cereal products — Part 2: High performance liquid chromatographic method with bicarbonate clean up**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of ochratoxin A (OTA) at levels greater than 3 µg/kg. (This standard cancels and replaces US 408-2:2002/ISO 15141-2, Food stuffs – Determination of Ochratoxin A in cereals and cereal products – Part 2: High performance liquid chromatography method with bicarbonate clean up, which has been renumbered).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000**

**932. US ISO 15304:2002/Cor 1:2003, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of the content of trans fatty acid isomers of vegetable fats and oils — Gas chromatographic method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a gas chromatographic method using capillary columns for the determination of the content of *trans* fatty acid isomers of vegetable oils and fats.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000**

**933. US ISO 15305:1998, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of Lovibond colour**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the Lovibond colour of animal and vegetable fats and oils. (This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 317:2006, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of lovibond colour which has been republished.)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000**

**934. US ISO 15553:2006, Water quality — Isolation and identification of Cryptosporidium oocysts and Giardia cysts from water**

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. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 15553:2006).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**935. US ISO 15598:1999, Tea — Determination of crude fibre content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of crude content in tea. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 302:2003/ISO 15598, Tea – Determination of crude fibre content, which has been renumbered).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**936. US ISO 15604:2016, Fertilizers — Determination of different forms of nitrogen in the same sample, containing nitrogen as nitric, ammoniacal, urea and cyanamide nitrogen**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of any one form of nitrogen in the presence of any other form.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**937. US ISO 15793:2000, Durum wheat semolinas — Determination of the undersize fraction**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the undersize fraction of durum wheat semolinas, which is an important characteristic. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 476:2002/ISO 15793, Durum wheat semolinas – Determination of undersize fraction, which has been renumbered).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**938. US ISO 15914:2004, Animal feeding stuffs — Enzymatic determination of total starch content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the enzymatic determination of the total starch content of animal feeding stuffs and raw materials for animal feeding stuffs.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**939. US ISO 16002:2004, Stored cereal grains and pulses — Guidance on the detection of infestation by live invertebrates by trapping**

This Uganda Standard describes methods for the detection by trapping of live invertebrates in cereal grains and pulses stored in bags or in bulk. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16002:2004).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**940. US ISO 16050:2003, Food stuffs — Determination of aflatoxins B1 and total content of aflatoxins B1, B2, G1 and G2 in cereals, nuts, and derived products — High performance liquid chromatographic method**

This standard specifies a reverse-phase high-performance liquid chromatographic method, with immunoaffinity column clean-up and post-column derivatization, for the determination of aflatoxins in cereals, nuts and derived products. The limit of quantification for aflatoxin B1, and for the sum of aflatoxins B1, B2, G1 and G2, is 8 µg/kg.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**941. US ISO 16265: 2009, Water quality — Determination of the methylene blue active substances (MBAS) index – Method using continuous flow analysis (CFA)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the determination of the methylene blue active substances (MBAS) index, in the ranges 0.05 mg/l to 0.5 mg/l and 0.5 mg/l to 5.0 mg/l, in various water samples (e.g. ground water, drinking water, surface water, waste water and leachates).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**942. US ISO 16266:2006, Water quality — Detection and enumeration of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* — Part 2: Membrane filtration method**

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. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16266:2006).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**943. US ISO 16305:2005, Butter – Determination of firmness**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the firmness of butter.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**944. US ISO 16654:2001, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the detection of *Escherichia coli* O157**

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for the detection of *Escherichia coli* serogroup O157.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**945. US ISO 16931:2009, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Determination of polymerized triacylglycerols by high-performance size-exclusion chromatography (HPSEC)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method using high-performance size-exclusion chromatography (HPSEC) to determine the contents, as mass fractions, of polymerized triacylglycerols (PTAGs) in oils and fats which contain at least 3 % (from peak areas) of these polymers.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**946. US ISO 17184:2014, Soil quality — Determination of carbon and nitrogen by near-infrared spectrometry (NIRS)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of carbon and nitrogen in soils by direct

measurement of sample spectra in the near-infrared spectral region.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**947. US ISO 17318:2015, Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Determination of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead and mercury contents**

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods for determination of metals soluble in nitric acid: arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, and mercury contents in fertilizers. This standard is applicable to the analysis of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, and mercury contents in fertilizers. Special attention should be given when analysing some micro-nutrients fertilizers.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**948. US ISO 17319:2015, Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Determination of water-soluble potassium content — Potassium tetraphenylborate gravimetric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a gravimetric method for the determination of the water-soluble potassium content of test solutions of fertilizers. It is suitable for use in arbitration and for reference purposes. This standard is applicable to those fertilizers containing more than 1.0 % K<sub>2</sub>O or equivalent amount of K content.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**949. US ISO 17322:2015, Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Analytical methods for Sulfur Coated Urea (SCU)**

This Uganda Standard specifies analytical methods for the determination of mass fraction of total nitrogen, one-day dissolution rate (1DDR), seven-day dissolution rate (7DDR), mass fraction of sulphur, mass fraction of biuret, mass fraction of water (H<sub>2</sub>O), and particle size of SCU.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 65,000**

**950. US ISO 17323:2015, Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Sulphur Coated Urea (SCU) — General requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements, sampling and preparation of test sample, marking and labelling, packaging, transport, and storage for SCU.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**951. US ISO 17375:2006, Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of aflatoxin B1**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of aflatoxin B1 in animal feeding stuffs using high-performance liquid chromatography with post-column derivatization.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**952. US ISO 17378-2: 2014, Water quality — Determination of arsenic and antimony — Part 2: Method using hydride generation atomic absorption spectrometry (HG-AAS)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of arsenic and antimony in drinking water, surface water, ground water, and rain water. *[This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 11969:1996, Water quality — Determination of arsenic — Atomic absorption spectrometric method (hydride technique), which has been technically revised].*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**953. US ISO/TS 17379-2: 2013, Water quality — Determination of selenium — Part 2: Method using hydride generation atomic absorption spectrometry (HG-AAS)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of selenium in drinking water, surface water, ground water, and rain water in the dynamic range of approximately 0.5 µg/l to 20 µg/l. Samples containing selenium at higher concentrations than the application range can be analysed following appropriate dilution. The method is unlikely to detect organoselenium compounds. *[This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 9965: 1993, Water quality — Determination of selenium — Atomic absorption*

*spectrometric method (hydride technique), which has been technically revised].*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**954. US ISO 17780:2015, Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Determination of aliphatic hydrocarbons in vegetable oils**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons from C10 to C56 of natural origin present in vegetable oils, and for detecting the presence of mineral oil and diesel oil. This rapid method is not adapted for crude oils due to a lack of retention of triglycerides observed for some samples.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**955. US ISO 17932:2011 Palm oil – Determination of the deterioration of bleachability index (DOBI) and carotene content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the deterioration of bleachability index (DOBI) of crude palm oil and the carotene content of crude or bleached palm oil and their fractions by spectrophotometric examination in the ultraviolet and visible range of the spectrum.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**956. US ISO 18073: 2004, Water quality — Determination of tetra- to octa-chlorinated dioxins and furans — Method using isotope dilution HRGC/HRMS**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of tetra- to octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs) and dibenzofurans (PCDFs) in waters and waste waters (containing less than 1 % by mass solids) using high-resolution gas chromatography/high-resolution mass spectrometry (HRGC/HRMS).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 75,000**



**957. US ISO 18301:2014 Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Determination of conventional mass per volume (litre weight in air) – Oscillating U-tube method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the conventional mass per volume of vegetable and animal oils and fats within the range of 0,800 kg/l to 1,000 kg/l which are in a single-phase liquid state at the test temperature. This method is not intended for use in calibrating online density meters.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**958. US ISO 18643:2016, Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Determination of biuret content of urea-based fertilizers — HPLC method**

This Uganda Standard specifies the test procedure for determination of the biuret content in liquid and solid urea-based fertilizers based on the HPLC method.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**959. US ISO 18644:2016, Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Controlled-release fertilizer — General requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for testing methods, sampling and preparation of test sample, marking and labelling, as well as package, transport, and storage of controlled-release fertilizer. This standard is applicable to controlled-release products having one or more primary fertilizer nutrient (nitrogen and/or phosphorous and/or potassium) in a controlled-release form. They can be made by bulk blending (BB) fertilizers or by special processes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**960. US ISO 18645:2016, Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Water soluble fertilizer — General requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for testing methods, sampling and preparation of test sample, marking and labelling, as well as package, transport, and storage of water soluble fertilizers. This standard is applicable to water soluble fertilizers which are

completely soluble in water and are suitable for fertigation and sprinkling irrigation, as well as for foliar application (foliar feeding).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**961. US ISO 19250: 2010, Water quality — Detection of *Salmonella spp.***

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection of *Salmonella spp.* (presumptive or confirmed) in water samples.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**962. US ISO 19458:2006, Water quality — Sampling for microbiological analysis**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on planning water sampling regimes, sampling procedures and transport, handling and storage of samples for microbiological analysis.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**963. US ISO 19746:2017, Determination of urea content in urea-based fertilizers by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the test procedure for determining the urea content in urea-based fertilizers, including urea, urea aldehydes [methylene urea fertilizers, isobutylene diurea (IBDU), crotonylidene diurea (CDU)], urea triazone fertilizers, urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), sulfur- and polymer-coated urea (SCU and PCU), as well as compound fertilizers containing urea. The method is based on High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**964. US ISO 20128:2006, Milk products – Enumeration of presumptive *Lactobacillus acidophilus* on a selective medium – Colony-count technique at 37 °C**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the enumeration of presumptive *Lactobacillus acidophilus* in milk products on a selective medium by using a colony-count technique at 37 °C.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**965. US ISO 20481:2008, Coffee and its products –  
Determination of caffeine content using High  
Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) –  
Reference method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) method for the determination of the caffeine content of: green coffee; roasted coffee; soluble coffee, regular and decaffeinated; and mixed instant coffee products (for example, coffee/chicory mix or cappuccino-type coffee drink). (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 20841:2008).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**966. US ISO 20483:2006, Cereals and pulses —  
Determination of the nitrogen content and  
calculation of the crude protein content — Kjeldahl  
method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the nitrogen content of cereals, pulses and derived products, according to the Kjeldahl method, and a method for calculating the crude protein content. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 20483:2006)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**967. US ISO 20938:2008, Instant coffee – Determination  
of moisture content – Karl Fisher method  
(Reference method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of moisture content in instant coffee by the Karl Fischer titration method, suitable for use as a reference method. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 20938:2008).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**968. US ISO 21067-1:2016, Packaging — Vocabulary —  
Part 1: General terms**

This Uganda Standard specifies preferred terms and definitions related to packaging and materials handling,

for use in international commerce, except for dangerous goods packaging where terms and definitions are given in the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**969. US ISO 21067-2:2015, Packaging and environment**

This Uganda Standard defines terms used in the field of packaging and the environment. It does not include terminology already covered by US ISO 21067-1.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**970. US ISO 21263:2017, Slow-release fertilizers —  
Determination of the release of the nutrients —  
Method for coated fertilizers**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the slow release properties of nutrients from coated fertilizers. PH-dependent hydrolysis and degradation by biological or microbial mechanisms are excluded.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**971. US ISO 21415-1:2006, Wheat and wheat flour —  
Gluten content — Part 1: Determination of wet  
gluten by a manual method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a manual washing out method for the determination of the wet gluten content of wheat flour (*Triticum aestivum* L. and *Triticum durum* Desf.). This method is directly applicable to flour. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 407:2002/ISO 5531, Wheat flour – Determination of wheat gluten, which has been renumbered and revised*).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**972. US ISO 21415-2:2006, Wheat and wheat flour —  
Gluten content — Part 2: Determination of wet  
gluten by mechanical means**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the wet gluten content of wheat flour (*Triticum aestivum* L. and *Triticum durum* Desf.) by mechanical means. This method is directly applicable to flour.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**973. US ISO 21415-3:2006, Wheat and wheat flour —  
Gluten content — Part 3: Determination of dry  
gluten from wet gluten by an oven drying method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the dry gluten content from wet gluten. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 477:2002/ISO 645, Wheat flour – Determination of dry gluten, which has been renumbered and revised)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**974. US ISO 21415-4:2006, Wheat and wheat flour —  
Gluten content — Part 4: Determination of dry  
gluten from wet gluten by a rapid drying method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a rapid method for the determination of the dry gluten content from wet gluten.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**975. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**976. US ISO 21527-1:2008, Microbiology of food and  
animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the  
enumeration of yeasts and moulds — Part 1,  
Colony count technique in products with water  
activity greater than 0.95**

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for the enumeration of viable yeasts and moulds in products intended for human consumption or feeding of animals that have a water activity greater than 0.95 [eggs, meat, dairy products (except milk powder), fruits, vegetables,

fresh pastes, etc.], by means of the colony count technique at  $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**977. US ISO 21527-2:2008, Microbiology of food and  
animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the  
enumeration of yeasts and moulds — Part 2:  
Colony count technique in products with  
water activity less than or equal to 0.95**

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for the enumeration of viable osmophilic yeasts and xerophilic moulds in products intended for human consumption or feeding of animals that have a water activity less than or equal to 0.95.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**978. US ISO 21567: 2004, Microbiology of food and  
animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the  
detection of Shigella spp.**

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for the detection of Shigella species in products intended for human consumption and the feeding of animals, and environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**979. US ISO/TS 21872-1:2007, Microbiology of food and  
animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the  
detection of potentially enteropathogenic Vibrio  
spp. – Part 1: Detection of Vibrio parahaemolyticus  
and Vibrio cholera**

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for the detection of the two main pathogenic Vibrio species causing intestinal illness in humans: V. Parahaemolyticus and V. Cholerae. It is applicable to products intended for human consumption and the feeding of animals, and environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**980. US ISO/TS 21872-2:2007, Microbiology of food and  
animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the**

**detection of potentially enteropathogenic *Vibrio* spp. – Part 2: Detection of species other than *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* and *Vibrio cholerae***

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for the detection *Vibrio* species, causing illness in or via the intestinal tract other than *V. Parahaemolyticus* and *V. Cholerae*. The species detectable by the methods specified include *Vibrio fluvialis*, *Vibrio mimicus* and *Vibrio vulnificus*.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**981. US ISO 22662:2007, Milk and milk products – Determination of lactose content by high-performance liquid chromatography (Reference method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of lactose content of raw milk, heat-treated milks, dried milk and raw and pasteurized cream.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**982. US ISO 22855:2008, Fruit and vegetable products — Determination of benzoic acid and sorbic acid concentrations — High-performance liquid chromatography method\**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method using high-performance liquid chromatography for the determination of the concentration of benzoic and sorbic acids in fruit and vegetable juices.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**983. US ISO 22964:2017, Microbiology of the food chain — Horizontal method for the detection of *Cronobacter* spp.**

This Uganda Standard specifies a horizontal method for the detection of *Cronobacter* spp.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**984. US ISO 23275-1:2006, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Cocoa butter equivalents in cocoa butter and plain chocolate — Part 1: Determination of the presence of cocoa butter equivalents**

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the detection of cocoa butter equivalents (CBEs) in cocoa butter (CB) and plain chocolate by high-resolution capillary gas liquid chromatography (HR-GC) of triacylglycerols and subsequent data evaluation by regression analysis.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**985. US ISO 23275-2:2006, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Cocoa butter equivalents in cocoa butter and plain chocolate — Part 2: Quantification of cocoa butter equivalents**

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the quantification of cocoa butter equivalents (CBEs) in cocoa butter (CB) and plain chocolate by high-resolution capillary gas chromatography (HR-GC) of triacylglycerols, and subsequent data evaluation by partial least-squares regression analysis.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**986. US ISO 24333:2009, Cereals and cereal products — Sampling**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the dynamic or static sampling, by manual or mechanical means, of cereals and cereal products, for assessment of their quality and condition.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**987. US ISO 24557:2009, Pulses — Determination of moisture content — Air-oven method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a routine reference method for the determination of moisture content of pulses. The procedure is applicable to chickpeas, lentils, peas, and all classes of beans with the exception of soybeans. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**988. US ISO 25475:2016, Fertilizers — Determination of ammoniacal nitrogen**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the ammoniacal nitrogen content in fertilizers. The method is applicable to all nitrogenous

fertilizers including compound fertilizers, in which nitrogen is found exclusively either in the form of ammonium salts or ammonium salts together with nitrates. This standard is not applicable to fertilizers containing urea, cyanamide or other organic nitrogenous compounds.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

Benzo[b]fluoranthene, Benzo[a]pyrene, and Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**989. US ISO 27107:2008, Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of peroxide value — Potentiometric end-point determination**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the potentiometric end-point determination of the peroxide value, in milliequivalents of active oxygen per kilogram, of animal and vegetable fats and oils.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**990. US ISO 27608:2010 Animal and vegetable fats and oils – Determination of Lovibond colour – Automatic method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of Lovibond colour of animal and vegetable fats and oils using automatic instrumentation.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**991. US ISO 28540: 2011, Water quality — Determination of 16 polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in water – Method using gas chromatography with mass spectrometric detection (GC-MS)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of at least 16 polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in drinking water and ground water in mass concentrations above 0,005 µg/l and surface water in mass concentrations above 0,01 µg/l (for each individual compound). The method is applicable to water samples containing up to 150 mg/l of suspended matter. The PAH include: Naphthalene, Acenaphthylene, Anthracene, Pyrene, Chrysene, Benzo[k]fluoranthene, Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, Benzo[ghi]perylene, Fluorene, Acenaphthene, Phenanthrene, Fluoranthene, Benzo[a]anthracene,

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## ENGINEERING STANDARDS

### 992. ISO 3:1973, Preferred numbers — Series of preferred numbers

This Uganda Standard specifies series of preferred numbers.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

### 993. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

### 994. US EAS 11:2013, Galvanized plain and corrugated steel sheets — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for galvanized plain and corrugated steel sheets for roofing, cladding, fencing, fabrication and general use. This standard does not cover special purpose profiles. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 301:2006, Specification for galvanized plain and corrugated iron sheets, which has been technically revised and republished).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

### 995. US ISO 16:1975, Acoustics — Standard tuning frequency (Standard musical pitch)

This Uganda Standard specifies the Standard tuning frequency (or Standard musical pitch).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

### 996. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

### 997. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

### 998. US 65:2002 Specification for precast paving blocks

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for precast concrete paving blocks intended for the construction of low speed roads and, industrial and other paved surfaces subjected to all categories of static and vehicular loading and pedestrian traffic.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

### 999. US ISO IEC 99:2007, International vocabulary of metrology — Basic and general concepts and associated terms (VIM)

This Uganda Standard gives a set of definitions and associated terms, in English and French, for a system of basic and general concepts used in metrology, together with concept diagrams to demonstrate their relations.

Additional information is given in the form of examples and notes under many definitions. This vocabulary is meant to be a common reference for scientists and engineers including physicists, chemists, medical scientists as well as for both teachers and practitioners involved in planning or performing measurements, irrespective of the level of measurement uncertainty and irrespective of the field of application. It is also meant to be a reference for governmental and intergovernmental bodies, trade associations, accreditation bodies, regulators, and professional societies.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 110,000**

**1000. US 101:2002 Specification for aggregates from natural sources for concrete**

This Uganda standard specifies the quality and grading requirements for aggregates obtained by processing natural materials for use in concrete.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1001. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1002. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1003. US EAS 124:1999, Rounding off number values**

This Uganda Standard sets out rules for the rounding of numbers, the number of significant figures to be retained in presenting any particular value, and conventions concerning the interpretation of specification limits in

relation to their mode of expression. General principles and working rules relating to different aspects of this subject are set out and illustrated with examples. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 124:1999).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1004. US EAS 134:2013, Cold rolled steel sections — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and sectional properties of cold rolled steel sections of thickness up to 8 mm for use in structural applications. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 134:1999, Cold rolled steel sections – Specification, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1005. US EAS 148-1:2017, Cement — Test methods — Part 1: Determination of strength**

This Uganda Standard describes the method for the determination of the compressive and, optionally, the flexural strength of cement mortar. The method applies to common cements and to other cements and materials. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 100-1:2016, Cement — Test methods – Part 1: Determination of strength, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1006. US EAS 148-2:2017, Cement — Test methods — Part 2: Chemical analysis**

This Uganda Standard specifies the methods for the chemical analysis of cement. The standard describes the reference methods and, in certain cases, an alternative method which can be considered to be equivalent. In the case of dispute, only the reference methods are used. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 100-2:2016, Cement — Test methods – Part 2: Chemical analysis, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 80,000**



**1007. US EAS 148-3:2017, Cement — Test methods —  
Part 3: Determination of setting times and  
soundness)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the methods for determining standard consistence, setting times and soundness of cements. The method applies to common cement and to other cements and materials. It may not apply to other cement types that have a very short initial setting. It describes the reference methods and allows the use of alternative procedures and equipment, as indicated in notes, provided that they have been calibrated against the reference methods. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 100-3:2016, Cement — Test methods — Part 3: Determination of standard consistency, setting time and soundness, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1008. US EAS 148-4:2017, Cement — Test methods —  
Part 4: Quantitative determination of constituents**

This Uganda Standard describes the procedures for determining the contents of the most of the constituents of cements that fall within the scope of US EAS 18-1. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 100-4:2016, Cement — Test methods — Part 4: Quantitative determination of constituents, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1009. US EAS 148-5:2017, Cement — Test methods —  
Part 5: Pozzolanicity test for pozzolanic cements**

This Uganda Standard specifies the method of measuring the pozzolanicity of pozzolanic cements conforming to US EAS 18-1. This standard does not apply to Portland pozzolana cements or to pozzolanas. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 100-5:2016, Methods of testing cement — Part 5: Pozzolanicity test for pozzolanic cements, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1010. US EAS 148-6:2017, Cement — Test methods —  
Part 6: Determination of fineness**

This Uganda Standard describes three methods for determining the fineness of cement and applies to all the cements defined in US EAS 18-1. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 100-6: 2016, Cement — Test methods — Part 6: Determination of fineness, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1011. US EAS 148-7:2017, Cement — Test methods —  
Part 7: Methods of taking and preparing samples**

This Uganda Standard describes the equipment to be used, the methods to be followed and the provisions to be complied with for taking samples of cement representative of given lots for testing to assess the quality of products prior to, during or after delivery. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 100-7:2016, Cement — Test methods — Part 7: Methods of taking and preparing samples, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1012. US EAS 148-8:2017: Cement — Test methods —  
Part 8: Heat of hydration — Solution method**

This Uganda Standard lays down the methods for determining the heat of hydration by means of solution calorimetry, also known as the solution method. The heat of hydration is expressed in joules per gram of cement. This standard is applicable to cements and hydraulic binders whatever their chemical composition. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 100-8:2016, Cement — Test methods — Part 8: Heat of hydration — Solution method, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1013. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1014. US 152:2000 Code of practice for installation of photovoltaic systems**

This Code of Practice is intended to form a basic reference document for use in all photovoltaic installations in Uganda and promote the installation of safe, high quality photovoltaic, in such a way as to generally promote the adoption of Photovoltaic power as a source of energy.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1015. US 153-1:2000, 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1016. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1017. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1018. US 156-1:2017, Building limes — Part 1: Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for building limes used for construction purposes. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 156:1995, Standard specification for building limes (inc. methods of test) which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1019. US 156-2:2017, Building lime — Part 2: Test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for building limes used for construction purposes. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 156:1995, Standard specification for building limes (inc. methods of test) which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 45,000**

**1020. US 158:2019, Wheelbarrows — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1021. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1022. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1023. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1024. US 162:2019, Machetes — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods straight blade, curved blade, and double-edged blade machetes (panga). *(This standard cancels and replaces US 162:2000, Specification for machetes, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1025. US EAS 168:2014, Junction boxes for use in electrical installations — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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 mm<sup>2</sup>. It does not apply to junction boxes for use in conditions where special protection against the ingress of dust or moisture is required.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1026. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1027. US 194-1:2016, Nails — Part 1: Steel nails — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for preferred form and dimensions, tolerance on dimensions, finish and surface coating for the type of steel nails and of loose steel wire nails for general applications. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 194:2001, Specification for nails, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1028. US 195:2000 Specification for Zinc coated fencing wires**

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of drawn mild steel wire; zinc coated by hot- dip process, to be used for line fencing wire or barbed fencing wire for general purposes.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1029. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1030. US EAS 196:2013, High-strength low-alloy Carbon Steel for hot rolled sheet and cold rolled sheet — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for steel sheet in coils and cut lengths. It applies to the carbon steel and high-strength, low-alloy steel (HSLA) supplied as hot-rolled sheet and cold-rolled sheet. This standard is not applicable to hot-rolled, heavy-thickness carbon sheet coils. In case of any conflict in requirements, the requirements of the individual material specification shall prevail over those of the general specification. For the purposes of determining conformance with this specification and the various material specifications, values shall be rounded to the nearest unit in the right-hand place of figures used in expressing the limiting values.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1031. US 197:2000 Specification for forks**

This Uganda Standard specifies the preferred range, dimensions, materials, construction, finish and testing peg general-purpose tools.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1032. US 198:2019, Spades — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for spades. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 198:2000, Specification for spades, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1033. US 199:2000 Specification for shovels**

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions, materials, construction, finish and testing. It also provides for the preferred range and permits certain variations to the preferred range.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1034. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1035. US EAS 203:2014, Boxes for enclosure of electrical accessories — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1036. US EAS 205:2014, Controls for heating units in household electric ranges — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1037. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1038. US 219:2000 Specification for laminated leaf springs for automobiles**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for laminated leaf springs for automobiles.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1039. US 220:2019, Hoes — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for forged hoes (jembes), both plain and fork hoes (jembes) used for digging. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 220:2003, Specification for hoes, both plain and fork hoes, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1040. 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/mm<sup>2</sup>. This standard lays down the requirements for the material to be used in the manufacture of cylinders, their construction, marking, and testing.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1041. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1042. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1043. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1044. 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**

This Standard Specification for plasticized PVC pipes for cold water services specifies requirements for UPVC Pipes up to and including a nominal diameter of 630mm for conveying cold water at pressures up to and including 4, 6, 10, 12.5 and 16 bars at 250C depending on the size.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1045. US 264-2:2001/EAS 182-1 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)**

This standard specifies nominal pressure outside diameters, calculated wall thicknesses and nominal pressures of circular section Unplasticised Polyvinyl Chloride (UPVC) pipes used for water services.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1046. US 271:2000 Steel and iron-Sampling and preparation of samples for the determination of chemical composition**

This standard specifies methods for sampling and sample preparation for the determination of the composition of pig iron, cast iron and steel.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1047. US EAS 272:2002, Timber — Determination of moisture content for physical and mechanical tests**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the moisture content of wood for physical and mechanical tests. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 272:2002).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1048. US EAS 273:2002, Timber — Sampling methods and general requirements for physical and mechanical tests**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the selective and mechanical sampling of wood, for the conditioning of selected material and for the preparation of test pieces. In addition, it specifies the general requirements for physical and mechanical tests on small, clear test pieces free from visible defects. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 273:2002).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1049. US EAS 274:2002, Timber — Determination of the average moisture content of a lot**

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the average moisture content of a homogeneous lot of sawn timber of the same Cross-section. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 274:2002).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1050. US EAS 275:2002, Timber — Determination of volumetric shrinkage**

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the volumetric shrinkage of wood, the stereometric method and the mercury volumenometer method. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 275:2002).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1051. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1052. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1053. US 290:2000 Glossary of terms used in lime products**

This standard lists terms relating to the manufacturing, testing and use of lime for building and chemical purposes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1054. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1055. US 306:2000 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 concrete prisms used for testing cement.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1056. US 310-3:2000 Definitions and terminology for cements**

This standard gives the general definitions applicable to cements (hydraulic binders), as well as the particular definitions pertaining to each type of cement.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1057. US 319:2003 Seismic code of practice for structural designs**

This code provides the basis for the design and construction of structures in seismic regions of Uganda. It also proposes operational rules for its application. Its purpose is to ensure, with adequate reliability, that in the event of earthquakes,

- a) human lives are protected;
- b) damages are limited;
- c) critical facilities remain operational.

This code sets down requirements for the general structural design and seismic design loadings for structures within any of the following categories:

- a) all buildings having a floor area greater than 20 square metres;
- b) any building with a height greater than 5 metres;
- c) all masonry or concrete walls greater than 1.5 metres in height;
- d) all elevated tanks of up to 200 cubic metres capacity. Larger tanks should be subjected to a further study;
- e) all buildings to which the general public has access;
- f) unusual buildings or structures or those with unusual configuration or risk shall be designed in accordance with 6.2.

The requirements are not intended to apply to:

- a) large civil engineering works (e.g. large-span bridges, dams, earth structures);
- b) buildings or structures greater than 90 metres in height (or having more than 30 storeys).

For the application of this code reference shall be made to other relevant Seismic Design Codes in so far as this code is not self-sufficient.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1058. US 322:2006 Glossary of terms used in the timber industry**

This standard gives definitions for terms used in the timber industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1059. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1060. US 323:2006 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1061. 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. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 323:2002).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1062. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1063. US EAS 324:2002, Copper/chromium/arsenic compositions for the preservation of timber — Method for timber treatment**

This Uganda Standard prescribes procedures for treatment of timber using water borne copper/chromium/arsenic (CCA) preservative formulations complying with US EAS 326. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 324:2002).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1064. US EAS 325:2002, Wood preservatives and treated timber — Guide to sampling and preparation of wood preservatives and treated timber for analysis**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the general procedures to be followed in the sampling and preparation for analysis of preservatives and preservative-treated timber. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 325:2002).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1065. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1066. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1067. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1068. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1069. US 329-4/ISO 3134-4 Light metals and their alloys – Terms and definitions – Part 4: Castings**

This part of Uganda Standard US 329 gives terms for and definitions of castings made from light metals and their alloys.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1070. US 329-5/ISO 3134-5 Light metals and their alloys – Terms and definitions – Part 5: Methods of processing and treatment**

This Uganda Standard gives terms for and definitions relating to methods of processing and treatment of light metals and their alloys.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1071. US EAS 354: 2004, Plastic containers for up to 5 litres capacity — Specification**

This Uganda Standard covers minimum requirements for plastic containers of nominal capacities up to and including 5 litres intended for storage of commodities other than explosives, compressed gases and radioactive materials. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 438:2002 Specification for plastic containers for up to 5 litres capacity which is being republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1072. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1073. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1074. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1075. 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 equipments for strength for tyres primarily intended for agricultural implements. (This standard cancels and replaces US 516:2004, Specification for new pneumatic tyres — Agricultural implements).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1076. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1077. US 366-2:2004 Masonry cement – Part 2: Test methods**

This Uganda standard describes reference and alternative test methods to be used when testing masonry cement to assess their conformity to US 366-1. It gives the test on fresh mortar for consistence, water retention, air content and workability. In the event of dispute, only reference methods are used.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1078. 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

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1079. US 371:2003 Hydraulic road binders – Composition, specification and conformity criteria**

This Uganda Standard specifies properties of the constituents of common cements and proportions in which they are to be combined to produce a range of types, compositions and strength classes.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1080. US EAS 371-10:2005 Power transformers — Specification — Part 10: Determination of sound levels**

This part defines sound pressure and sound intensity measurement methods by which sound power levels of transformers, reactors and their associated cooling auxiliaries may be determined. This standard is primarily intended to apply to measurements made at the factory. Conditions on-site may be very different because of the proximity of objects, including other transformers.

Nevertheless, the same general rules as are given in this standard may be followed when on-site measurements are made.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1081. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 65,000**

**1082. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 100,000**

**1083. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1084. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 80,000**

**1085. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 110,000**

**1086. US EAS 379-1:2005 Information technology – Configuration of customer premises cabling (CPC) for applications – Part 1: Integrated services digital network (ISDN) basic access**

This standard defines the requirements for the design and configuration of customer premises cabling for the connection of basic access ISDN equipment.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1087. US EAS 379-2:2005 Information technology – Configuration of customer premises cabling (CPC) for applications – Part 2: Integrated services digital network (ISDN) primary rate**

This standard specifies the design and configuration of Customer Premises Cabling for the connection of primary access ISDN equipment.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1088. US EAS 380:2005 Public information symbols – Specifies the image content of graphical symbols used for the information of the public**

This standard specifies the image content of graphical symbols used for the information of the public. The fields of application specified for each graphical symbol are indicative of the way it is intended that the symbols should be used; their application may be extended into other fields where this is considered appropriate.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 110,000**

**1089. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1090. US 403:2002 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 110,000**

**1091. US 404:2002 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 110,000**

**1092. US ISO 404:2013, Steel and steel products — General technical delivery requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies the general technical delivery requirements for all steel products covered by US ISO 6929, with the exception of steel castings and

powder metallurgical products. US ISO 10474 describes the inspection documents to be used. Where the delivery requirements agreed upon for the order or specified in the appropriate product or material standard differ from the general technical delivery requirements defined in this standard, then it is the requirements agreed for ordering or specified in the appropriate product or material standard that apply

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1093. US 405:2002 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 110,000**

**1094. US 406:1995 Standard specification for deep well hand pump (model U2)**

This standard covers hand pumps for lifting water from boreholes with static water levels from 24m up to 50m.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 110,000**

**1095. US EAS 412-1:2013, Steel for the reinforcement of concrete — Part 1: Plain bars**

This Uganda Standard specifies technical requirements for plain bars to be used as reinforcement in concrete. This part of US EAS 412 covers nine steel grades not intended for welding (B240A-P, B240B-P, B240C-P, B240D-P, B300A-P, B300B-P, B300C-P, B300D-P and B420D-P), and one steel grade (B420DWP) intended for welding. This standard covers products delivered in straight lengths. Plain bars produced from finished products, such as plates and railway rails, are excluded from this standard. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 155-1:2003, Specification for steel bars for reinforcement of concrete — Plain bars, which has been technically revised and republished).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1096. US EAS 412-2:2013, Steel for the reinforcement of concrete — Part 2: Ribbed bars**

This Uganda Standard specifies technical requirements for ribbed bars to be used as reinforcement in concrete. This part of US EAS 412 covers six steel grades not intended for welding (B400A-R, B400B-R, B400C-R, B500A-R, B500B-R and B500C-R), and nine steel grades (B400AWR, B400BWR, B400CWR, B400DWR, B420DWR, B500AWR, B500BWR, B500CWR and B500DWR) intended for welding. The steel grades are designated with steel names allocated in accordance with ISO/TS 4949. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 155-2:2003, Specification for steel bars for reinforcement of concrete — Ribbed bars, which has been technically revised and republished).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1097. US 464:2002 Susceptibility of Photovoltaic (PV) modules to accidental impact damage (resistance to impact test)**

This standard specifies the method of test for assessment the assessment of the susceptibility of the module to accidental impact damage.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1098. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1099. US EAS 468:2013, Pre-painted metal coated steel sheets and coils — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the pre-painted hot-dip metal-coated steel sheets and coils for exterior use. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 663:2006, Pre-painted metal coated steel sheets and coils — Specification, which has been technically revised and republished).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1100. US 468-2:2002 Specification for photovoltaic systems -system design, installation, operation, monitoring and maintenance - Part 2: Test procedure for main components -charge regulators**

This part 2 of US 468 specifies test procedures for charge regulators for use of photovoltaic systems.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**1101. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**1102. US 469: 2005 Characteristic parameters of standalone photovoltaic (PV) systems**

This Uganda Standard defines the major electrical, mechanical and environmental parameters for the description and performance analysis of stand-alone photovoltaic systems.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**1103. US 479:2003 Code of practice for inspection of vehicles for roadworthiness**

This code of practice specifies general, safety and environmental requirements for Road Vehicles and also includes inspection schedule for Road Vehicles.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000**

**1104. US 482-1:2003 High density polyethylene (PE-HD) pipes- Part 1: General quality requirements**

This standard applies to straight round seamless pipes made of High-Density Poly-Ethylene (HDPE). Individual requirements specified in this standard may be omitted or supplemented in technical delivery conditions relating to particular applications.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**1105. US 482-2:2003 High Density Polyethylene (PE-HD) pipes- Part 2: Dimensions**

This standard applies to pipes made of High Density Polyethylene (PE-HD). Pipes as specified in this standard shall meet the requirements given in US 482-1.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**1106. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**1107. 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<sup>3</sup> are not included. This standard does not specify materials or methods of construction.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**1108. US EAS 492:2008, Incineration plant for the destruction of hospital waste — Method of test and calculation for the performance**

This Uganda Standard describes methods of test for the performance of the incineration plant to be carried out in accordance with EAS 491:2008 and as specified by the purchaser in accordance with EAS 493:2008. These tests are made after installation when the plant is operating in accordance with the manufacturer's instruction. In addition, certain methods of calculation are given. Methods of test for materials and methods of construction are not included.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**1109. US EAS 493:2008, Incineration plant for the destruction of hospital waste — Method for specifying purchaser's requirements**

This Uganda Standard details a method for specifying requirements for incinerators for the destruction of hospital waste manufactured to specifiers' requirements. It does not cover other items of plant such as charging machine, chimneys, flues, etc.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1110. US EAS 494:2008, Incineration plant for the destruction of hospital waste — Code of practice for the design, specification, installation and commissioning**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the design, specification, installation and commissioning of incineration plant for the destruction of hospital waste. It also gives information on training of staff and maintenance of plant, on collection and transports of hospital waste

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1111. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1112. US EAS 498-1:2008, Low-frequency cables and wires with PVC insulation and PVC sheath — Part 1: General test and measuring methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies mechanical, electrical and climatic test methods for low-frequency cables and

wires designed for use in telecommunication inside plant and equipment and in electronic devices employing similar techniques.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1113. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1114. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1115. US EAS 502:2008, Electric cables — Tests on extruded over sheaths with a special protective function**

This Uganda Standard provides a range of tests which may be required for electric cables which have an extruded over sheath and where that over sheath performs a special protective function. The standard covers cables for use in insulated systems and in uninsulated systems.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1116. US EAS 504:2008, Standard colours for insulation for low-frequency cables and wires**

This Uganda Standard applies to thermoplastic insulation to be used with low-frequency cables and wires.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1117. US EAS 505:2008, Basic and safety principles for man-machine interface, marking and identification — Identification of conductors by colours or alphanumeric**

This Uganda Standard provides general rules for the use of certain colours or alphanumerics to identify conductors with the aim of avoiding ambiguity and ensuring safe operation. These conductor colours or alphanumerics are intended to be applied in cables or cores, bus bars, electrical equipment and installations.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1118. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1119. US 512:2003 Specification for axes and hatchets**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements on dimensions, weight and performance for axes and hatchets.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1120. 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;
- j) extra high strength steel, designated S3A;
- k) aluminium clad steel, designated SA.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 70,000**

**1121. US ISO 525:2013, Bonded abrasive products — General requirements**

This Uganda Standard is applicable to bonded abrasive products (e.g. grinding wheels, segments, sticks and stones) in general, excluding super abrasive products and coated abrasive products. This standard specifies the ISO type number and shape; dimensional symbols; standard profiles; requirements for dimensions, limit deviations and tolerances as well as permissible unbalance; the specification mark; the marking requirements.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1122. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1123. US 540:2006 Hot-dip aluminium –zinc plain and corrugated steel sheets— Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for continuous hot- dip Aluminium-Zinc (AZ) coated plain and corrugated steel sheets for roofing, cladding, fencing, fabrication and general use. The Aluminium-Zinc alloy composition by mass is normally 55% Aluminium, 1,6% Silicon and the balance Zinc.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1124. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1125. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1126. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1127. US 549: 2004 Code of practice - Installation of safety belts in motor vehicles**

This code of practice applies to the installation of restraint systems (safety belts) intended for use by persons of adult build occupying forward-facing seats in motor vehicles.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1128. US 551: 2005 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.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1129. US 552:2005 Photovoltaic system performance monitoring — Guidelines for measurement, data exchange and analysis**

This Uganda standard recommends procedures for the monitoring of energy-related PV system characteristics such as in-plane irradiance, array output, storage input and output and power conditioner input and output; and for the exchange and analysis of monitored data. The purpose of these procedures is to assess the overall performance of PV systems configured as stand-alone or utility grid-connected, or as hybridized with non-PV power sources such as engine generators and wind turbines.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1130. US 555:2005 Direct coupled photovoltaic pumping systems — Design qualification and type approval**

This Uganda Standard constitutes a guide and gives an overview of terrestrial PV power generating systems and the functional elements of such systems.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1131. US 557:2005 Photovoltaic systems – Characteristics of utility interface**

This Uganda standard addresses the interface requirements between the PV system and the utility, and provides technical recommendations.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1132. US 558-1:2005 Environmental Testing – Part 1: General and guidance**

This Uganda standard includes a series of methods of environmental test and their appropriate severities, and prescribes various atmospheric conditions for measurements and tests designed to assess the ability of specimens to perform under expected conditions of transportation, storage and all aspects of operational use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1133. US 559: 2005 Balance-of system components for photovoltaic systems - Design qualification and type approval**

This Uganda Standard lays down requirements for the design qualification and type approval of terrestrial balance-of system (BOS) components for photovoltaic (PV) systems suitable for long-term operation either indoor, conditioned or unconditioned; or outdoor in general open-air climates.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1134. US EAS 565:2006, 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1135. 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. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard 566:2006).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1136. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1137. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**1138. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1139. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1140. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1141. 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.



**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1142. US 607-1:1996 Insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Methods of test for general application – Part 1: Measurement of thickness and overall dimensions - Tests for determining the mechanical properties**

This part 1 gives the methods for measuring the thickness and overall dimensions and for determining the mechanical properties, which apply to the most common types of insulating and sheathing compounds (elastomeric, PVC, PE, PP e.t.c)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1143. US 607-2:1996 Insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Methods of test for general application - Part 2: Thermal ageing methods**

This part 2 gives the thermal ageing methods which apply to the most common types of insulating and sheathing compounds (elastomeric, PVC, PE, PP, e.t.c)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1144. US 607-4:1996 Insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Methods of test for general application – Part 4: Tests at Low temperature**

This part 4 gives the methods for tests at low temperature which apply to PVC and PE compounds.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1145. US 607-5:1996 Insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Methods of test for general application – Part 5: Ozone Resistance test - Hot Set test - Mineral oil Immersion**

This part 5 gives the methods for the ozone resistance test, hot set test and mineral oil immersion test, which apply to elastomeric compounds.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1146. US 607-6:1996 Insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Methods of test for general application - Part 6: Pressure test at high**

**temperature - Test for resistance to cracking**

This part 6 gives the methods for pressure test at high temperature and for tests for resistance to cracking, which apply to PVC compounds.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1147. US 607-7:1996 Insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Methods of test for general application – Part 3: methods for determining the density - water absorption tests - shrinkage test**

This part gives the methods for determining the density, water absorption tests and shrinkage test which apply to the most common types of insulating and sheathing compounds (elastomeric, PVC, PE, PP, etc).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1148. US 607-8:1996 Insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Methods of test for general application - Part 8: Resistance to environmental Stress Cracking - Wrapping test after thermal ageing in air - Measurement of melt flow index - Carbon black and/or Mineral Content Measurement in PE**

This part 8 gives the methods for measurement of the resistance to environmental stress cracking, for wrapping test after thermal ageing in air, for measurement of melt flow index and for measurement of carbon black and/or mineral filler content, which apply to PE and PP compounds, including cellular compounds and foam skin for insulation.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1149. US 607-9:1996 Elongation at break after pre-conditioning-Wrapping test after pre-conditioning - Wrapping test after thermal ageing in air-Measurement of mass increase -Long-term stability test-Test method for Copper - Catalyzed oxidative degradation**

This part 9 gives the methods for measurement of elongation at break after pre-conditioning, for wrapping

test after pre-conditioning, for wrapping test after thermal ageing in air, for measurement of mass increase, for long-term stability test and for measurement of copper-catalyzed oxidative degradation, which apply to polyolefin insulations.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1150. US 607-10:1996 Test methods for electric cables –**

**Part 10- Drop-point - Separation of oil - Lower temperature brittleness - total acid number- Absence of corrosive components -Permittivity at 23 degrees centigrade and 100 degrees centigrade**

This part 10 gives the methods for drop-point, separation of oil, lower temperature brittleness, total acid number, absence of corrosive components, permittivity at 23 degrees centigrade, d.c. resistivity at 23 degrees centigrade and 100 degrees centigrade

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1151. US 607-11:1996 Test methods for electric cables -**

**Part 11: Test methods for testing polymeric insulating and sheathing materials for electric cables**

This section of the standard specifies the test methods to be used for testing polymeric insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1152. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1153. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1154. US 619:2006 Building and civil engineering terms — Parts of construction works- Roofs and roofing definitions**

This Uganda Standard gives the definitions of terms used in the construction industry concerning roofs and roofing.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1155. US 621:2006 Code of practice for the use of profiled sheet for roof and wall cladding on buildings — Design**

This code of practice gives recommendations for the design and construction of external cladding assemblies for roof and walls of buildings, using profiled sheeting as the external surface. It does not deal with profiled sheeting used as a supporting substrate (decking) to form elements such as built-up roofing, structurally composite formations of profiled metal sheeting and concrete, small element cladding such as simulated slating and tiling, nor exceptional applications such as buildings for cold storage.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1156. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**1157. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**1158. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**1159. US ISO 631:1975, Mosaic parquet panels —**

**General characteristics**

This Uganda Standard specifies the general manufacturing characteristics (dimensions, permissible deviations, etc.), the inspection and delivery conditions and the marking of mosaic parquet Panels of any species of wood.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1160. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1161. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1162. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1163. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1164. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1165. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1166. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1167. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1168. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1169. US 664:2006 Metallic coatings - Hot dip galvanized coatings on ferrous materials - Gravimetric determination of the mass per unit area**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the mass per unit area of hot dip galvanized coatings on ferrous materials.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1170. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1171. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1172. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1173. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1174. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1175. US ISO 737:1975, Coniferous sawn timber — Sizes — Methods of measurement**

This Uganda Standard defines methods of measurement of thickness, width, length and volume of coniferous sawn timber. It covers unplanned square-edged and unedged coniferous sawn timber

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1176. US ISO 738:1981, Coniferous sawn timber — Sizes — Permissible deviations and shrinkages**

This Uganda Standard specifies permissible deviations, due to inaccuracies in sawing, from nominal thicknesses, widths and lengths, for coniferous sawn timber. It also gives, for information, average values for shrinkage for some wood species. It is applicable to unplanned square-edged and unedged coniferous sawn timber having thicknesses or widths in the range 10 mm (0.393 7 in) to 310 mm (12.204 7 in).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1177. US 761:2019, Household biomass stoves — Requirements (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda standard specifies the classification, technical requirements, performance requirements, safety requirements and test methods of biomass cookstoves intended for use in households. This standard is applicable to cookstoves using solid biomass. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 761:2007, Energy efficiency stoves — Household biomass stoves — Performance requirements and test methods, which has been technically revised*).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1178. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1179. US 765:2007, Wood charcoal and charcoal briquettes for household**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for charcoal that is derived entirely from wood, in lump or briquette form, and that is intended for household use.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1180. US 774:2011, Specification for protective helmets for motorcycle users**

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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1181. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1182. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1183. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1184. US EAS 783:2013, Stainless steel tanks — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies material, dimensional, and constructional requirements for stainless steel tanks.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1185. US EAS 784:2013, Galvanized and aluminum zinc corrugated steel sheet for roofing and wall covering — Code of practice**

This Code of practice provides guidelines for the use of galvanized and aluminum zinc corrugated steel sheets for roofing and wall covering. Recommendations are given on materials and design, construction and maintenance, together with information on weather-tightness, durability, thermal insulation, fire hazard, rainwater drainage from roofs and other characteristics. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 620:2006, Sheet roof and wall coverings — Galvanized corrugated steel — Code of practice, which has been technically revised and republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1186. US ISO 789-1:1990, Agricultural tractors — Test procedures — Part 1: Power tests for power take-off**

This Uganda Standard specifies test procedures for determining the power available at the power take-off (PTO), and at the belt or pulley shaft, on agricultural tractors of the wheeled, track-laying or semi-track-laying type.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1187. US 794:2007, Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of electrical lighting and similar equipment**

This Uganda Standard applies to the emission (radiated and conducted) of radio frequency disturbances from all lighting equipment with a primary function of generating and/or distributing light intended for illumination purposes, and intended either for connection to the low voltage electricity supply or for battery operation; the lighting part of multi-function equipment where one of the primary functions of this is illumination; independent auxiliaries exclusively for use with lighting equipment; UV and IR radiation equipment; street/flood lighting intended for outdoor use; transport lighting (installed in buses and trains) and neon advertising signs.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1188. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1189. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1190. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000**

**1191. 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 part does not apply for installations in electric supply stations.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1192. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1193. US 816:2008, Specification for clay roofing tiles and ridges**

This Uganda Standard covers clay roofing tiles and ridges intended for use as roof coverings where durability and appearance are required to provide a weather-resistant surface of specified design. This standard specifies requirements for Mangalore, Marseilles, Roman and Portuguese roofing tiles and clay roofing ridges.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1194. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1195. 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*.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1196. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1197. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1198. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1199. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1200. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1201. US 844:2015, Code of Practice for the design, production, supply and provision of wheelchairs and tricycles (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the design and manufacture/production, supply (including importation) and provision of wheelchairs and tricycles. This standard does not cover sports and electrical wheelchairs. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 844:2011, Code of practice for the design, production supply and distribution of wheelchair and tricycles*).



*STATUS: VOLUNTARY*      *PRICE: 40,000*

**1202. US 845:2017, Road vehicles — Requirements for inspection and testing of used motor vehicles for roadworthiness (2nd edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the safety, operational and performance related characteristics of used motor vehicles and their inspection and testing for roadworthiness.

*STATUS: COMPULSORY*      *PRICE: 40,000*

**1203. 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.

*STATUS: COMPULSORY*      *PRICE: 30,000*

**1204. US 853:2009, Code of practice for solar water heating systems — Design, installation, testing, repair and maintenance**

This code of practice provides recommendations for solar water heating systems having collectors with liquid heat transfer media for heating water to help ensure adequate operation and safety. It specifies design, consideration, manufacture, handling, installation, operation, testing and maintenance. It also applies regardless of fraction of heating requirements supplied by solar energy, the type of conventional fuel used in conjunction with solar, or heat transfer fluid used as energy transport medium.

*STATUS: VOLUNTARY*      *PRICE: 30,000*

**1205. 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.

*STATUS: COMPULSORY*      *PRICE: 30,000*

**1206. US 854-2:2011, Thermal solar systems & components — Solar collectors — Part 2: Test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for validating the durability, reliability and safety requirements for liquid heating collectors as specified in US 854-1. It also includes three test methods for the thermal performance characterization for liquid heating collectors.

*STATUS: VOLUNTARY*      *PRICE: 50,000*

**1207. 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.

*STATUS: COMPULSORY*      *PRICE: 35,000*

**1208. US 855-2:2011, Thermal solar systems & components – Factory made solar systems – Part 2: Test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for validating the requirements for factory made thermal solar heating systems as specified in US 855-1. The standard also includes two test methods for thermal performance characterization by means of whole system testing.

*STATUS: VOLUNTARY*      *PRICE: 60,000*

**1209. US 856:2011, Standard method for on-site inspection and verification of operation of solar hot water systems**

This guide covers procedures and test methods for conducting an on-site inspection and acceptance test of an installed hot water system using flat plate, concentrating-type collectors or tank absorber systems. It is intended as a simple and economical acceptance test to be performed by the system installer or an independent tester to verify that critical components of the system are functioning and to acquire baseline data reflecting overall short term system heat output.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1210. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1211. US 857-2: 2011, Custom built systems – Part 2: Test methods**

This Uganda Standard applies to small and large custom built solar heating systems with liquid heat transfer medium for residential buildings and similar applications, and gives test methods for verification of the requirements specified in US 857-1. This Uganda Standard includes also a method for thermal performance characterization and system performance prediction of small custom built systems by means of component testing and system simulation. Furthermore, the Uganda Standard contains methods for thermal performance characterization and system performance prediction of large custom built systems.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1212. US 857-3: 2011, Custom built solar systems – Part 3: Performance characterization of stores for solar heating systems**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for the performance characterization of stores which are intended for use in small custom built systems as specified in US 857-1. The standard applies to stores with a nominal volume between 50 and 3000 litres and without integrated oil or gas burner.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1213. US 858: 2011, Method of test for exposure of solar collector cover materials to natural weathering under conditions simulating stagnation mode**

This practice covers a procedure for the exposure of solar collector cover materials to the natural weather environment at elevated temperatures that approximate stagnation conditions in solar collectors having a combined back and edge loss coefficient of less than 1.5 W/(m<sup>2</sup> • °C). This practice is suitable for exposure of both glass and plastic solar collector cover materials.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1214. US 859: 2011, Standard practice for exposure of cover materials for solar collectors to natural weathering under conditions simulating operational mode**

This Uganda Standard practice provides a procedure for the exposure of cover materials for flat-plate solar collectors to the natural weather environment at temperatures that are elevated to approximate operating conditions. It is suitable for exposure of both glass and plastic solar collector cover materials but does not apply to cover materials for evacuated collectors or photovoltaic.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1215. US 860: 2011, Standard practice for non-operational exposure and inspection of a solar collector**

This practice defines the procedure to expose a solar thermal collector to an outdoor or simulated outdoor environment in a non-operational model. The procedure provides for periodic inspections and a post-exposure disassembly and inspection of the collector.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1216. US 861: 2011, Method of test for evaluating absorptive solar receiver material when exposed to conditions simulating stagnation in solar collectors with cover plates**

This practice covers a test procedure for evaluating absorptive solar receiver materials and coatings when exposed to sunlight under cover plate(s) for long durations. This practice is intended to evaluate the exposure resistance of absorber materials and coatings used in flat-plate collectors where maximum non-operational stagnation temperatures will be approximately 200 °C. This practice does not apply to receiver materials used in solar collectors without cover (unglazed) or in evacuated collectors.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1217. US 866:2011, Classification of fires**

This Uganda Standard classifies, in five categories, the different kinds of fires which can be defined in terms of the nature of the fuel. Such a classification is particularly useful in the context of fire-fighting by means of an extinguisher

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1218. US 878:2011, Wood-based panels — Determination of formaldehyde content — Extraction method called the perforator method**

This Uganda Standard specifies an extraction method, known as the “Perforator Method”, used for the determination of the formaldehyde content of unlaminated and uncoated wood-based panels.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1219. US 885:2011, Standard practice for generating all-day thermal performance data for solar collectors**

This Uganda Standard practice covers a means of generating all-day thermal performance data for flat-plate collectors, concentrating collectors, and tracking collectors.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1220. US 888:2011, Code of practice – Solar heating systems for swimming pools**

This Uganda Standard code gives recommendations and guidance for the design, performance, installation and commissioning of solar heating systems for indoor and outdoor swimming pools. Brief consideration is given to the thermal properties of pool covers. The code does not deal with the filtration systems for swimming pools to which solar heating systems are often connected.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1221. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1222. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1223. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1224. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1225. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1226. US 900-2:2011, Performance of household electrical appliances — Refrigerating appliances — Part 2: Energy consumption and performance**

This Uganda Standard specifies the method for determining the performance characteristics of electric refrigerating appliances suitable for connection to mains power, whatever the cooling technology. Appliances covered by this standard include refrigerators, refrigerator/freezers and freezers.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 110,000**

**1227. US 901:2011, Non-ducted air conditioners — Testing and rating for performance**

This Uganda Standard specifies the standard conditions on which the ratings of single-package and split-system non-ducted air conditioners employing air cooled condensers are based, and the test methods to be applied for determination of the various ratings. This standard is limited to systems utilizing a single refrigeration circuit and having one evaporator and one condenser.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 60,000**

**1228. US 902:2011, Self-ballasted lamps for General Lighting Services (GLS) — Performance requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies the performance requirements, together with the test methods and conditions required to show compliance of tubular fluorescent and other gas-discharge lamps with integrated means for controlling starting and stable operation (self-ballasted lamps), intended for domestic and similar general lighting purposes.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1229. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1230. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1231. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1232. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1233. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1234. US 905-2:2011, Rotating electrical machines-general requirements — Part 2: Methods for determining losses and efficiency — Three phase cage induction motors**

This Uganda Standard specifies two indirect methods for determining losses and efficiency of three phase cage induction motors by the summation of losses.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1235. US 906:2011, Energy efficiency test methods for single- and three- phase small motors**

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods to be used in measuring the energy efficiency of small single- and three-phase rotating motors.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1236. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1237. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1238. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1239. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1240. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1241. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1242. US 970-1:2012, Agglomerated stone-slabs and cut-to-size product — Part 1: Terminology of their components**

This Uganda Standard specifies the terminology and classification of the agglomerated stone products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1243. US 970-2:2012, Agglomerated stone-slabs and cut-to-size product — Part 2: Product requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for slabs and cut-to-size product of agglomerated stone which are made for use as vanity, kitchen tops and other similar uses in furnishing and modular tiles of agglomerated stone which are made for use as flooring and stairs for internal and external uses, fixed by mortar or adhesives

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1244. US 1000:2014, Hexagonal weights — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies metrological and technical requirements for hexagonal weights made of grey cast iron

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1245. US 1002:2014, Tyre pressure gauges for motor vehicles — Specification**

- ☐ pressure gauges used in “fixed” or mobile installations in service stations and intended for checking pressure while the tyres are being inflated;
- ☐ hand-held pressure gauges from vehicle tool-kits and intended for periodic checks of tyre pressure ; these pressure gauges are hereinafter called briefly “hand-held pressure gauges”; and
- ☐ pressure gauges fixed on vehicle dashboards and intended for the continuous checking of vehicle-tyre pressure while the vehicle is moving.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1246. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000**

**1247. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000**

**1248. 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.).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000**

**1249. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**1250. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**1251. US 1017:2006 Taximeters**

This Uganda standard concerns time and distance counters known as taximeters for fitting on public hire vehicles.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**1252. US 1018:2013, Medical syringes with glass barrels — Specification**

This Uganda Standard applies to medical syringes with glass barrels intended for general use. This standard does not apply to syringes for insulin, syringes for tuberculin or syringes with barrels of a substance other than glass, for example, plastic.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**1253. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**1254. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**1255. US 1021:2014, Accuracy classes of measuring instruments — Principles for classification**

This Uganda Standard lays down the principles for the classification of measuring instruments according to their accuracy. The measuring instruments to which this standard applies include: material measures, measuring instruments, and measuring transducers. Where these instruments are intended for use in conditions in which errors due to inertia are negligible in relation to the maximum errors laid down for them. This standard does not apply to measuring instruments intended to reproduce, convert or measure quantities linked simultaneously to several parameters, if different maximum errors have to be fixed for these instruments.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1256. US 1022-1:2013, Material measures of length for general use — Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements (2<sup>nd</sup> 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. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 1022:2006, Material measures of length for general use, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1257. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1258. US 1025:2013, Moisture meters for cereal grain and oilseeds — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 1025:2006, Moisture meters for cereal grain and oilseeds, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1259. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1260. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**



**1261. US 1028:2013, Labelling requirements for prepackaged products (2<sup>nd</sup> 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. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 1028:2006, Labelling requirements for pre-packaged products, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1262. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1264. US ISO 1029:1974, Coniferous sawn timber — Defects — Classification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the Ugandan classification of defects of coniferous sawn timber, for which the terms and definitions are specified in US ISO 1031. This standard covers unplanned sawn timber and sawn timber surfaced to size or planed but without profiling.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1265. US 1030:2013, Quantity of product in prepackages (2<sup>nd</sup> 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. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 1030:2006, Quantity of product in prepackages, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1266. US ISO 1030:1975, Coniferous sawn timber — Defects — Measurement**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of measurement of defects of coniferous sawn timber, classified in US ISO 1029. This standard covers unplanned sawn timber, and sawn timber surfaced to size.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1267. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1268. US ISO 1031:1974, Coniferous sawn timber — Defects — Terms and definitions**

This Uganda Standard establishes Ugandan terms and definitions for defects in coniferous sawn timber, classified in US ISO 1029. This standard covers all unplanned sawn timber, and sawn timber surfaced to size or planed but without profiling.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1269. US ISO 1032:1974, Coniferous sawn timber — Sizes — Terms and definitions**

This Uganda Standard establishes a first series of terms for correct and adequate understanding of the terms relating to the squared edged and unedged sawn timber, its geometrical elements and sizes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1270. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1271. US 1033:2006 Standard capacity measures for testing measuring systems for liquids other than water**

This Uganda standard specifies characteristics of standard capacity measures and describes the methods by which measuring systems for liquids other than water are tested in order to verify that they comply with the relevant metrological requirements in US 1005:1999/OIML R 117.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1272. US 1034:2006 Automatic instruments for weighing road vehicles in motion - Total vehicle weighing**

This Uganda standard specifies the requirements and test methods for automatic instruments for weighing road vehicles in motion that are used to determine the total mass of road vehicles when the vehicles are weighed in motion.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1273. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1274. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1275. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1276. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1277. US 1045:2014, Standard graduated glass flasks for verification officers — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for standard graduated flasks made of glass, used by verification officers to check volumetric or capacity measures, for which the maximum permissible error is at least three times that for the standard graduated flask. This Uganda Standard applies to new standard graduated flasks, intended for the replacement of flasks actually in use, or when new flasks are to be acquired as supplementary standards.

*STATUS: VOLUNTARY*

*PRICE: 30,000*

**1278. US 1047-1:2014, Dosimetry systems for ionizing radiation processing of materials and products — Part 1: Radiochromic film dosimetry system — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for defining, testing and verifying the performance of a radiochromic film dosimetry systems used for the legal measurements of absorbed dose from ionizing radiation for industrial processing of materials and products. This standard applies to dosimeters irradiated by either photons or electrons within the energy range of 0.1 MeV - 10 MeV. Tests of dosimeters according to this standard are specified to be carried out at a reference temperature and humidity within specified absorbed dose range and absorbed dose-rate range. This standard does not cover nor does it exclude the use of other equivalent means of measurement or determination of absorbed dose for such applications. Requirements that may be necessary for personnel safety are not covered in this Standard; therefore, users should determine that a dosimetry system meets the safety and labelling requirements in accordance with national regulations.

*STATUS: VOLUNTARY*

*PRICE: 40,000*

**1279. US 1047-2:2014, Dosimetry systems for ionizing radiation processing of materials and products — Part 2: Polymethylmethacrylate dosimetry system — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the metrological and technical performance requirements for PMMA dosimetry systems used to control and supervise any application of ionizing radiation for industrial processing of materials and products. This standard applies to dosimeters irradiated by either photons within the energy range from 0.1 MeV - 10 MeV, or electrons within the energy range from 1.0 MeV - 10 MeV. Tests of dosimeters according to this standard are specified to be carried out at a reference temperature and within a specified absorbed dose range and absorbed dose rate range.

*STATUS: VOLUNTARY*

*PRICE: 40,000*

**1280. US 1047-3:2014, Dosimetry systems for ionizing radiation processing of materials and products — Part 3: Alanine EPR dosimetry system — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the metrological and technical performance requirements for alanine EPR dosimetry systems used to control and supervise any application of ionizing radiation for industrial processing of materials and products. This standard applies to dosimeters irradiated by either photons or electrons within the energy range of 0.1 MeV - 28 MeV - Tests of dosimeters according to this standard are specified to be carried out at a reference temperature and humidity within a specified absorbed dose range and absorbed dose rate range.

*STATUS: VOLUNTARY*

*PRICE: 40,000*

**1281. US 1049:2014, Tungsten ribbon lamps for the calibration of radiation thermometers — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for tungsten ribbon lamps used for the calibration of radiation thermometers (including visual or photoelectric tungsten ribbon lamps) and for tungsten ribbon lamps subject to legal metrological control. This standard also specifies for these lamps: temperature measurement units; main technical characteristics; main parameters characterizing their metrological quality and the values of these parameters; and main methods to ensure the uniformity of calibrations.

*STATUS: VOLUNTARY*

*PRICE: 40,000*

**1282. US 1050:2014, Platinum, copper and nickel resistance thermometers –Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the metrological requirements and test methods for resistance thermometers having one or more sensing elements made of platinum, copper or nickel, designed for use in measuring temperatures in the range from – 200 °C to + 850 °C. This standard also sets out the methods and

general specifications of the equipment for verifying resistance thermometers. It applies neither to instruments for the measurement of resistance, nor to indicating instruments. Values of temperatures in this standard correspond to the International Temperature Scale.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1283. US 1051:2014, Glass capillary viscometers for the measurement of kinematic viscosity — Verification method**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test method for initial and subsequent verifications of glass capillary viscometers (ordinary instruments), free liquid flow, intended for the measurement of kinematic viscosity of liquids

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1284. US 1053:2014, Legal units of measurement— General provisions**

This Uganda Standard specifies the legal units of measurement with their classification and fields of use. This standard provides for rules for the formation of decimal multiples and sub-multiples of the coherent SI units by means of the SI prefixes. It also provides for the list of units which continue to be used for practical reasons, but are not standardized internationally.)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1285. US ISO 1072:1975, Solid wood parquet — General characteristics**

This Uganda Standard the manufacturing characteristics (Cross-section, dimensions, permissible deviations, etc.), the inspection and delivery conditions and the marking of solid wood parquet Strips with rectangular face of any species of wood

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1286. 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 taps, electrode adaptors, electrode holders and similar parts.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1287. US ISO 1096:1999, Plywood — Classification**

This Uganda Standard gives a classification of plywood panels.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1288. US ISO 1112:2009, Horology — Functional and non-functional jewels**

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical definitions of functional and non-functional horological movement jewels. It describes the different types of jewels used, and how this is to be marked on a timekeeping instrument or used in advertising.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1289. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1290. US ISO 1324:1985, Solid wood parquet — Classification of oak strips**

This Uganda Standard establishes the classification, by quality, of non-assembled solid oak parquet Strips

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1291. 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 °C.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1292. US ISO 1402:2009, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Hydrostatic testing**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the hydrostatic testing of rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies, including methods for the determination of dimensional stability.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1293. 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 °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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1294. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1295. 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 to –40 °C to +60 °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 °C. This standard does not include requirements for end fittings. It is limited to requirements for hoses and hose assemblies.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1296. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1297. US 1535:2013, Guidelines for the manufacture of finger-jointed structural timber**

This Uganda Standard covers recommendations for the manufacture of finger-jointed structural timber.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1298. US 1537:2013, Softwood flooring boards — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for three grades of softwood flooring boards obtained from timber derived from trees of the genera *Pinus* (pine), *Cedrus* (cedar), *Podocarpus* (conifer), and *Cupressus* (cypress) grown in Uganda.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1299. US 1539:2013, Wooden ceiling and panelling boards — Specification.**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for three grades of profiled boards (planed or planed and sanded) manufactured from hardwood or softwood timber and intended for use in ceilings or paneling.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1300. US 1540:2013, Mechanical stress grading of softwood timber (Flexural method) — Code of practice**

This Code of practice covers the mechanical stress grading, by the determination of stiffness in bending, of solid timber (free from glued or other joints) derived from trees of the genus *Pinus* grown in Uganda.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1301. US 1560:2013, Rotational moulded polyethylene water storage tank — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for rotational moulded polyethylene water storage tanks (closed and open top tank). This standard is not applicable to underground tanks and mobile water tanks and horizontal cylindrical water tanks

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1302. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**1303. US ISO 16120-2:2017, Non-alloy steel wire rod for conversion to wire — Part 2: Specific**

**requirements for general purpose wire rod (2nd edition)**

This Uganda Standard is applicable to general purpose steel wire rod for drawing and/or cold rolling. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 16120-2:2011, Non-alloy steel wire rod for conversion to wire — Part 2: Specific requirements for general purpose wire rod, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**1304. US ISO 16124:2015, Steel wire rod — Dimensions and tolerances**

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions and tolerances to the dimensions applicable to steel wire rod as defined in US ISO 6929.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**1305. US 1622:2017, Glossary of terms in timber technology and utilization of wood, bamboo and cane**

This Uganda Standard covers definitions of common terms applicable to timber technology and forest products utilization.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**1306. US 1631:2015, Wheelchair seating — Clinical interface pressure mapping guidelines for seating**

This Uganda Standard has been produced to guide users in the performance of the tasks that are directly involved in the clinical use of interface pressure mapping (IPM) or are synergistic with its use in a comprehensive wheelchair seating evaluation. This standard do not cover other aspects of the clinical assessment process (e.g. taking a Medical history), nor the prescription or treatment process which might arise from an assessment.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1307. US 1632-1:2015, Wheelchairs — Part 1: Guidelines for the application of the US ISO 7176 series on wheelchairs**

This Uganda Standard explain how you can use the International Standards on wheelchairs to select your next wheelchair.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 80,000**

**1308. US 1632-2:2015, Wheelchairs — Part 2:Typical values and recommended limits of dimensions, mass and manoeuvring space as determined in US ISO 7176-5**

This Uganda Standard lists the typical values and recommended limits of the dimensions obtained from measurements taken in accordance with US ISO 7176-5.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1309. US 1633:2017, Cold rolled low carbon steel flat products for cold forming — Technical delivery conditions**

This Uganda Standard applies to cold rolled uncoated low carbon steel flat products in rolled widths equal to or over 600 mm for cold forming, with a minimum thickness of 0.35 mm. This standard does not apply to cold rolled narrow strip (rolling width < 600 mm) nor to flat cold rolled products in particular the following:

- cold rolled non-grain oriented magnetic steel sheet and strip;
- semi-processed steel strip for the construction of magnetic circuits;
- blackplate in coils;
- cold rolled flat products in high yield strength steels for cold forming;
- cold rolled uncoated non-alloy mild steel narrow strip for cold forming; and
- cold rolled low carbon steel flat products for vitreous enamelling.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**1310. US 1641:2016, Biogas — Glossary, abbreviations and fundamental principles**

This Uganda Standard provides definitions of specific terms and abbreviations used in the context of biogas technology. The standard also gives an overview of

fundamental principles of biogas technology.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1311. US 1642: 2016, Domestic biogas stoves — Specification**

This Uganda Standard covers construction, operation, safety requirements and test methods for stoves intended for use with domestic biogas systems.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1312. US 1643:2016, Domestic biogas lamps — Specification**

This Uganda Standard covers construction, operation, safety requirements, sampling and test methods for lamps intended for use with biogas

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1313. US 1644-1:2016, Domestic biogas plants — Design and construction — Code of practice — Part 1: General**

This Uganda Standard covers all the aspects of biogas production, conveyance, biogas quality improvement and biogas utilisation in domestic biogas plants. The scale of plants under consideration is limited to domestic/household biogas plants with capacity up to 12 m<sup>3</sup>.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1314. US 1644-2:2016, Domestic biogas plants design and construction — Code of practice — Part 2: Fixed dome**

This Uganda Standard outlines the requirements for the design and construction of domestic biogas plants that are specific to the fixed dome design and its variants. It builds on the requirements of US 1644 -1 and as such it shall be read in conjunction with US 1644 -1.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1315. US 1644-3:2016, Domestic biogas plants design and construction — Code of practice — Part 3: Floating dome**

This Uganda Standard outlines the requirements for the

design and construction of domestic biogas plants that are specific to the floating design and its variants. It builds on the requirements of US 1644 -1 and as such it shall be read in conjunction with US 1644 -1.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1316. US 1649:2016, Information technology — Distributed Application Platforms and Services (DAPS) — General technical principles of Service Oriented Architecture**

This Uganda Standard describes the general technical principles underlying Service Oriented Architecture (SOA), including principles relating to functional design, performance, development, deployment and management. It provides a vocabulary containing definitions of terms relevant to SOA. It includes a domain-independent technical framework, addressing functional requirements and non-functional requirements.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 110,000**

**1317. US 1652-1:2017, Wooden flush door shutters (solid core type) — Part 1: Plywood face panels — Specification**

This Uganda Standard lays down requirements regarding types, sizes, material, construction, workmanship and finish, and tests of solid core wooden flush door shutters with face panels of plywood or cross-band and face veneers

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**1318. US 1652-2:2017, Wooden flush door shutters (solid core type) — Part: 2: Particleboards and hardwood face panels — Specification**

This Uganda Standard down the requirements regarding material, grade, type, sizes, construction, finishes and tests of wooden flush door shutters of solid core type with particleboard face panels (both veneered and unveneered) and hard-board face panels.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1319. US 1657-1:2017, Wooden flush door shutters (cellular and hollow core type) — Part 1: Plywood face panels — Specification**

This Uganda Standard lays down requirements regarding types, sizes, material, construction, workmanship and finish, and tests of cellular and hollow core wooden flush door shutters. With face panels of plywood or cross-band and face veneers

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1320. US 1657-2:2017, Wooden flush door shutters (cellular and hollow core type) — Part 2: Particle boards and hardwood face panels — Specification**

This Uganda Standard lays down the requirements regarding material, grade, types, sizes, construction, finishes and tests of wooden flush door shutter of cellular and hollow core type with particle board face panels (both veneered and un veneered) and hard-board face panels

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1321. 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 (11µm) to 0.075mm (75µm) thickness

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**1322. 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-mm (20-µm) to 0.040-mm (40-µm) foil thicknesses.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 15,000**



**1323. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1324. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1325. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1326. US 1670:2017, Padlocks — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, inspection, sampling and test methods of various types and grades of padlocks.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1327. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**1328. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**1329. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**1330. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1331. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1332. US 1681:2017, Chemical admixtures for concrete — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies materials for use as chemical admixtures to be added to hydraulic-cement concrete mixtures in the field for the purpose(s) indicated for the eight types as follows:

- a) Type A - Water-reducing admixtures;
- b) Type B - Retarding admixtures;
- c) Type C - Accelerating admixtures;
- d) Type D - Water-reducing and retarding admixtures;
- e) Type E - Water-reducing and accelerating admixtures;
- f) Type F - Water-reducing, high range admixtures;
- g) Type G - Water-reducing, high range, and retarding admixtures; and
- h) Type S - Specific performance admixtures.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1333. US 1717:2017, Information and documentation — Implementation guidelines for digitization of records**

This Uganda Standard:

- establishes guidelines for creating and maintaining records in digital format only,

where the original paper, or other non-digital source record, has been copied by digitizing;

- establishes best practice guidelines for digitization to ensure the trustworthiness and reliability of records and enable consideration of disposal of the non-digital source records;
- establishes best practice guidelines for the trustworthiness of the digitized records which may impact on the legal admissibility and evidential weight of such records;
- establishes best practice guidelines for the accessibility of digitized records for as long as they are required;
- specifies strategies to assist in creating digitized records fit for long-term retention;
- establishes best practice guidelines for the management of non-digital source records following digitization.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 60,000**

**1334. 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.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1335. US 1777:2017, General wooden door shutters — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for wooden door shutters of three exposure classes and three performance classes. This specification does not cover the requirements for fire doors.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE:**

**1336. US 1790:2017, Measurement of roughness average Ra and peak count R<sub>Pc</sub> on metallic flat products**

This Uganda Standard defines the measurement conditions for surface roughness parameters of metallic flat products, both uncoated (cold and hot rolled pickled steel) and coated with metallic coatings (e.g. zinc, aluminium, tin, chromium, among others).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1337. US 1795:2017, Glossary of terms relating to wooden furniture and fixture**

This Uganda Standard covers definitions of various terms used for wooden furniture and fixtures.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1338. US ISO 1804:1972, Doors — Terminology**

This Uganda gives the terminology for hinged or pivoted doors of all materials used in building construction. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 1804:1972)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1339. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1340. US 1834:2017, Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens**

This Uganda Standard covers determination of compressive strength of cylindrical concrete specimens such as molded cylinders and drilled cores. It is limited to concrete having a density in excess of 800 kg/m<sup>3</sup>.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1341. US 1835:2017, Standard Method for Flexural Strength of Concrete (Using Simple Beam with Third-Point Loading)**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the flexural strength of concrete by the use of a simple beam with third-point loading.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

**1342. US 1836:2017, Standard Test Method for Density (Unit Weight), Yield, and Air Content (Gravimetric) of Concrete**

This Uganda Standard covers determination of the density of freshly mixed concrete and gives formulas for calculating the yield, cement content, and air content of the concrete.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1343. US 1837:2017, Standard Test Method for Slump of Hydraulic-Cement Concrete**

This Uganda Standard covers determination of slump of hydraulic-cement concrete, both in the laboratory and in the field.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1344. US 1838:2017, Standard Test Method for Length Change of Hardened Hydraulic-Cement Mortar and Concrete**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the length changes that are produced by causes other than externally applied forces and temperature changes in hardened hydraulic-cement mortar and concrete specimens made in the laboratory and exposed to controlled conditions of temperature and moisture.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1345. US 1839:2017, Standard Practice for Sampling and the Amount of Testing of Hydraulic Cement**

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for sampling and for the amount of testing of hydraulic cement after it has been manufactured and is ready to be offered for sale.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1346. US 1840:2017, Standard Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Laboratory**

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for making and curing test specimens of concrete in the laboratory under accurate control of materials and test conditions using concrete that can be consolidated by rodding or vibration as described herein.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1347. US 1841:2017, Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Pressure Method**

This Uganda Standard covers determination of the air content of freshly mixed concrete from observation of the change in volume of concrete with a change in pressure.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1348. US 1842:2017, Standard Specification for Air-Entraining Admixtures for Concrete**

This Uganda Standard covers materials proposed for use as air-entraining admixtures to be added to concrete mixtures in the field.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1349. US 1843:2017, Standard Test Method for Time of Setting of Concrete Mixtures by Penetration Resistance**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the time of setting of concrete, with slump greater than zero, by means of penetration resistance measurements on mortar sieved from the concrete mixture.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1350. US 1844:2017, Standard Test Method for Resistance of Concrete to Rapid Freezing and Thawing**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the resistance of concrete specimens to rapidly repeated cycles of freezing and thawing in the laboratory by two different procedures: Procedure A, Rapid Freezing and Thawing in Water, and Procedure B, Rapid Freezing in Air and Thawing in Water. Both procedures are intended for use in determining the effects of variations in the properties of concrete on the resistance of the concrete to the freezing-and-thawing cycles specified in the particular procedure. Neither procedure is intended to provide a quantitative measure of the length of service that may be expected from a specific type of concrete.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1351. US 1845:2017, Standard Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Use in Producing Flowing Concrete**

This Uganda Standard covers two types of chemical admixtures to be added to hydraulic cement concrete mixtures for the purpose of producing flowing concrete. The types are as follows: Type I—Plasticizing, and Type II—Plasticizing and retarding.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1352. US 1846:2017, Standard Practice for Sampling Aggregates**

This Uganda Standard covers sampling of coarse and fine aggregates for the following purposes:

- a) preliminary investigation of the potential source of supply,
- b) control of the product at the source of supply,
- c) control of the operations at the site of use, and
- d) acceptance or rejection of the materials.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1353. US 1847:2017, Standard Test Methods for Specific Gravity, Apparent, of Liquid Industrial Chemicals**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the specific gravity, apparent, of liquid industrial chemicals. Two test methods are covered as follows: Test Method A, specific gravity, apparent, by means of a hydrometer; and Test Method B, specific gravity, apparent, by means of a pycnometer.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**1354. US 1848:2017, Standard Specification for Reagent Water**

This Uganda Standard describes the required characteristics of waters deemed suitable for use with the standards under the jurisdiction of ASTM.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**1355. US 1849:2017, Standard Practice for General Techniques for Obtaining Infrared Spectra for Qualitative Analysis Manual of Aggregate and Concrete**

This Uganda Standard covers the spectral range from 4 000 to 50 cm<sup>-1</sup> and includes techniques that are useful for qualitative analysis of liquid-, solid-, and vapor-phase samples by infrared spectrometric techniques for which the amount of sample available for analysis is not a limiting factor. These techniques are often also useful for recording spectra at frequencies higher than 4 000 cm<sup>-1</sup>, in the near-infrared region.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1356. US 1855:2019, Motorcycle rubber wheel inner tubes**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for motorcycle inner tubes made of natural rubber (hereinafter referred to as inner tube).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**1357. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**1358. US 1869:2018, 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**1359. US 1874:2019, Codes of practices for selection, installation and maintenance of wooden door shutters**

This code covers the selection, installation and maintenance of wooden doors, windows and ventilator frames and shutters for residential buildings, schools, hospitals and other non-industrial buildings. This code does not cover industrial doors and windows and fire-resistant doors and windows.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 15,000**

**1360. US 1875:2019, Wooden door shutters — Test methods**

This Uganda Standard covers the various test methods which shall be followed to subject the door shutters to evaluate their quality.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**1361. US 1904:2019, Furniture — Dining tables — Specification**

This Uganda Standard covers requirements for materials, sizes and functional dimensions of all types of dining tables.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 15,000**

**1362. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1363. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1364. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**1365. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**1366. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1367. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1368. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1369. US 1912:2019, Furniture — Composite office table — Specification**

This Uganda Standard covers the requirements of materials, sizes, construction and finish for composite office tables.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**1370. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**1371. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1372. US ISO 1954:1999, Plywood — Tolerances on dimensions**

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensional tolerances of plywood panels (length, width, thickness) and tolerances for squareness and edge straightness.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1373. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1374. US ISO 2081:2008, Metallic and other inorganic coatings — Electroplated coatings of zinc with supplementary treatments on iron or steel**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for electroplated coatings of zinc with supplementary treatments on iron or steel. It includes information to be supplied by the purchaser to the electroplater, and the requirements for heat treatment before and after electroplating. It is not applicable to zinc coatings applied

- to sheet, strip or wire in the non-fabricated form,
- to close-coiled springs, or
- for purposes other than protective or decorative

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1375. US ISO 2299:1973, Sawn timber of broadleaved species — Defects — Classification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the classifications of defects for sawn timber of broadleaved species growing in the temperate zones of the globe. It covers unplanned sawn timber and sawn timber surfaced to size or planned but without profiling.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1376. US ISO 2300:1973, Sawn timber of broadleaved species — Defects — Terms and definitions**

This Uganda Standard establishes terms and definition for defects of sawn timber of broadleaved species classified in US ISO 2299.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1377. US ISO 2301:1973, Sawn timber of broadleaved species — Defects — Measurement**

This Uganda Standard specifies measurement of defects of sawn timber of broadleaved species classified in US ISO 2299. It covers unplanned sawn timber and sawn timber surfaced to size or planned but without profiling.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1378. 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 °C, depending on the type and category.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1379. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1380. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1381. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1382. US ISO 2457:1976, Solid wood parquet — Classification of beech strips**

This Uganda Standard establishes the classification, by quality, of non-assembled solid beech parquet Strips

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1383. 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>),

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 (CO<sub>2</sub>), for use in welding, cutting and allied processes. This standard does not cover pressure regulators intended for direct use on cylinder bundles.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1384. US ISO 2509:1989, Sound-absorbing expanded pure agglomerated cork in tiles**

This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of sound-absorbing expanded pure agglomerated cork in tiles.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1385. 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  $+70$  °C, undamaged by climatic conditions of  $-50$  °C to  $+70$  °C when stored in static conditions

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1386. US ISO 3055:1985, Kitchen equipment — Coordinating sizes**

This Uganda Standard defines sizes for components of kitchen equipment in dwellings. It also specifies the sizes of zones for hot and cold water and waste and gas pipes in kitchen cabinets and certain appliances. General guidance on the planning of domestic kitchens is given, for information only,

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1387. US ISO 3129:2012, Wood — Sampling methods and general requirements for physical and mechanical testing of small clear wood specimens**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the extensive and limited sampling of wood, conditioning and preparation of test pieces. It also specifies the general requirements for physical and mechanical testing of small clear wood specimens. The sampling guidance provided in this standard can be applied for timber taken from either trees, logs, or pieces of ungraded/graded/presorted



sawn timber for non-structural applications, such as furniture, windows, doors, etc., only.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1388. US ISO 3130:1975, Wood — Determination of moisture content for physical and mechanical tests**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the moisture content of wood for physical and mechanical tests

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1389. US ISO 3131:1975, Wood — Determination of density for physical and mechanical tests**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the density (ratio of mass to volume) of wood for physical and mechanical tests both at the moisture content at the time of test and in the absolutely dry condition, as well as the conventional density (ratio of mass in the absolutely dry condition to volume of the test piece with moisture content greater than or equal to the fibre Saturation Point).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1390. US ISO 3132:1975, Wood — Testing in compression perpendicular to grain**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of testing wood in compression perpendicular to the grain to determine the proportional limit (conventional ultimate strength), the load being applied to the whole surface (radial or tangential) of the test piece.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1391. US ISO 3133:1975, Wood — Determination of ultimate strength in static bending**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the ultimate strength of wood in static bending

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1392. US ISO 3179:1974, Coniferous sawn timber — Nominal dimensions**

This Uganda Standard specifies the nominal dimensions of coniferous sawn timber. It applies to unplanned

square-edged and unedged sawn timber of 16 to 300 mm thick, of the following widths: - from 75 to 300 mm : for square-edged timber with parallel edges; - 60 mm and over : for unedged and square-edged timber with tapered edges

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1393. US ISO 3346:1975, Wood — Determination of ultimate tensile stress perpendicular to grain**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the ultimate tensile stress of wood perpendicular to grain in the radial and tangential directions.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1394. US ISO 3347:1976, Wood — Determination of ultimate shearing stress parallel to grain**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the ultimate shearing stress of wood by compressive loading parallel to grain either along the radial or along the tangential surface.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1395. US ISO 3348:1975, Wood — Determination of impact bending strength**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of the impact bending strength of wood using a pendulum impact testing machine.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1396. US ISO 3397:1977, Broadleaved wood raw parquet blocks — General characteristics**

This Uganda Standard lays down the manufacturing characteristics and the dimensions, the permissible deviations, the methods for quality control and the delivery conditions, the measurement and the marking of broadleaved wood raw parquet blocks.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1397. US ISO 3398:1977, Broadleaved wood raw parquet blocks — Classification of oak parquet blocks**

This Uganda Standard establishes the classification, by quality, of oak raw parquet blocks used for manufacturing different types of wood parquets.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1398. US ISO 3399:1976, Broadleaved wood raw parquet blocks — Classification of beech parquet blocks**

This Uganda Standard establishes the classification, by quality, of beech raw parquet blocks used for manufacturing the strips for different types of wood parquets.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1399. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1400. US ISO 3739-2:1992, Industrial tyres and rims — Part 2: Pneumatic tyres (metric series) on 5 degrees tapered or flat base rims — Load ratings**

This Uganda Standard specifies the load ratings of the metric series of pneumatic tyres primarily intended for industrial vehicles for use on prepared surfaces. US ISO 3739-1 deals with designation, dimensions and marking; US ISO 3739-3 deals with rim contours for these tyres.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1401. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1402. US ISO 3779:2009, Road vehicles — Vehicle identification number (VIN) — Content and structure**

This Uganda Standard specifies the content and structure of a vehicle identification number (VIN) in order to establish, on a world-wide basis, a uniform identification numbering system for road vehicles. This standard applies to motor vehicles, towed vehicles, motorcycles and mopeds as defined in ISO 3833.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1403. US ISO 3780:2009, Road vehicles — World manufacturer identifier (WMI) code**

This Uganda Standard specifies the content and structure of an identifier in order to establish, on a worldwide basis, the identification of road vehicle manufacturers. The world manufacturer identifier (WMI) constitutes the first section of the vehicle identification number (VIN) described in US ISO 3779. This standard applies to motor vehicles, towed vehicles, motorcycles and mopeds as defined in ISO 383

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1404. US ISO 3810:1987, Floor tiles of agglomerated cork — Methods of test**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of test for determining the following characteristics of agglomerated cork floor tiles: dimensions and squareness, apparent density, tensile strength, initial and residual indentation, ash content and resistance to boiling hydrochloric acid.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1405. 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. It also specifies requirements for marking, labelling and packing.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1406. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1407. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1408. US ISO 3862:2009, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies — Rubber-covered spiralwire-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 °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 for types 4SP and 4SH and -40 °C to +120 °C for types R12, R13 and R15.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1409. US ISO 3877-2:1997, Tyres, valves and tubes — List of equivalent terms — Part 2: Tyre valves**

This Uganda Standard presents a list of equivalent tyre valve terms commonly used in the tyre industry

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1410. 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 °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 the performance of hoses and hose assemblies

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1411. 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 °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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1412. US ISO 4023:2009, Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for steam — Test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods in which a rubber hose test piece or hose assembly is exposed to saturated steam, thus simulating service conditions. Four methods are specified, namely: method A: vertical rack method; method B: horizontal rack method; method C: flexing test, vertical arrangement; and method D: flexing test, horizontal arrangement

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**1413. US ISO 4064-1:2014, Water meters for cold potable water and hot water — Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies the metrological and technical requirements for water meters for cold potable water and hot water flowing through a fully charged, closed conduit. These water meters incorporate devices which indicate the integrated volume. In addition to water meters based on mechanical principles, this part of US ISO 4064 applies to devices based on electrical or electronic principles, and mechanical principles incorporating electronic devices, used to measure the volume of cold potable water and hot water. This standard also applies to electronic ancillary devices. Ancillary devices are optional. However, it is possible for national or regional regulations to render some ancillary devices mandatory in relation to the utilization of water meters. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 1023:2006, Water meters intended for metering of cold portable water - Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements, which has been renumbered).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1414. US ISO 4064-2:2014, Water meters for cold potable water and hot water — Part 2: Test method**

This Uganda Standard is applicable to the type evaluation and initial verification testing of water meters for cold potable water and hot water as defined in US ISO 4064-1. This part of US ISO 4064 sets out details of the test programme, principles, equipment and procedures to be used for the type evaluation, and initial verification of meter type. The provisions of this standard also apply to ancillary devices, if required by national regulations.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 110,000**

**1415. US ISO 4064-3: 2014, Water meters for cold potable water and hot water — Part 3: Test report format**

This Uganda Standard specifies a test report format to be used in conjunction with US ISO 4064-1 and US ISO 4064-2 for water meters for cold potable water and hot water.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 90,000**

**1416. US ISO 4064-4:2014, Water meters for cold potable water and hot water — Part 4: Non-metrological requirements not covered in ISO 4064-1**

This Uganda Standard applies to water meters used to meter the volume of cold potable water and hot water flowing through a fully charged, closed conduit. These water meters incorporate devices which indicate the integrated volume. This part of US ISO 4064 specifies technical characteristics and pressure loss requirements for meters for cold potable water and hot water. It applies to water meters which can withstand:

- a maximum admissible pressure (MAP) equal to at least 1 MPa1) [0,6 MPa for meters for use with pipe nominal diameters (DNs) ≥500 mm];
- a maximum admissible temperature (MAT) for cold potable water meters of 30 °C; and

- a MAT for hot water meters of up to 180 °C, depending on class.

In addition to meters based on mechanical principles, this standard also applies to water meters based on electrical or electronic principles, and to water meters based on mechanical principles incorporating electronic devices, used to meter the volume flow of hot water and cold potable water. It also applies to electronic ancillary devices. As a rule ancillary devices are optional. However, national or international regulations may make some ancillary devices mandatory in relation to the utilization of the water meter.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1417. US ISO 4064-5:2014; Water meters for cold potable water and hot water installation requirements**

This Uganda Standard applies to water meters used to meter the volume of cold potable water and hot water flowing through a fully charged, closed conduit. These water meters incorporate devices which indicate the integrated volume. This part of US ISO 4064 specifies criteria for the selection of single, combination and concentric water meters, associated fittings, installation, special requirements for meters, and the first operation of new or repaired meters to ensure accurate constant measurement and reliable reading of the meter. In addition to meters based on mechanical principles, this standard also applies to water meters based on electrical or electronic principles, and to water meters based on mechanical principles electronic devices, used to measure the volume of cold potable water and hot water. It also applies to electronic ancillary devices. Ancillary devices are optional. However, national or international regulations may make some ancillary devices mandatory in relation to the utilization of the water meter. The recommendations of this part of US ISO 4064 apply to water meters, irrespective of technology, defined as integrating measuring instruments continuously determining the volume of water flowing through them.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1418. 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, HF AE, HFAS and HFB as defined in ISO 6743-4 at temperatures ranging from -40 °C to +60 °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 °C. This standard does not include requirements for end fittings. It is limited to requirements for hoses and hose assemblies.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1419. US ISO 4080:2009, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Determination of permeability to gas**

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for the determination of the volume of gas diffusing through a rubber or plastics hose or length of tubing in a specified time. Method 1: For determining the permeability of the complete hose or length of tubing, excluding end fittings, to the test gas. The permeability is calculated with respect to the length of the hose or tubing; Method 2: For determining the permeability at the hose/fitting interface. This method is used when determining the permeability characteristics of hoses with an unpricked cover, when the gas usually issues from the textile reinforcement at the cut ends. The permeability is calculated with respect to the length of the hose; and Method 3: For determining precisely the permeability of a hose or hose assembly to the test gas. The permeability is calculated with respect to the surface area of the hose lining. The methods are applicable only to gases which are insoluble in water.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1420. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1421. US ISO 4082:1981, Road vehicles — Motor vehicles — Flasher units**

This Uganda Standard defines the electrical characteristics with which flasher units for motor vehicles shall comply when submitted for acceptance.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1422. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1423. US ISO 4210-1:2015, Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles — Part 1: Terms and definitions**

This Uganda Standard specifies terms and definitions related to safety and performance requirements for the design, assembly, and testing of bicycles and sub-assemblies. This part of US ISO 4210 does not apply to specialized types of bicycle such as delivery bicycles, recumbent bicycles, tandems, BMX bicycles, and bicycles designed and equipped for use in severe applications such as sanctioned competition events, stunting, or aerobatic manoeuvres.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1424. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1425. US ISO 4210-3:2015, Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles — Part 3: Common test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies the common test methods for US ISO 4210-2.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000**

**1426. US ISO 4210-4:2015, Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles — Part 4: Braking test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies the braking test methods for US ISO 4210-2.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1427. US ISO 4210-5:2015, Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles — Part 5: Steering test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies the steering test methods for US ISO 4210-2.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1428. US ISO 4210-6:2015, Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles — Part 6: Frame and fork test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies the frame and fork test methods for US ISO 4210-2.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1429. US ISO 4210-7:2015, Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles — Part 7: Wheels and rims test methods**

This part of ISO 4210 specifies wheel and rim test methods for ISO 4210-2.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1430. US ISO 4210-8:2015, Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles — Part 8: Pedal and drive system test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies pedal and drive system test methods for US ISO 4210-2.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**1431. US ISO 4210-9:2015, Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles — Part 9: Saddles and seat-post test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies saddle and seat-post test methods for US ISO 4210-2.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**1432. US ISO 4211:1979, Furniture — Assessment of surface resistance to cold liquids**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of assessment of surface resistance to cold liquids and relates to the surface of finished furniture. It can also be applied to test panels with a size sufficient to meet the requirements of the test and of the same material and finished in the identical manner as the finished furniture.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**1433. US ISO 4211-2:2013, Furniture — Tests for surface finishes — Part 2: Assessment of resistance to wet heat**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the assessment of the resistance to wet heat of all rigid furniture surfaces regardless of materials. It does not apply to leather and textile surfaces. The test is intended to be carried out on a part of the finished furniture, but can be carried out on test panels of the same material, finished in an identical manner to the finished product and of a size sufficient to meet the requirements of the test. The test is carried out on unused surfaces.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**1434. US ISO 4211-3:2013 Furniture — Tests for surface finishes — Part 3: Assessment of resistance to dry heat**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the assessment of the resistance to dry heat of all rigid furniture surfaces regardless of materials. It does not apply to leather and textile surfaces. The test is intended to be carried out on a part of the finished furniture, but can be carried out on test panels of the same material, finished in an identical manner to the finished product and of a size sufficient to meet the requirements of the test. The test is carried out on unused surfaces.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**1435. US ISO 4211-4:1988, Furniture — Tests for surfaces — Part 4: Assessment of resistance to impact**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of assessment resistance to impact of the surfaces of finished furniture. The tests are generally carried out on panels of a size sufficient meet the requirements of the test and of the same material as, and finished identically to, the finished furniture.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**1436. US ISO 4223-1:2002, Definitions of some terms used in the tyre industry — Part 1: Pneumatic tyres**

This Uganda Standard defines a number of significant terms related to pneumatic tyres used in the tyre industry, together with corresponding codes, symbols and values.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**1437. US ISO 4223-2:1991, Definitions of some terms used in the tyre industry — Part 2: Solid tyres**

This part of US ISO 4223 presents definitions of some terms relating to solid tyres, as used in the tyre industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**1438. US ISO 4224:2000, Ambient air — Determination of carbon monoxide — Non-dispersive infrared spectrometric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a non-dispersive infrared spectrometry method for the continuous analysis and recording of the carbon monoxide (CO) content of the ambient air. The method is applicable to the

determination of carbon monoxide concentrations from 0.6 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (0.5 ppm volume fraction) to 115 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (100 ppm volume fraction). The method has a lower limit of detection of about 0.06 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (0.05 ppm volume fraction) carbon monoxide in air.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1439. US ISO 4249-1:1985, Motorcycle tyres and rims  
(Code-designated series) — Part 1: Tyres**

This Uganda Standard sets out the designation in use and the dimensions for an inch code designated series of tyres for motorcycles.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1440. US ISO 4249-2:1990, Motorcycle tyres and rims  
(Code-designated series) — Part 2: Tyre load ratings**

This Uganda Standard specifies the load ratings for an inch code-designated series of tyres for motorcycles.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1441. US ISO 4249-3:2010, Motorcycle tyres and rims  
(code-designated series) — Part 3: Rims**

This Uganda Standard specifies the rim dimensions for a selection of rims for motorcycle tyres. It stipulates only those rim contour dimensions necessary for tyre mounting, and for fitting the tyre to the rim.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1442. US ISO 4250-1:2014, Earth-mover tyres and rims  
— Part 1: Tyre designation and dimensions**

This Uganda Standard consists of three parts laying down the technical elements relating to designation and dimensions of tyres and rims for earth-movers; it also gives load tables for these tyres. This part of US ISO 4250 specifies designations and dimensions for earth-mover tyres and gives the recommended rims primarily intended for earth-moving machinery as defined in ISO 6165.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1443. US ISO 4250-2:2014, Earth-mover tyres and rims  
— Part 2: Loads and inflation pressures**

This Uganda Standard consists of three parts laying down the technical designation and dimensions of tyres and rims for earth-movers; it also gives load tables for these tyres. This part of US ISO 4250 gives working definitions of masses and load cycles, and specifies tyre loads and reference inflation pressures for narrow- and wide-base tyres primarily intended for earth-mover machines.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1444. US ISO 4250-3:2011, Earth-mover tyres and rims  
— Part 3: Rims**

This Uganda Standard sets out the designation, contours and dimensions for rims for narrow- and wide-base off-road tyres primarily intended for earth-moving machinery.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1445. US ISO 4251-1:2005: Tyres (ply rating marked series) and rims for agricultural tractors and machines — Part 1: Tyre designation and dimensions, and approved rim contours**

This Uganda Standard establishes the designation in use and the dimensions of the ply rating marked series of tyres for agricultural tractors and machines. Tyre load ratings, rim dimensions, and tyre classification and nomenclature are given in US ISO 4251-2, US ISO 4251-3 and US ISO 4251-4 respectively.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1446. US ISO 4251-2:2005, Tyres (ply rating marked series) and rims for agricultural tractors and machines — Part 2: Tyre load ratings**

This Uganda Standard specifies load ratings for the ply rating marked series of tyres for agricultural tractors and machines. Tyre designation and dimensions, and approved rim contours, rim dimensions, and tyre classification and nomenclature are given in US ISO 4251-1, US ISO 4251-3 and US ISO 4251-4 respectively.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**



**1447. US ISO 4251-3:2006, Tyres (ply rating marked series) and rims for agricultural tractors and machines — Part 3: Rims**

This Uganda Standard specifies rim dimensions for the ply rating marked series of tyres for agricultural tractors and machines. Tyre designation and dimensions, load ratings and tyre classification and nomenclature are given in US ISO 4251-1, US ISO 4251-2, US ISO 7867-2, US ISO 4251-4, US ISO 7867-1 and ISO 8664.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1448. US ISO 4251-4:2010, Tyres (ply rating marked series) and rims for agricultural tractors and machines — Part 4: Tyre classification and nomenclature**

This Uganda Standard specifies the classification codes and nomenclature of the ply rating marked series of tyres for agricultural tractors and machines. Tyre designation and dimensions, load ratings, and specific log skidder tyres are given in US ISO 4251-1, US ISO 4251-2 and US ISO 4251-5, respectively.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1449. US ISO 4251-5:1992, Tyres (ply rating marked series) and rims for agricultural tractors and machines — Part 5: Log skidder tyres**

This Uganda Standard sets out the designation, dimensions, load ratings and rim coordination of ply rating marked series of log skidder tyres of diagonal construction. Rim dimensions are given in US ISO 4251-3.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1450. US ISO 4471:1982, Wood — Sampling sample trees and logs for determination of physical and mechanical properties of wood in homogeneous stands**

This Uganda Standard specifies the method of selecting Sample trees and logs in test areas of homogeneous stands for determination of physical and mechanical properties of wood.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1451. US ISO 4570:2002, Tyre valve threads**

This Uganda Standard specifies limit dimensions and tolerances for three series of tyre valve threads:

- 5V1, 5V2, 6V1 and 8V1;
- 9V1, 10V2, 12V1, 13V1;
- 8V2, 10V1, 11V1, 13V2, 15V1, 16V1, 17V1, 17V2, 17V3, 19V1 and 20V1.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1452. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1453. US ISO 4586-2 High-pressure decorative laminates — Sheets made from thermosetting resins —Part 2: Determination of properties**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of test for determination of the properties of high-pressure decorative laminated sheets. These methods are primarily intended for testing the sheets specified in part 1.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1454. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1455. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1456. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1457. US ISO 4647:2010, Rubber, vulcanized — Determination of static adhesion to textile cord — H-pull test**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the static adhesion of textile cord to

vulcanized rubber using the H-pull test. It is applicable to cords made from natural or man-made fibres.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1458. US ISO 4671:2007, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Methods of measurement of the dimensions of hoses and the lengths of hose assemblies**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of measuring the inside diameter, outside diameter (including diameter over reinforcement of hydraulic hoses), wall thickness, concentricity and lining and cover thickness of hoses, methods of measurement and identification of the lengths of hoses and hose assemblies, and a method of verifying the through-bore of hydraulic hose assemblies

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1459. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1460. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1461. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1462. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1463. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1464. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1465. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1466. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1467. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1468. US ISO 5049-1:1994, Mobile equipment for  
continuous handling of bulk materials — Part 1:  
Rules for the design of steel structures**

This Uganda Standard establishes rules for determining the loads, types and combinations of loads (main, additional and special loads) which must be taken into account when designing steel structures for mobile continuous bulk handling equipment. This part of US ISO 5049 is applicable to rail-mounted mobile equipment for continuous handling of bulk materials.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1469. ISO 5320:1980, Solid wood parquet —  
Classification of fir and spruce strips**

This Uganda Standard establishes the classification, by quality, of non-assembled solid fir and spruce parquet strips.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1470. US ISO 5323:1984, Solid wood parquet and raw  
parquet blocks – Vocabulary**

This Uganda Standard establishes terms and definitions for the purpose of expressing as correctly as possible concepts relating to wood parquet flooring and to raw parquet blocks. The terms and definitions given in this standard are not restrictive.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1471. US ISO 5333:1978, Coniferous wood raw parquet blocks — Classification of fir and spruce parquet blocks**

This Uganda Standard establishes the classification, quality, of raw parquet blocks of: - fir (*Abies* SP.), - spruce (*Picea* sp.), intended for the manufacture of strips for different types of parquet floorings.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1472. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1473. US ISO 5151:1994, Non-ducted air conditioners and heat pumps — Testing and rating for performance**

This Uganda Standard specifies the standard conditions on which the ratings of single-package and split-system non-ducted air conditioners employing air and water cooled condensers and heat. Pumps employing air-cooled condensers are based and the test methods to be applied for determination of the various ratings. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 5151:1994)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1474. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1475. US ISO 5172:2006, Gas welding equipment — Blowpipes for gas welding, heating and cutting — Specifications and tests**

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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1476. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1477. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1478. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1479. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1480. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1481. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1482. US ISO 5751-1:2010, Motorcycle tyres and rims (metric series) — Part 1: Design guides**

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the design of, and specifies the designation and calculation of the dimensions for metric series motorcycle tyres. It is applicable to motorcycle tyres with a reduced height/width ratio (100 and lower) that can be fitted on cylindrical bead-seat or 5° tapered bead-seat rims. It is also applicable to other concepts of tyre and rim, provided the appropriate rim/section ratios and coefficients are established for them.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1483. US ISO 5751-2:2010, Motorcycle tyres and rims (metric series) — Part 2: Tyre dimensions and load-carrying capacities**

This Uganda Standard specifies the tyre size designation, dimensions and load-carrying capacities of metric series motorcycle tyres. It is applicable to such tyres with a height-to-width ratio of 100 % and below.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1484. US ISO 5751-3:2010, Motorcycle tyres and rims (metric series) — Part 3: Range of approved rim contours**

This Uganda Standard specifies the approved rim contours for motorcycle rims on which metric series motorcycle tyres are mounted.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1485. 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 °C. It does not include specifications for end fittings, but is limited to the performance of the hoses and hose assemblies.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1486. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1487. 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 °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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1488. US ISO 5775-1:2014, Bicycle tyres and rims — Part 1: Tyre designations and dimensions (Second edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the designations and dimensions for the following pneumatic bicycle tyres:

- “wired edge” tyres mounted on straight side or crotchet type rims;
- “beaded edge” tyres mounted on hooked bead rims.

Tubular sew-up tyres and non-pneumatic tyres are not covered by this part of US ISO 5775. (This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 5775-1:1997, Bicycle tyres and rims — Part 1: Tyre designations and dimensions, which has been technically revised).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**1489. 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. US ISO 5775 covers straight side (SS) rims, hooked bead (HB) rims and crotchet type (C) rims.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1490. US ISO 5794-3:2011, Rubber compounding ingredients — Silica, precipitated, hydrated — Part 3: Evaluation procedures in a blend of solution styrene-butadiene rubber (S-SBR) and butadiene rubber (BR)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the test formulation, equipment, procedure and test methods for determining the physical properties of precipitated hydrated silica in a compound based on a blend of solution styrene butadiene and butadiene rubber. The formulation can be regarded as

a model compound for silica-based passenger car tyre treads.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1491. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1492. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 45,000**

**1493. 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 air-cooled 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 45,000**

**1494. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1495. US ISO 6103:2014, Bonded abrasive products —  
Permissible unbalances of grinding wheels as  
delivered — Static testing**

This Uganda Standard specifies the maximum permissible values of unbalances for bonded abrasive wheels with an outside diameter  $D \geq 125$  mm and maximum operating speed  $v_s \geq 16$  m/s, in the as-delivered condition. It also specifies the method for measuring the unbalance and the practical method for testing whether a grinding wheel is acceptable or not. This standard is applicable to bonded abrasive wheels in the as-delivered condition. This standard is not applicable to diamond, cubic boron nitride or natural stone grinding wheels, or centreless control wheels, lapping and disc wheels, ball wheels or glass grinding wheels.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**1496. 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  $+60$  °C; and water temperature during operation:  $0$  °C to  $+60$  °C.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 45,000**

**1497. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1498. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 65,000**

**1499. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1500. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1501. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1502. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**1503. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1504. US ISO 6362-3:2012, 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1505. US ISO 6362-4:2012, 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1506. US ISO 6362-5:2012, 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1507. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1508. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1509. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 45,000**

**1510. US ISO 6443: 2005, Door leaves — Method for measurement of height, width, thickness, and squareness**

This Uganda Standard specifies the method to be used to measure the dimensions of height, width and thickness, and defects of squareness of door leaves. It applies to all rectangular door leaves and the measurable parameters of doors of other shapes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 45,000**

**1511. US ISO 6444: 2005, Door leaves — Determination of the behavior under humidity variations in successive uniform climates.**

This Uganda Standard describes the method which is to be used to test the behaviour under humidity variations of door leaves placed in successive uniform climates. This standard can be applied to all door leaves, (e.g. solid doors, hollow core doors, panelled doors and glazed doors), which are nominally flat and rigid, and which contain hygroscopic materials that might influence their behaviour during this test.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000**

**1512. US ISO 6460-2:2014, Motorcycles — Measurement method for gaseous exhaust emissions and fuel consumption — Part 2: Test cycles and specific test conditions**

This Uganda Standard defines test cycles for measurement for the gaseous exhaust emissions from motorcycles, as well as for determining the fuel consumption of motorcycles as defined in ISO 3833, equipped with a spark ignition engine (four-stroke engine, two-stroke engine, or rotary piston engine) or a compression ignition engine.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000**

**1513. US ISO 6508-1:2016, Metallic materials — Rockwell hardness test — Part 1: Test method**

This Uganda Standard specifies the method for Rockwell regular and Rockwell superficial hardness tests for scales A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, 15N, 30N, 45N, 15T, 30T, and 45T for metallic materials and is applicable to stationary and portable hardness testing machines. For specific materials and/or products, other specific standards apply.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000**

**1514. US ISO 6605:2002, Hydraulic fluid power — Hoses and hose assemblies — Test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies uniform test methods for evaluating the performance of hoses and hose assemblies (hoses and attached hose fittings) used in hydraulic fluid power systems. Specific tests and performance criteria for

evaluating hoses and hose assemblies used in hydraulic applications are in accordance with the requirements of the respective product (hoses or hose fitting) specifications

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000**

**1515. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**1516. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**1517. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1518. US ISO 6742-2:2015, Cycles — Lighting and retroreflective devices — Part 2: Retroreflective devices**

This Uganda Standard is applicable to 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 photometric and physical requirements of retro-reflective devices.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1519. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1520. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1521. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1522. US ISO 6801:1983, Rubber or plastics hoses — Determination of volumetric expansion**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the volumetric expansion of rubber or plastics hoses under hydrostatic pressure. This standard does not specify the dimensions of the test piece and the test pressures) as each of which will be specified in the appropriate specification.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1523. US ISO 6802:2005, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies with wire reinforcements — Hydraulic impulse test with flexing**

This Uganda Standard describes a pressure impulse test with flexing for wire-reinforced rubber and plastics hydraulic hoses and hose assemblies. The test is applicable to high-pressure hydraulic hoses and hose assemblies, which are subject to pulsating pressure in service. This International Standard describes two methods of flexing the hose or hose assembly. The actual pressure impulse test is described in US ISO 6803.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1524. US ISO 6803:2008 Rubber or plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Hydraulic pressure impulse test without flexing**

This Uganda Standard describes hose impulse testing, without flexing, of rubber or plastics hydraulic hose

assemblies at both high and low impulse pressures. The high-pressure testing is carried out at pressures greater than 3 MPa and the low-pressure testing at pressures from 1,5 MPa to 3 MPa . The test procedure is applicable to hydraulic hose assemblies that are subject to pulsating pressures in service which are included in the product requirements.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1525. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1526. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 35,000**

**1527. US ISO 6814:2009, Machinery for forestry — Mobile and self-propelled machinery— Terms, definitions and classification**

This Uganda Standard defines terms corresponding to, and gives guidance for the classification of mobile and self-propelled machinery used in forestry and related operations. Both the definitions and the classification have been determined according to the end use of the machines as intended by the manufacturer. The terms and definitions do not cover all possible forestry and related operations or machinery, nor do they describe specific machines, but are given as an aid to nomenclature. This standard is applicable to machines designed for use in forestry for site preparation, planting, harvesting, processing, and the transport of wood and wood fibre. It is not applicable to machines designed to be used exclusively in sawmills or wood yards, to on-highway transport vehicles, or to aerial vehicles.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1528. US ISO 6892-1:2016, Metallic materials — Tensile testing — Part 1: Method of test at room temperature**

This Uganda Standard specifies the method for tensile testing of metallic materials and defines the mechanical properties which can be determined at room temperature. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 266:2000/EAS 189 Steel — Tensile testing (metallic materials- tensile testing at ambient temperatures, which is been reissued).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 95,000**

**1529. US ISO 6929:2013, Steel products — Vocabulary**

This Uganda Standard defines terms for steel products according to their

- a) stage of manufacture,
- b) shape and dimensions, and
- c) appearance.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 60,000**

**1530. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1531. US ISO 7170:2005, Furniture — Storage units — Determination of strength and durability**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for determining the strength and durability of storage units that are fully assembled and ready for use, including their movable and non-movable parts.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1532. US ISO 7171:1988, Furniture — Storage units — Determination of stability**

This Uganda Standard describes methods for determining the stability of free-standing storage furniture, including cupboards, cabinets and bookshelves that are fully assembled and ready for use. The tests are not applicable to wall-mounted or other vise built-in units.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1533. US ISO 7172:1988, Furniture — Tables — Determination of stability**

This Uganda Standard describes methods for determining the stability of all kinds of tables, except tables permanently attached to the structure of the building. The test results are only valid for the article tested. When the test results are intended to be applied to other similar articles, the test specimen should be representative of the production model. In the case of designs not catered for in the test procedures, the test should be carried out as far as possible as described, and a list made of the deviations from the test procedure.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1534. US ISO 7173:1989, Furniture — Chairs and stools — Determination of strength and durability**

This Uganda Standard describes test methods for determining the strength and durability of all types of chairs, easy chairs and stools. Additional tests may be required for certain types of chairs and for chairs for specific fields of use. Such test methods will be described in future Ugandan Standards.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1535. US ISO 7174-1:1988, Furniture — Chairs — Determination of stability — Part 1: Upright chairs and stools**

This Uganda Standard describes methods for determining the stability of all types of upright chairs, stools and pouffes. It does not apply to settees and other multiple seating, nor to reclining chairs when they are reclined, chairs with tilting mechanisms when they are tilted, nor to swiveling or rocking chairs. The methods are, however, applicable to testing chairs with reclining, tilting and adjustable back-angle mechanisms when these are used as upright chairs.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1536. US ISO 7174-2:1992, Furniture — Chairs — Determination of stability — Part 2: Chairs with tilting or reclining mechanisms when fully reclined, and rocking chairs**

This Uganda Standard describes methods for determining the rearward stability of chairs with tilting, reclining and adjustable back angle mechanisms when they are fully tilted or reclined, and of rocking chairs. Forward and sideward stability of these chairs and of upright chairs is determined by methods described in US ISO 7174-1. This standard describes test methods only for the rearward stability of chairs when fully tilted or reclined, and should not be considered as an alternative test for upright chairs

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1537. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000**

**1538. US ISO 7175-2:1997, Children's cots and folding cots for domestic use — Part 2: Test method**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods that assess the safety of children's cots and folding cots for domestic use. It is applicable to cots and folding cots with an internal length between 900 mm and 1 400 mm that are designed to prevent the child from climbing out. It does not cover rocking and swinging cots. The tests are designed to be applied to a cot that is fully assembled and ready for use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000**

**1539. US ISO 7176-1:2014, Wheelchairs —Part 1:Determination of static stability**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for determining the static stability of wheelchairs. It is applicable to manual and electrically powered wheelchairs, including scooters, with a maximum speed not greater than 15 km/h, intended to provide indoor and/or outdoor mobility for one disabled person whose mass is within the range represented by US ISO 7176-11.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000**

**1540. US ISO 7176-2:2001, Wheelchairs — Part 2: Determination of dynamic stability of electric wheelchairs**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for determining the dynamic stability of electrically powered wheelchairs. This part of US ISO 7176 is applicable to electrically powered wheelchairs including scooters with a maximum nominal speed not exceeding 15 km/h, intended to carry one person.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**1541. US ISO 7176-3:2012, Wheelchairs —Part 3: Determination of effectiveness of brakes**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for the measurement of the effectiveness of brakes of manual

wheelchairs and electrically powered wheelchairs, including scooters, intended to carry one person, with a maximum speed not exceeding 15 km/h. It also specifies disclosure requirements for the manufacturer.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**1542. US ISO 7176-5:2008, Wheelchairs — Part 5: Determination of dimensions, mass and manoeuvring space**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the determination of wheelchair dimensions and mass. This includes specific methods for the determination of outside dimensions when the wheelchair is occupied by a reference occupant and the required manoeuvring space needed for wheelchair manoeuvres commonly carried out in daily life.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 100,000**

**1543. US ISO 7176-6:2001, Wheelchairs —Part 6: Determination of maximum speed, acceleration and deceleration of electric wheelchairs**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for determining the maximum speed, acceleration and deceleration of electrically powered wheelchairs, including scooters, intended to carry one person, with a maximum nominal speed not exceeding 15 km/h (4,167m/s).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**1544. US ISO 7176-7:1998, Wheelchairs — Part 7: Measurement of seating and wheel dimensions**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for measuring the seating and wheel dimensions of wheelchairs. It is applicable to wheelchairs and vehicles intended to provide indoor and outdoor mobility at speed up to 15 km/h for people with disabilities whose mass does not exceed 120 kg. It does not apply to wheelchairs with a seat width of less than 212 mm. This part of US ISO 7176 does not specify nominal seating and wheel dimensions for wheelchairs.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000**

**1545. US ISO 7176-8:2014, Wheelchairs — Part 8:  
Requirements and test methods for static,  
impact and fatigue strengths**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for static, impact, and fatigue strength of wheelchairs including scooters. It specifies the test methods for determining whether the requirements have been met. It also specifies requirements for disclosure of the test results.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 80,000**

**1546. US ISO 7176-9:2009, Wheelchairs — Part  
9:Climatic tests for electric wheelchairs**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods to determine the effects of rain, dust, condensation and the effects of changes of temperature on the basic functioning of electrically powered wheelchairs, including scooters, intended to carry one person, with a maximum speed not exceeding 15 km/h. This part of US ISO 7176 does not include requirements for resistance to corrosion.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**1547. US ISO 7176-11:2012, Wheelchairs — Part  
11:Test dummies**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for test dummies of any mass greater than or equal to 25 kg, to be used in the evaluation of wheelchairs. This part of US ISO 7176 provides formulae that specify the location of the overall centre of mass of test dummies, the masses of the segments that comprise the test dummies and the locations of pivots that connect the segments.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**1548. US ISO 7176-13:1989, Wheelchairs — Part 13:  
Determination of coefficient of friction of  
test surfaces**

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the coefficient of friction of a test surface that has a rough texture, such as unfinished concrete. In the event that the test method is used for smooth or polished surfaces, care should be exercised that the

coefficient of friction is measured as being constant over the whole area of the test surface.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**1549. US ISO 7176-15:1996, Wheelchairs — Part 15:  
Requirements for information disclosure,  
documentation and labelling**

This Uganda Standard specifies the information, documentation and labelling to be supplied with a wheelchair or provided in the presale specification sheets by the manufacturer.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000**

**1550. US 7176-16:2012, Wheelchairs — Part 16:  
Resistance to ignition of postural support  
devices**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods to assess the resistance to ignition by match flame equivalent of all postural support devices that are supplied to be part of a wheelchair or its seating system.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**1551. US 7176-19, 2008, Wheelchairs — Part 19:  
Wheeled mobility devices for use as seats in  
motor vehicles**

This Uganda Standard applies to all manual and powered wheelchairs, including scooters, which, in addition to their primary function as wheeled mobility devices, are also likely to be used as forward-facing seats in motor vehicles by children and adults with a body mass equal to or greater than 22 kg.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000**

**1552. US 7176-22:2014, Wheelchairs —Part 22: Set-up  
procedures**

This Uganda Standard specifies a set-up procedure to be used as a part of the preparation of adjustable wheelchairs for testing. This procedure takes the manufacturer's instructions into account. This part of US ISO 7176 is applicable to manual wheelchairs and electric wheelchairs (including scooters) intended to provide indoor and/or outdoor mobility.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1553. US 7176-26:2007, Wheelchairs — Part 26:  
Vocabulary**

This Uganda Standard specifies a vocabulary consisting of terms and definitions used in the field of manual and electrically powered wheelchairs (including scooters) and associated seating systems. This part of US ISO 7176 includes, but is not limited to, the preferred terms used in two or more ISO standards of the ISO 7176, ISO 10542, and ISO 16840 series, but does not include terms considered to be adequately defined in everyday English.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**1554. US 7176-28:2012, Wheelchairs — Part 28:  
Requirements and test methods for  
stairclimbing devices**

This Uganda Standard is applicable to stair-climbing chairs and stair-climbing wheelchair carriers where the stair-climbing device climbs backwards up the stairs, with the occupant facing downstairs, and climbs forwards down the stairs with the occupant also facing downstairs.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 100,000**

**1555. US ISO 7212:1986, Enclosures for protection  
against ionizing radiation — Lead shielding units  
for 50 mm and 100 mm thick walls**

This Uganda Standard specifies the properties of the various lead units used in the construction of shielded enclosures for protection against ionizing radiation. The units dealt with are basic units: bricks, posts; functional units: aperture bricks, windows, sphere units, plugs and reducing units. Only one and two chevron bricks are standardized in this standard. The 50 mm and 100 mm shielding units are dealt with separately in order to simplify general reference

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1556. US ISO 7233:2006, Rubber and plastics hoses  
and hose assemblies — Determination of resistance  
to vacuum**

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for determining the resistance to vacuum of hoses and hose assemblies manufactured from plastic or rubber. Applicable dimensions of hoses for each method are as follows: method A — for hoses of nominal bore up to and including 80 mm; method B — for hoses of nominal bore greater than 80 mm; and method C — for hoses of all dimensions.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1557. US ISO 7240-1:2005, Fire detection and alarm  
systems — Part 1: General and definitions**

This Uganda Standard provides a set of general guidelines and definitions to be used in describing the fire detection and alarm system equipment, tests and requirements in the other parts of US ISO 7240.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1558. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1559. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1560. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1561. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1562. 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 standard

can be used only for guidance. Fire detectors with special characteristics and developed for specific risks are not covered by this standard.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1563. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1564. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1565. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1566. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1567. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1568. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1569. US ISO 7240-14:2013, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 14: Design, installation, commissioning and service of fire detection and fire alarm systems in and around buildings**

This Uganda Standard specifies the design, installation, commissioning, and service requirements for a fire detection and alarm system (FDAS) (see US ISO 7240-1, Figure 1), which is primarily intended to provide early detection of fire and notification within one or more

specified indoor or outdoor areas for the protection of lives. The FDAS includes automatic detection of a fire and manual initiation of a fire alarm, with audible and visual warning to people within the detection area. This standard also specifies requirements for FDAS capable of providing signals to audible warning systems in accordance with US ISO 7240-19, to initiate the operation of ancillary technical services, such as fixed fire extinguishing systems, and to other precautions and actions. The protection of property is outside the scope of this standard. However, the requirements specified herein may be used as recommendations for property protection.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1570. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1571. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1572. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1573. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1574. US ISO 7240-19:2007, Fire detection and alarm systems — Part 19: Design, installation, commissioning and service of sound systems for emergency purposes**

This Uganda Standard specifies the design, installation, commissioning and service requirements for a sound system for emergency purposes (s.s.e.p.; see US ISO 7240-1), which is primarily intended to broadcast information for the protection of lives within one or more specified indoor or outdoor areas during an emergency. The s.s.e.p. is intended to initiate a rapid and orderly mobilization of occupants in an emergency by including systems using loudspeakers to broadcast voice announcements for emergency purposes, alert signals complying with ISO 7731 (where applicable) and evacuation signals complying with ISO 8201. In some cases, sound systems are used in preference to sounders or bells in order to broadcast a range of coded warnings that is difficult to communicate with sounders or bells. The use of the s.s.e.p. for normal sound reinforcement and distribution systems purposes under non-hazardous circumstances is not excluded. When used for non-emergency purposes, the zoning of the loudspeakers can differ from the zones used for emergency purposes. This standard does not apply to sound systems that use bells or sounders.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1575. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 70,000**

**1576. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 55,000**

**1577. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**1578. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 70,000**

**1579. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1580. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 80,000**

**1581. 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 electro-chemical 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1582. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1583. US ISO 7286:1986, Graphical symbols for resistance welding equipment**

This Uganda Standard covers graphical symbols which are placed on resistance welding equipment, e.g. indicators and operator's controls, in order to instruct the persons handling the equipment as to its use and operation.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1584. US ISO 7289:2010, Gas welding equipment — Quick-action couplings with shut-off valves for welding, cutting and allied processes**

This Uganda Standard defines the specifications and the type tests for quick-action couplings with shutoff valves. It applies to quick-action couplings used between the regulator and the torch in equipment for gas welding, cutting and allied processes. This standard applies to cases where these couplings are used with hoses in accordance with US ISO 3821 or threaded unions in accordance with ISO 3253.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1585. 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>).

It is not applicable to pressure regulators fitted directly to the gas cylinders, as defined in US ISO 2503.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1586. US ISO 7295:1988: Tyre valves for aircraft — Interchangeability dimensions**

This Uganda Standard specifies the basic dimensional requirements for interchangeability of tyre valve core with the tyre valve stem and to permit assembly of the cap and ground inflation connection of the Source of compressed air or nitrogen supply to the tyre. Functional requirements of the valve core or valve cap are not covered by this standard.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1587. US ISO 7326:2006, Rubber and plastics hoses — Assessment of ozone resistance under static conditions**

This Uganda Standard specifies five methods for determining the ozone resistance of the outer covers of hoses: method 1, for bore sizes up to and including 25 mm, carried out on the hose itself; method 2, for bore sizes greater than 25 mm, carried out on a test piece from the hose wall; method 3, for bore sizes greater than 25 mm, carried out on a test piece from the cover; method 4, for all bore sizes, carried out on the hose itself; and method 5, for all bore sizes, carried out on hoses that are expandable, for example textile-reinforced hose

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 45,000**

**1588. US ISO 7369:2004, Pipework — Metal hoses and hose assemblies — Vocabulary**

This Uganda Standard defines current terms concerning metal hoses, metal hose assemblies and component parts. This standard applies to: stripwound metal hoses and hose assemblies; and corrugated metal hoses and hose assemblies.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 70,000**

**1589. US ISO 7396-1:2007, Medical gas pipeline systems — Part 1: Pipeline systems for compressed medical gases and vacuum**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for design, installation, function, performance, documentation, testing and commissioning of pipeline systems for compressed medical gases, gases for driving surgical

tools and vacuum in healthcare facilities to ensure continuous delivery of the correct gas and the provision of vacuum from the pipeline system. It includes requirements for supply systems, pipeline distribution systems, control systems, monitoring and alarm systems and non-interchangeability between components of different gas systems.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1590. US ISO 7396-2:2007 Medical gas pipeline systems — Part 2: Anaesthetic gas scavenging disposal systems**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the design, installation, function, performance, documentation, testing and commissioning of anaesthetic gas scavenging disposal systems to ensure patient safety and to minimize exposure of the operator and other persons to anaesthetic gases and vapours. It includes requirements for the power device, pipeline system, performance, non-interchangeability between key components and avoidance of cross connections between anaesthetic gas scavenging (AGS) disposal systems and medical gas and vacuum pipeline systems.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1591. US ISO 7438:2016, Metallic materials — Bend test**

This Uganda standard specifies a method for determining the ability of metallic materials to undergo plastic deformation in bending. This standard applies to test pieces taken from metallic products, as specified in the relevant product standard. It is not applicable to certain materials or products, for example tubes in full section or welded joints, for which other standards exist.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**1592. US ISO 7539-1:2012, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 1: General guidance on testing procedures**

This Uganda Standard describes the general considerations that apply when designing and conducting tests to assess susceptibility of metals to stress corrosion.

This standard also gives some general guidance on the selection of test methods.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 110,000**

**1593. US ISO 7539-2:1989, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 2: Preparation and use of bent-beam specimens**

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for designing, preparing and using bent-beam test specimens for investigating the susceptibility of a metal to stress corrosion.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 60,000**

**1594. US ISO 7539-3:1989, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 3: Preparation and use of U-bend specimens**

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for designing, preparing and using U-bend test specimens for investigating the susceptibility of a metal to stress corrosion. The term “metal” as used in this standard includes alloys. U-bend specimens may be used to test a variety of product forms.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1595. US ISO 7539-4:1989, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 4: Preparation and use of uniaxially loaded tension specimens**

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for designing, preparing and using uniaxially loaded tension test specimens for investigating the susceptibility of a metal to stress corrosion. The term “metal” as used in this standard includes alloys. Tension test specimens are adaptable for testing a wide variety of product forms, including plate, rod, wire, sheet and tubes, as well as parts joined by welding, riveting, or other methods. Notched specimens may also be used. Uniaxially loaded tensile specimens may be stressed quantitatively with equipment for application of either a constant load, a constant strain or an increasing load or strain.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1596. US ISO 7539-5:1989, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 5: Preparation and use of C-ring specimens**

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for designing, preparing, stressing, exposing and inspecting C-ring test specimens for investigating the susceptibility of a metal to stress corrosion. Analysis of the state and distribution of stress in the C-ring is presented.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1597. US ISO 7539-6:2011, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 6: Preparation and use of pre-cracked specimens for tests under constant load or constant displacement**

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for designing, preparing and using pre-cracked specimens for investigating susceptibility to stress corrosion. It gives recommendations for the design, preparation and use of pre-cracked specimens for investigating susceptibility to stress corrosion.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1598. US ISO 7539-7:2005, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 7: Method for slow strain rate testing**

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for conducting slow strain rate tests for investigating susceptibility of a metal to stress corrosion cracking, including hydrogen-induced failure.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1599. US ISO 7539-8:2000, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 8: Preparation and use of specimens to evaluate weldments**

This Uganda Standard covers the procedures available for stress corrosion testing of welded specimens and examines the additional factors which must be taken into account when conducting tests on welded specimens. In particular this standard gives recommendations for the choice of specimens and test procedures to determine the resistance of a metal to stress corrosion when it is welded.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1600. US ISO 7539-9:2003, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 9: Preparation and use of pre-cracked specimens for tests under rising load or rising displacement**

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for designing, preparing and using pre-cracked specimens for investigating the susceptibility of metal to stress corrosion cracking by means of tests conducted under rising load or rising displacement. Tests conducted under constant load or constant displacement are dealt with in US ISO 7539-6.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1601. US ISO 7539-10:2013, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 10: Reverse U-bend method**

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for designing, preparing and using reversed U-bend (RUB) test specimens for investigating the susceptibility of the metal to stress corrosion cracking.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1602. US ISO 7539-11:2013, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Stress corrosion testing — Part 11: Guidelines for testing the resistance of metals and alloys to hydrogen embrittlement and hydrogen-assisted cracking**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the key features that should be accounted for in designing and conducting tests to evaluate the resistance of a metal or its alloy to hydrogen embrittlement and hydrogen-assisted cracking.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1603. US ISO 7662:1988, Rubber and plastics hoses — Determination of abrasion of lining**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the abrasion of a hose lining when a certain amount of specified grit is passed through the hose. The method is applicable to rubber and plastics hoses with an internal bore of 20 to 50 mm used for grit blasting, shot blasting



and similar operations. The method may be used for comparison of the abrasion resistance of different types of hose, but not for specification of maximum abrasion in a hose standard. Comparison should be made on the same type and size of hose. Results from tests carried out with different types of grit should not be compared.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1604. US ISO 7751:1991, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Ratios of proof and burst pressure to maximum working pressure**

This Uganda Standard specifies ratios of proof pressure and minimum burst pressure to design working pressure for various categories of hose service. The methods and procedures to perform the proof and burst tests are specified in US ISO 1402

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1605. US ISO/IEC 7816-1:2011, Identification cards — Integrated circuit cards — Part 1: Cards with contacts — Physical characteristics**

This Uganda Standard specifies the physical characteristics of integrated circuit cards with contacts. It applies to identification cards of the ID-1 card type, which can include embossing and/or a magnetic stripe and/or tactile identifier mark as specified in US ISO/IEC 7811.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1606. US ISO 7867-1:2005, Tyres and rims (metric series) for agricultural tractors and machines — Part 1: Tyre designation, dimensions and marking, and tyre/rim coordination**

This Uganda Standard establishes the size designation, the dimensional calculation and the markings of the metric series of tyres primarily intended for use on agricultural tractors and machines. Tyre and rim coordination is also given. It applies to bias-belted, diagonal and radial tyres mounted on 5° tapered rims, as specified in US ISO 4251-3. This part of US ISO 7867 also applies to different concepts and types of tyres and rims; in this case, however, appropriate rim/section ratios

K<sub>1</sub> and coefficients K<sub>2</sub>, a and b will be established and added. Dimensions of existing rims are specified in US ISO 4251-3.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1607. US ISO 7867-2:2005, Tyres and rims (metric series) for agricultural tractors and machines — Part 2: Service description and load ratings**

This Uganda Standard establishes the service description, the tyre load ratings in basic and special applications, and reference inflation pressure increments for the metric series of tyres primarily intended for agricultural tractors and machines.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1608. US ISO 7900:2006, Steel wire and wire products for fences — Zinc- and zinc-alloy coated steel barbed wire**

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of zinc- and zinc-alloy-coated steel barbed wire, with conventional and reverse twist consisting of two stranded line wires, around which the barbs are tightly wound, a twist being imparted between the barbs to restrict their movement. The barbed-wire entanglement has a single line wire, around which the barbs are wound. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 193:2001, Specification for steel wires and wire products used for fencing, which has been technically revised and republished.*)

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1609. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**1610. US ISO 7989-1:2006, Steel wire and wire products — Non-ferrous metallic coatings on steel wire — Part 1: General principles**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the coating mass per unit area, for other properties and also for testing of non-ferrous metallic coatings on steel wire products, of circular or other cross-section.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1611. US ISO 7989-2:2007, Steel wire and wire products — Nonferrous metallic coatings on steel wire — Part 2: Zinc or zinc-alloy coating**

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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1612. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1613. US ISO 8029:2007, Plastics hose — 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 °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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1614. US ISO 8030:1995, Rubber and plastics hoses — Method of test for flammability**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for assessing the flammability of hoses, except for hoses intended for use with petroleum fuels for combustion engines. The method is restricted to hoses of sizes up to and including nominal bore 50.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1615. US ISO 8031:2009, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Determination of electrical resistance and conductivity**

This Uganda Standard specifies electrical test methods for rubber and plastics hoses, tubing and hose assemblies to determine the resistance of conductive, antistatic and non-conductive hoses and the electrical continuity or discontinuity between metal end fittings.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1616. US ISO 8033:2006, Rubber and plastics hoses — Determination of adhesion between components**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the determination of the adhesion between lining and reinforcement, between cover and reinforcement, between reinforcement layers, between cover and outer lamination (thin layer of material outside the cover for protection) and between lining and inner lamination (thin layer of material inside the lining to reduce permeation of fluid into the lining). It covers all bore sizes and the following types of hose construction:

- ☐ woven textile fabric;
- ☐ braided textile fabric;
- ☐ knitted textile fabric;
- ☐ circular-woven textile fabric;
- ☐ textile spiral;
- ☐ textile cord;
- ☐ wire braid;
- ☐ wire spiral; and
- ☐ hoses containing a supporting helix.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1617. US ISO 8041:2005, Human response to vibration  
— Measuring instrumentation**

This Uganda Standard specifies the performance specifications and tolerance limits for instruments designed to measure vibration values, for the purpose of assessing human response to vibration. It includes requirements for pattern evaluation, periodic verification and *in-situ* checks, and the specification of vibration calibrators for *in-situ* checks. Vibration instruments specified in this standard can be single instruments, combinations of instrumentation or computer-based acquisition and analysis systems.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1618. US ISO 8066-2:2001, Rubber and plastics hoses  
and hose assemblies for automotive air conditioning  
— Specification — Part 2: Refrigerant 134**

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 °C

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1619. US ISO 8090:1990, Cycles — Terminology**

This Uganda Standard defines the terminology of cycles in English and French. It also specifies the symbols to designate bicycle main dimensions.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1620. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**1621. US ISO 8191-1:1987, Furniture — Assessment of  
the ignitability of upholstered furniture — Part  
1: Ignition source: smouldering cigarette**

This Uganda Standard lays down a method of test to assess the ignitability of material combinations, such as covers and fillings used in upholstered seating when subjected to a smouldering cigarette as an ignition source. The tests measure only the ignitability of a combination of materials used in upholstered seating and not the ignitability of a particular finished item of furniture incorporating these materials. They give an indication of, but cannot guarantee, the ignition behaviour of the finished item of furniture.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1622. US ISO 8191-2:1988, Furniture — Assessment of  
ignitability of upholstered furniture — Part 2:  
Ignition source: match-flame equivalent**

This Uganda Standard lays down a test method to assess the ignitability of material combinations, such as covers and fillings used in upholstered seating, when subjected to a small flame as an ignition source. The tests measure only the ignitability of a combination of materials used in upholstered seating and not the ignitability of a particular finished item of furniture incorporating these materials. They give an indication of, but cannot guarantee, the ignition behaviour of the finished item of furniture.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1623. US ISO 8207:1996, Gas welding equipment —  
Specification for hose assemblies for equipment for  
welding, cutting and allied processes**

This Uganda Standard specifies performance and test requirements of hose assemblies using rubber hose, if supplied in assembled condition for equipment for gas welding, cutting and allied processes. This standard is not applicable to hose assemblies upstream of the regulators.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1624. US ISO 8269:1985, Doorsets — Static loading test**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of testing the behaviour of doorsets under static loading. It applies to

doorsets with one pivoting leaf, without fixed parts other than the door frame itself, and for which special requirements against static loading apply, for example requirements relating to burglar resistance. The requirements of this standard relate only to type testing.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1625. US ISO 8271: 2005, Door leaves — Determination of resistance to hard body impact**

This Uganda Standard applies to all door leaves. It specifies the method to be used to determine the damage caused to a door leaf by the impact of a hard body. Such impacts that might reasonably be expected from contact with small objects or parts of larger objects such as corners on furniture or footwear can produce local surface failures affecting both strength and appearance. The kind of damage caused by impact can vary with the material used in the door construction.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1626. US ISO 8272:1986, Doorsets — Air permeability test**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the air permeability of the doorsets to be fitted in exterior walls and supplied in the form of completely assembled and finished units. It applies to all doorsets, made of any materials, in the normal operating conditions for which they are designed and installed according to the manufacturer recommendations as in a finished building, bearing in mind the condition of test as defined. It does not apply to joints between the doorsets and surrounding components and material.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1627. US ISO 8273: 1985, Door leaves — Standard atmospheres for testing the performance of the doors and doorsets placed between different climates**

This Uganda Standard specifies standard atmospheres to be used when various performance tests are carried out on doors and doorsets that may be exposed to different climates on each side

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1628. US ISO 8274: 2005, Windows and doors — Resistance to repeated opening and closing — Test method**

This Uganda Standard specifies the method to be used to determine the mechanical durability of doorsets and the opening parts of the windows after defined number of operating cycles. It applies, whatever their construction materials and operating system, to any window or any door in the form of complete assemblies in normal operating conditions. The parts concern in the testing are the frames, the opening elements (including any secondary elements) and all essential hardware, including the operating devices. It does not include any additional fasteners such as pegstays or cabin hooks, nor any independently installed restrictor. In this standard, it is assumed that the operating cycles impart movement to ancillary items such as hinges, stays, balances and other mechanism.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1629. US ISO 8308:2006, Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing — Determination of transmission of liquids through hose and tubing walls**

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of transmission of liquids through hose and tubing walls. Both methods are applicable to rubber and plastics hose and tubing, and comprise: method A, for all hose sizes and constructions: a practical comparative test, simulating working conditions; and method B, for hose and tubing up to internal diameter.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1630. US ISO 8330:2007, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Vocabulary**

This Uganda Standard defines terms used in the hose industry. The terms are listed alphabetically in English. When a term has one or more synonyms, the synonymous term(s) follow the preferred term and are also listed in alphabetical order. Deprecated synonymous terms are indicated by “(deprecated)”. The expression "SEE" is

used to refer to another term (not always a synonym) which contains information related to the term preceding the expression.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1631. US ISO 8331:2007, Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Guidelines for selection, storage, use and maintenance**

This Uganda Standard sets out recommendations designed to maintain rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies, prior to use, in a condition as close as possible to the condition they were in when they were received and to obtain the expected service life.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1632. US ISO 8430-1:1988, Resistance spot welding — Electrode holders — Part 1: Taper fixing 1:10**

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and tolerances of resistance spot welding electrode holders (type AI 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1633. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1634. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1635. US ISO 8439:1990, Forms design — Basic layout**

This Uganda Standard specifies overall sizes, image areas, their division and data fields for forms intended for use within administration, commerce and industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**1636. US ISO 8486-1:1996, Bonded abrasives — Determination and designation of grain size distribution — Parts 1: Macrogrits F4 to F220.**

This Uganda Standard sets forth a method for determining or checking the size distribution of macrogrits from F4 to F220 in fused aluminium oxide and silicon carbide. It specifies the grit designation for the testing of those grits used in the manufacture of bonded abrasive products and general industrial applications and those removed from bonded products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**1637. US ISO 8486-2:2007, Bonded abrasives — Determination and designation of grain size distribution — Parts 2: Microgrits F230 to F2000**

This Uganda Standard sets forth a method for determining or checking the size distribution of microgrits F230 to F2000 in fused aluminium oxide and silicon carbide. It specifies the grit designation for the testing of those grits used in the manufacture of bonded abrasive products and general industrial applications and those removed from bonded products, as well as loose grits used in polishing.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 50,000**

**1638. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1639. US ISO 8528-1:2005, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 1: Application, ratings and performance**

This Uganda Standard defines various classifications for the application, rating and performance of generating sets consisting of a Reciprocating Internal Combustion (RIC) engine, Alternating Current (a.c.) generator and any associated controlgear, switchgear and auxiliary equipment. 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, 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 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 for establishing these requirements. Generating sets meeting the requirements of this Standard are used to generate electrical power for continuous, peak-load and standby applications. The classifications laid down in this part of US ISO 8528 are intended to help understanding between manufacturer and customer.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1640. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1641. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1642. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1643. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1644. US ISO 8528-6:2005, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 6: Test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods to be used for characterizing an entire generating set. 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, high-rise buildings) supplementary requirements may be necessary. The provisions of this part of ISO 8528 are intended as a basis for establishing any supplementary requirements. For a.c. generating sets driven by other reciprocating type prime movers (e.g. steam engines), this part of US ISO 8528 is intended as a basis for establishing these requirements.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1645. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1646. US ISO 8528-8:2016, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 8: Requirements and tests for low-power generating sets**

This Uganda Standard defines design requirements, minimum performances and type tests for low-power generating sets driven by reciprocating internal combustion engines for land and marine use (domestic, recreational and industrial application), excluding generating sets used on aircraft. It concerns mainly low-

power generating sets driven by reciprocating internal combustion engines for the generation of single or multiphase alternating current or direct current up to 500 V. The generating sets are standard manufactured sets. In this part of US ISO 8528, "low-power" is taken to mean rated power of a magnitude up to approximately 10 kW/50 Hz, 12 kW/60 Hz. Low-power generating sets, for the purpose of this standard, are determined by the following special features:

- the users normally are laymen (for further details, see 3.1);
- the complete generating set is usually transportable or mobile;
- the electrical output is connected by means of plugs, sockets and screwed terminal except for extra low voltages;
- the generating set is ready for use without any additional installation work by the user.

Generating sets for special applications or of higher rated power conforming to the above special features may, by agreement between manufacturer and customer, be tested in accordance with this part of ISO 8528. If supplementary stipulations are required for certain applications, this is to be done taking this part of ISO 8528 as a basis. This part of US ISO 8528 deals with the special requirements of design and test which are observed in addition to the definitions and requirements laid down 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. This part of US ISO 8528 does not deal with safety requirements in order to protect the user from dangers which are laid down in US ISO 8528-13.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1647. US ISO 8528-9:1995, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 9: Measurement and evaluation of mechanical vibrations**

This Uganda Standard describes a procedure for measuring and evaluating the external mechanical

vibration behaviour of generating sets at the measuring It applies to RIC engine driven AC generating sets for fixed and mobile installations with rigid and/or resilient mountings. It is applicable for land and marine use, excluding generating sets used on aircraft or those used to propel land vehicles and locomotives. For some specific applications (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 generating sets driven by other reciprocating-type Prime movers (e.g. sewage gas engines, steam engines), the provisions of this part of US ISO 8528 should be regarded as a basis.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1648. US ISO 8528-10:1998, Reciprocating internal combustion engine driven alternating current generating sets — Part 10: Measurement of airborne noise by the enveloping surface method**

This Uganda Standard defines measurement methods for the determination of airborne noise emitted by reciprocating internal combustion engine driven generating sets in such a way that the total of relevant noise emissions, e.g. exhaust and cooling system noise, together with all other sources of engine noise, are evaluated on a similar basis to yield comparable results. However, when the exhaust and cooling systems are ducted to a remote site their noise contribution is not to be included in this part of US ISO 8528. The essential noise emission characteristic value is the sound power level.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1649. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1650. 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. controlgear, 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1651. US ISO 8601:2004, Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times**

This Uganda Standard is applicable whenever representation of dates in the Gregorian calendar, times in the 24-hour timekeeping system, time intervals and recurring time intervals or of the formats of these representations are included in information interchange.

It includes;

- ☐ calendar dates expressed in terms of calendar year, calendar month and calendar day of the month;
- ☐ ordinal dates expressed in terms of calendar year and calendar day of the year;
- ☐ week dates expressed in terms of calendar year, calendar week number and calendar day of the week;
- ☐ local time based upon the 24-hour timekeeping system;
- ☐ Coordinated Universal Time of day;
- ☐ local time and the difference from Coordinated Universal Time;
- ☐ combination of date and time of day;
- ☐ time intervals;
- ☐ recurring time intervals.

This standard does not cover dates and times where words are used in the representation and dates and times where characters are not used in the representation. This standard does not assign any particular meaning or interpretation to any data element that uses representations in accordance with this standard. Such meaning will be determined by the context of the application.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1652. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**1653. US ISO 8965:2013, Logging industry — Technology — Terms and definitions**

This Uganda Standard defines terms relating to technological operations in the logging industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1654. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1655. US ISO/IEC 9075-2: 2011, Information technology — Database languages — SQL — Part 2: Foundation (SQL/Foundation)**

This Uganda Standard defines the data structures and basic operations on SQL-data. It provides functional capabilities for creating, accessing, maintaining, controlling, and protecting SQL-data.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 110,000**

**1656. US ISO/IEC 9075-11:2011, Information Technology — Database Language — SQL — Part 11: Information and Definition Schemas (SQL/Schemata)**

This Uganda Standard specifies an Information Schema and a Definition Schema that describes:

- ☐ the structure and integrity constraints of SQL-data.
- ☐ the security and authorization specifications relating to SQL-data.

- ☐ the features and subfeatures of ISO/IEC 9075, and the support that each of these has in an SQL-implementation.
- ☐ the SQL-implementation information and sizing items of US ISO/IEC 9075 and the values supported by an SQL-implementation.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 110,000**

**1657. US ISO/IEC 9075-14:2011, Information technology — Database languages — SQL — Part 14: XML-Related Specifications (SQL/XML)**

This Uganda Standard defines ways in which Database Language SQL can be used in conjunction with XML.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 110,000**

**1658. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1659. US ISO 9096:2017, Stationary source emissions — Manual determination of mass concentration of particulate matter**

This Uganda Standard describes a reference method for the measurement of particulate matter (dust) concentration in waste gases of concentrations from 20 mg/m<sup>3</sup> to 1 000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> under standard conditions. This standard is applicable to the calibration of automated monitoring systems (AMS). If the emission gas contains unstable, reactive or semi-volatile substances, the measurement will depend on the filtration temperature. In-stack methods can be more applicable than out-stack methods for the calibration of automated monitoring systems.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 55,000**

**1660. US ISO 9098-2:1994, Bunk beds for domestic use  
— Safety requirements and tests — Part 2: Test  
methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods to assess the safety of bunk beds for domestic use. It is in particular intended to minimize the risk of accidents happening to children. Only the sleeping function is considered. This standard also applies to single beds for use at a height of the bed base of 800 mm or more above floor level, irrespective of the use to which the space below is put. The tests are designed to be applied to a freestanding bunk bed that is fully assembled and ready

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1661. US ISO 9112:2008, Truck and bus tyres —  
Methods of measuring tyre rolling circumference —  
Loaded new tyres**

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for measuring the rolling circumference and the number of revolutions per unit distance (kilometre) of new commercial vehicle tyres, under loaded conditions, for use on trucks and buses.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1662. US ISO 9205:1988, Refractory bricks for use in  
rotary kilns — Hot-face identification marking**

This Uganda Standard specifies a system of marking the working face of refractory bricks for use in rotary kilns. The method is intended to provide a quick and easy way of checking that each brick has been installed with the taper in the correct direction, and also to assist in brick identification for turning circles. The sizes of the bricks are given in US ISO 5417

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1663. US ISO 9221-1:1992, Furniture — Children's  
high chairs — Part 1: Safety requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements relating to the safety of children's high chairs for domestic use, with the aim of minimizing accidents to children resulting from normal usage and reasonably foreseeable misuse of

high chairs and multi-purpose high chairs when in the high chair mode. Such chairs may be convertible to low chairs, low chairs and tables and for such uses as baby walking frames, pushchairs, Swings, car chairs or reclining low chairs. These additional functions are not covered by US ISO 9221. Nor does it deal with accidents or injuries which might result from the interaction of older children with children in the high chair or accidents which might result from abuse or misuse by persons over three years of age.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1664. US ISO 9221-2:1992, Furniture — Children's  
high chairs — Part 2: Test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods that assess the safety requirements given in US ISO 9221-1 of children's high chairs and multi-purpose chairs for domestic use. Such chairs may be convertible to low chairs, low chairs and tables and for such uses as baby walking frames, pushchairs, Swings, car chairs or reclining low chairs.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1665. 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. This standard also determines properties of input devices relevant for usability including functional, electrical, mechanical, maintainability and safety related properties.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1666. US ISO 9261:2004, Agricultural irrigation  
equipment — Emitters and emitting pipe —  
Specification and test methods**

This Uganda Standard gives mechanical and functional requirements for agricultural irrigation emitters and emitting pipes, and, where applicable, their fittings, and provides methods for testing conformity with such requirements. It also specifies the data to be supplied by the manufacturer to permit correct information, installation and operation in the field. It is applicable to emitters, emitting and dripping (trickling) pipes, hoses, including collapsible hoses (“tapes”) and tubing of which the emitting units form an integral part, to emitters and emitting units with or without pressure regulation and with flow rates not exceeding 24 l/h per outlet (except during flushing), and to fittings dedicated to the connection of emitting pipes, hoses and tubing. It is not applicable to porous pipe (pipe that is porous along its entire length), nor does it cover the performance of pipes as regards clogging

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1667. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1668. US ISO 9313:1989, Resistance welding equipment — Cooling tube**

This Uganda Standard specifies dimensions and tolerances of cooling tubes for resistance spot welding equipment.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1669. US ISO 9366:2001, Agglomerated cork floor tiles — Determination of dimensions and deviation from squareness and from straightness of edges**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the dimensions of agglomerated cork floor tiles or slabs, and the deviation from squareness and from straightness of their edges.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1670. US ISO 9379: 2005, Operating forces — Test method — Doors**

This Uganda Standard is for hinged/pivoted and sliding doorsets with latches, for pedestrian use. It defines the test methods to determine the forces to open/close doors and to engage/release and lock/unlock the hardware using a key or handle. It is only applicable to the manual operation doorsets. The measurement of forces for doorsets with self-closing devices engaged is excluded from this test method. It is also not applicable to doorsets with special hardware e.g. emergency exit devices. The tests are applicable to doorsets of any material. The operation of some windows involves latches and may be tested in accordance with this standard.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1671. US ISO 9380: 1990, Doorsets — Repeated torsion test**

This Uganda Standard specifies the method to be used to determine the effects of repeated torsion on doorsets and their hardware. It applies to all doorsets made of any materials with vertically hinged doorleaves in their normal operating condition to which they are designed and installed according the manufacturer’s recommendations as in a finished building, bearing in mind the test conditions defined.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1672. US ISO 9381: 2005, Hinged or pivoted doors — Determination of the resistance to static torsion**

This Uganda Standard applies to all vertically hinged or pivoted doors. It specifies the method to be used to determine the permanent deformation caused when static stress in torsion is applied to an open door leaf fixed in its own door frame as part of a doorset. Such torsional stresses that might reasonably be expected, such as in attempts to free a door which sticks, should neither damage nor impair the performance of a door. The method may also be used in respect a door leaf submitted for test in a frame which the manufacturer considers appropriate to and typical for the intended utilisation

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1673. US ISO 9404-1:1991, Enclosures for protection against ionizing radiation — Lead shielding units for 150 mm, 200 mm and 250 mm thick walls — Part 1: Chevron units of 150 mm and 200 mm thickness**

This Uganda Standard specifies the properties of the various lead units used in the construction of shielded enclosures for protection against ionizing radiation. The units dealt with are:

- ☐ basic units: bricks, posts; and
- ☐ functional units: aperture bricks, windows, sphere units, plugs and reducing units.

Only bricks for walls of 150 mm thickness are standardized in this part of US ISO 9404. Since four- and five-chevron bricks are not manufactured, 200 mm and 250 mm thick walls are constructed with bricks of 50 mm, 100 mm and 150 mm thickness. The 150 mm and 200 mm shielding units are dealt with separately in two sections for clarity. The 50 mm and 100 mm shielding units are standardized in US ISO 7212.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1674. US ISO 9413:2012, Tyre valves — Dimensions and designation**

This Uganda Standard defines the essential dimensions and the designation of tube valves and tubeless valves.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1675. US ISO 9424:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of dimensions of test pieces**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for measuring the thickness, length and width of test pieces of wood-based panels.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1676. US ISO 9426:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of dimensions of panels**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for measuring the thickness, width and length, as well as the squareness,

edge straightness and flatness of wood-based panels. It applies to full-size flat panels.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1677. US ISO 9427:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of density**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the density of wood-based panels.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1678. US ISO 9488:1999, Solar energy – Vocabulary**

This Uganda Standard defines basic terms relating to solar energy.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1679. US ISO 9475:1994, Aircraft inner tube and tubeless tyre valves — Cores and caps — Test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods used for valve cores and taps for aircraft tyres, with or without inner tubes, and minimum air tightness standards. It constitutes a detailed method allowing products to be evaluated on the same basis, and results to be compared.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1680. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1681. US ISO 9553:1997, Solar energy – Methods of testing preformed rubber seals and sealing compounds used in collectors**

This Uganda Standard gives requirements for the classification and testing of rubbers used to seal solar energy collectors in order to aid selection for specific applications.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1682. US ISO/IEC 9594-8: 2008, Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — The Directory: Public-key and attribute certificate frameworks**

This Uganda Standard addresses some of the security requirements in the areas of authentication and other security services through the provision of a set of frameworks upon which full services can be based. Specifically, it defines frameworks for:

- ☐ public-key certificates;
- ☐ attribute certificates;
- ☐ authentication services.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 110,000**

**1683. US ISO 9606-1:1994 Approval testing of welders — Fusion welding — Part 1: Steels**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, ranges of approval, test conditions, acceptance requirements and certification for the approval testing of welder performance for the welding of steels. This Uganda standard does not cover the issue of the certificate of approval testing which is under the sole responsibility of the examiner or test body.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1684. US ISO 9606-2: 2004 Qualification test of welders – Fusion welding – Part 2: Aluminium and aluminium alloys**

This Uganda Standard specifies essential requirements, ranges of approval, test conditions, acceptance requirements and certification for the approval testing of welder performance for the welding of aluminium

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1685. US ISO 9701:1994, Wrist and pocket watches — Fitting diameters for hour, minute and second hands**

This Uganda Standard specifies the fitting diameters of hour, minute and second hands for wrist and pocket watches.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1686. US ISO/IEC 9798-6:2010, Information technology — Security techniques — Entity authentication — Part 6: Mechanisms using manual data transfer**

This Uganda Standard specifies eight entity authentication mechanisms based on manual data transfer between authenticating devices. It indicates how these mechanisms can be used to support key management functions, and provides guidance on secure choices of parameters for the mechanisms. A comparison of the levels of security and efficiency provided by the eight mechanisms is given.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1687. US ISO 9808:1990, Solar water heaters – Elastomeric materials for absorbers, connecting pipes and fittings – Method of assessment**

This Uganda Standard specifies a means of assessing elastomeric materials for use in the manufacture of absorbers, connecting piping and fittings for use in solar water heaters.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1688. US ISO 10042:1992 Arc welded joints in aluminium and its weldable alloys – Guidance on quality levels for imperfections**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on levels of imperfections in arc-welded joints in aluminium and its weldable alloys.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1689. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1690. US ISO 10131-2:1997, Foldaway beds — Safety requirements and tests — Part 2: Test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods to assess the safety of foldaway beds for domestic use. The tests are designed to be applied to a foldaway bed that is fully assembled and ready for use. The test results are only valid for the article tested. When the test results are intended to be applied to other similar articles, the test specimen should be representative of the production model. In the case of designs not catered for in the test procedures, the test should be carried out as far as possible as described, and a list made of the deviations from the test procedure. Folding, beds, camping beds, convertible bed/chairs or settees are not covered by this part of ISO 10131.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1691. US ISO 10191:2010, Passenger car tyres — Verifying tyre capabilities — Laboratory test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for verifying the capabilities of tyres for passenger cars.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1692. US ISO TR 10217:1989, Solar energy – Water heating systems – Guide to material selection with regard to internal corrosion**

This Uganda Standard provides a discussion of the parameters that have a bearing on the internal corrosion of solar water heating systems

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1693. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1694. US ISO 10231:2003, Motorcycle tyres — Test methods for verifying tyre capabilities**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for verifying the capabilities of tyres for motorcycles. Of the test methods presented, only some may be required depending on the type of tyre to be tested. The test methods presented in this standard are not intended for gradation of tyre performance or quality levels. This standard is applicable to all motorcycle tyres.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1695. US ISO 10265:2008, Earth-moving machinery — Crawler machines — Performance requirements and test procedures for braking systems**

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum performance criteria and test methods to enable uniform assessment of the service, secondary and parking brake systems of crawler machines.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1696. 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 hose and metal hose assemblies

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1697. US ISO 10454:1993, Truck and bus tyres — Verifying tyre capabilities — Laboratory test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for verifying the capabilities of truck and bus tyres. Of the

test methods presented, only some may be required depending on the type of tyre to be tested. The tests are carried out in a laboratory under controlled conditions.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1698. US ISO 10499-1:1991, Industrial tyres and rims — Rubber solid tyres (metric series) for 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1699. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1700. US ISO 10500:1991, Industrial tyres and rims — Cylindrical and conical base rubber solid tyres (metric series) — Designation, dimensions and marking**

This Uganda Standard specifies the main requirements, including designations, dimensions, markings and load ratings, of the metric series of cylindrical and conical base rubber solid tyres primarily intended for industrial machines for use on prepared surfaces.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1701. US ISO 10545-1:2014; Ceramic tiles — Part 1: Sampling and basis for acceptance (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies rules for batching,

sampling, inspection, and acceptance/rejection of ceramic tiles. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10545-1:1995 which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1702. US ISO 10545-2:1995, Ceramic tiles — Part 2: Determination of dimensions and surface quality**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for determining the dimensional characteristics (length, width, thickness, straightness of sides, rectangularity, surface flatness) and the surface quality of ceramic tiles. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-2:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 2: Determination of dimensions and surface quality)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1703. US ISO 10545-3:1995, Ceramic tiles — Part 3: Determination of water absorption, apparent porosity, apparent relative density and bulk density**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for determining water absorption, apparent porosity, apparent relative density and bulk density of ceramic tiles. There are two methods of obtaining impregnation with water of the samples' open pores: boiling and immersion under vacuum. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-3:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 3: Determination of water absorption, apparent porosity, apparent relative density and bulk density).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1704. US ISO 10545-4:2014, Ceramic tiles — Part 4: Determination of modulus of rupture and breaking strength (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the modulus of rupture and breaking strength of all ceramic tiles. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10545-4:2004, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**



**1705. US ISO 10545-5:1996, Ceramic tiles — Part 5:  
Determination of impact resistance by  
measurement of coefficient of restitution**

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the impact resistance of ceramic tiles by measuring the coefficient of restitution. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-5:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 5: Determination of impact resistance by measurement of coefficient of restitution).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1706. US ISO 10545-6:2010, Ceramic tiles — Part 6:  
Determination of resistance to deep abrasion for  
unglazed tiles**

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the resistance to deep abrasion of all unglazed ceramic tiles used for floor coverings. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-6:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 6: Determination of resistance to deep abrasion for unglazed tiles).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1707. US ISO 10545-7:1996, Ceramic tiles — Part 7:  
Determination of resistance to surface abrasion for  
glazed tiles**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance to surface abrasion of all glazed ceramic tiles used for floor covering. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-7:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 7: Determination of resistance to surface abrasion for glazed tiles).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1708. US ISO 10545-8:2014, Ceramic tiles — Part 8:  
Determination of linear thermal expansion (2<sup>nd</sup>  
Edition)**

This Uganda Standard defines a test method for determining the coefficient of linear thermal expansion of ceramic tiles. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10545-8:1994, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1709. US ISO 10545-9:2013, Ceramic tiles — Part 9:  
Determination of resistance to thermal shock**

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the resistance to thermal shock of all ceramic tiles under normal conditions of use. Depending on the water absorption of the tiles, different procedures (tests with or without immersion) are used unless there is an agreement to the contrary. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-9:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 9: Determination of resistance to thermal shock).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1710. US ISO 10545-10:1995, Ceramic tiles — Part 10:  
Determination of moisture expansion**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the moisture expansion of ceramic tiles. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-10:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 10: Determination of moisture expansion).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1711. US ISO 10545-11:1994, Ceramic tiles — Part 11:  
Determination of crazing resistance for glazed tiles**

This Uganda Standard defines a test method for determining the crazing resistance of all glazed ceramic tiles except when the crazing is an inherent decorative feature of the product. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-11:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 11: Determination of crazing resistance for glazed tiles).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1712. US ISO 10545-12:1994, Ceramic tiles — Part 12:  
Determination of frost resistance**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the frost resistance of all ceramic tiles intended for use in freezing conditions in the presence of water. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-12:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 12: Determination of frost resistance).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1713. US ISO 10545-13:1995, Ceramic tiles — Part 13:  
Determination of chemical resistance**

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the chemical resistance of ceramic tiles at room temperature. The method is applicable to all types of ceramic tiles. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-13:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 13: Determination of chemical resistance).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1714. US ISO 10545-14:2015, Ceramic tiles — Part 14:  
Determination of resistance to stains (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance to stains of the proper surface of ceramic tiles. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10545-14:1995, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1715. US ISO 10545-15:1995, Ceramic tiles — Part 15:  
Determination of lead and cadmium given off by glazed tiles**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of lead and cadmium given off by the glaze of ceramic tiles. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-15:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 15: Determination of lead and cadmium given off by glazed tiles).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1716. US ISO 10545-16:2010, Ceramic tiles — Part 16:  
Determination of small colour differences**

This Uganda Standard describes a method for utilizing colour measuring instruments for quantifying the small colour differences between plain coloured ceramic tiles, which are designed to be of uniform and consistent colour. It permits the specification of a maximum acceptable value, which depends only on the closeness of match and not on the nature of the colour difference. This part of US ISO 10545 is not applicable to colour variations produced for artistic purposes. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 422-16:2005,*

*Ceramic tiles — Part 16: Determination of small colour differences*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1717. US ISO 10553:2003, Horology — Procedure for  
evaluating the accuracy of quartz watches**

This Uganda Standard specifies the procedure for evaluating the accuracy of quartz watches, individually and by lots, and the relationship between the accuracy tested and the accuracy classification given by the manufacturer. It applies to quartz watches having accompanying documents on which the accuracy classification is indicated.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**1718. US ISO 10595:2010, Resilient floor coverings —  
Semi-flexible/vinyl composition (VCT) poly(vinyl chloride) floor tiles — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of semi-flexible/vinyl composition floor tiles based on poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) binder and supplied in tile form. Products may contain a transparent, non-PVC factory finish. To encourage the consumer to make an informed choice, this standard includes a classification system (see ISO 10874) based on the intensity of use, which shows where these floor coverings give satisfactory service. It also specifies requirements for marking.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1719. US ISO 10604:1993, Road vehicles —  
Measurement equipment for orientation of  
headlamp luminous beams**

This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensional, mechanical and optical quality criteria for equipment to measure or to verify the orientation of the luminous beams emitted by the headlamps installed on road motor vehicles excluding mopeds and motorcycles This standard lays down the requirements for

- ☐ the floor on which the vehicles are placed;
- ☐ the vehicle preparation;
- ☐ equipment using a distant screen;

- optical equipment with installation and operating instructions; and
- photometric devices .

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1720. US ISO 10619-1:2011, Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing — Measurement of flexibility and stiffness — Part 1: Bending tests at ambient temperature**

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for measuring the flexibility of rubber and plastics hoses and tubing (methods A1, B and C1), where the deformation of the hose or tubing is measured, and two methods for measuring the stiffness (methods A2 and C2) by measuring the force to bend the hose or tubing when rubber or plastics hoses or tubing are bent to a specific radius at ambient temperature.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1721. US ISO 10619-2:2011, Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing — Measurement of flexibility and stiffness — Part 2: Bending tests at sub-ambient temperatures**

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for measuring the stiffness and one method for the determination of the flexibility of rubber and plastics hoses and tubing when they are bent to a specific radius at sub-ambient temperatures. Method A is suitable for non-collapsible rubber and plastics hoses and tubing with a bore of up to and including 25 mm. This method provides a means of measuring the stiffness of the hose or tubing when the temperature is reduced from a standard laboratory temperature. Method B is suitable for rubber and plastics hoses and tubing with a bore of up to 100 mm and provides a means of assessing the flexibility of the hose or tubing when bent around a mandrel at a specified sub-ambient temperature. It can also be used as a routine quality control test. Method C is suitable for rubber and plastics hoses and tubing with a bore of 100 mm and greater. This method provides a means of measuring the stiffness of the hose and tubing at sub-

ambient temperatures. This method is only suitable for hoses and tubing which are non-collapsible.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1722. US ISO 10619-3:2011, Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing — Measurement of flexibility and stiffness — Part 3: Bending tests at high and low temperatures**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the bending characteristics of rubber and plastics hoses and tubing, including the force required for bending, over a range of temperatures from -60 °C to +200 °C. The nature of the apparatus, however, limits its applicability to rubber and plastics hoses and tubing of small internal diameter, i.e. up to 12,5 mm

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1723. US ISO/IEC 10779:2008, Information technology — Office equipment accessibility guidelines for elderly persons and persons with disabilities**

This Uganda Standard specifies accessibility guidelines to be considered when planning, developing and designing electrophotographic copying machines, page printers and multi-function devices. These guidelines are intended to improve accessibility required when primarily older persons, persons with disabilities and persons with temporary disabilities (hereafter referred to as older persons and persons with disabilities) use office equipment.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1724. US ISO 10806:2003, Pipework — Fittings for corrugated metal hoses**

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of fittings for corrugated metal hose conforming with the requirements of ISO 10380. This International Standard is also valid for other fittings provided they meet the material, design, assembly and test requirements specified herein

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1725. US ISO 10844:2014: Acoustics — Specification of test tracks for measuring noise emitted by road vehicles and their tyres**

This Uganda Standard specifies the essential characteristics of a test surface intended to be used for measuring vehicle and tyre or road noise emissions.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**1726. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**1727. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**1728. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**1729. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000**

**1730. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000**

**1731. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**1732. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**1733. US ISO 11795:1997, Agricultural tractor drive wheel tyres — Method of measuring tyre rolling circumference**

This Uganda Standard specifies the method for measuring rolling circumference for new tyres, under loaded conditions, made for use on agricultural tractors and machines, and applies to agricultural tractor drive wheel tyres in diagonal and radial construction.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1734. US ISO 12039:2001, Stationary source emissions — Determination of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxygen — Performance characteristics and calibration of automated measuring systems**

This Uganda Standard specifies the principles, the essential performance characteristics and the calibration of automated systems for measuring carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and oxygen in the flues of stationary sources. This standard specifies extractive and non-extractive systems in connection with several types of instrumental analyzer. The following techniques have provided the basis for practical instrumentation: paramagnetism (O<sub>2</sub>); magnetic wind (O<sub>2</sub>); differential pressure (Quinke) (O<sub>2</sub>); magnetodynamics; zirconium oxide (O<sub>2</sub>); electrochemical cell (O<sub>2</sub> and CO); and infrared absorption (CO and CO<sub>2</sub>).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1735. US ISO 12151-1:2010, Connections for hydraulic fluid power and general use — Hose fittings — Part 1: Hose fittings with ISO 8434-3 O-ring face seal ends**

This Uganda Standard specifies the general and dimensional requirements for the design and performance of hose fittings with O-ring face seal ends in accordance with ISO 8434-3, made of carbon steel, for nominal hose inside diameters of 6,3 mm to 38 mm, inclusive, in accordance with ISO 4397

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1736. US ISO 12151-2:2003, Connections for hydraulic fluid power and general use — Hose fittings — Part 2: Hose fittings with ISO 8434-1 and ISO 8434-4 24° cone connector ends with O-rings**

This Uganda Standard specifies the general and dimensional requirements for the design and performance of hose fittings with 24° cone connector ends with O-rings, in accordance with ISO 8434-1 and ISO 8434-4. These hose fittings are made of carbon steel and are intended for use with hoses with nominal inside diameters from 5 mm through 38 mm (inclusive)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1737. US ISO 12151-3:2010, Connections for hydraulic fluid power and general use — Hose fittings — Part 3: Hose fittings with ISO 6162-1 or ISO 6162-2 flange ends**

This Uganda Standard specifies the general and dimensional requirements for the design and performance of flange hose fittings, made of carbon steel, for nominal hose inside diameters of 12,5 mm to 51 mm inclusive, in accordance with ISO 4397, for use with ports and clamps in accordance with ISO 6162-1 and ISO 6162-2.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1738. US ISO 12151-4:2007, Connections for hydraulic fluid power and general use — Hose fittings — Part 4: Hose fittings with ISO 6149 metric stud ends**

This Uganda Standard specifies the general and dimensional requirements for the design and performance of ISO 6149 metric stud-end hose fittings made of carbon steel, for nominal hose inside diameters of 6,3 mm through 38 mm inclusive, in accordance with ISO 4397.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1739. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000**

**1740. US ISO 12219-1:2012, Interior air of road vehicles — Part 1: Whole vehicle test chamber — Specification and method for the determination of volatile organic compounds in cabin interiors**

This Uganda describes and specifies the whole vehicle test chamber, the vapour sampling assembly and the operating conditions for the determination of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and carbonyl compounds in vehicle cabin air.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**1741. US ISO 12418-2:2012, Plastics — Post-consumer poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) bottle recyclates — Part 2: Preparation of test specimens and determination of properties**

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods to be used in determining the properties of post-consumer poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) bottle recyclates.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**1742. US ISO 12460-1:2007, Wood-based panels — Determination of formaldehyde release — Part 1: Formaldehyde emission by the 1-cubic-metre chamber method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a 1 m<sup>3</sup> chamber method for the determination of the formaldehyde emission from wood-based panels under defined conditions, relating to typical conditions in real-life

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**1743. US ISO 12460-3: 2008, Wood based panels — Determination of formaldehyde release- Part 3: Gas analysis method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for determination of accelerated formaldehyde release from wood-based panels using the gas analysis method.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**1744. US ISO 12460-4, 2008, Wood based panels — Determination of formaldehyde release — Part 4: Desiccator method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a desiccator method for the determination of the quantity of formaldehyde emitted from particleboard, fibreboard, plywood, oriented strand board (OSB), and wooden laminated flooring.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**1745. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000**

**1746. US ISO 12678-1:1996, Refractory products — Measurement of dimensions and external defects of refractory bricks — Part 1: Dimensions and conformity to drawings**

This Uganda Standard describes apparatus and specifies simple methods for routine measurement of dimensions of refractory bricks. It also specifies methods for inspection of conformity to shape, determining concavity, convexity and out-of-squareness. It does not establish criteria for acceptance or rejection of bricks. The application of these methods is limited to standard shapes in accordance with US ISO 5019-1 to US ISO 5019-6 and US ISO 5417, unless otherwise agreed.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**1747. US ISO 12678-2:1996, Refractory products — Measurement of dimensions and external defects of**

**refractory bricks — Part 2: Corner and edge defects and other surface imperfections**

This Uganda Standard describes apparatus and specifies simple methods for routine measurement of corner and edge defects, as well as other surface imperfections of refractory bricks. It does not apply to the measurement of internal defects. It does not establish criteria for acceptance or rejection of bricks. The application of these methods is limited to standard shapes in accordance with US ISO 5019-1 to US ISO 5019-6 and US ISO 5417, unless otherwise agreed.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1748. US ISO 12818:2013, Glass packaging — Standard tolerances for flaconnage**

This Uganda Standard specifies the tolerances for the bottles intended to be used for pharmaceutical products, cosmetic and perfumery products and chemical products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1749. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1750. US ISO 13006:2012, Ceramic tiles — Definitions, classification, characteristics and marking**

This Uganda Standard defines terms and establishes classifications, characteristics and marking requirements for ceramic tiles of the best commercial quality (first quality). This International Standard 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 an area of 49 cm<sup>2</sup>). *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 421:2005, Ceramic tiles — Definitions, classification,*

*characteristics and marking, which has been technically revised and republished.*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 70,000**

**1751. US ISO 13007-1:2010, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 1: Terms, definitions and specifications for adhesives (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard defines terms concerning the products, working methods and application properties for ceramic tile adhesives. It specifies values of performance requirements for all ceramic tile adhesives [cementitious (C), dispersion (D) and reaction resin (R) adhesives]. This part of US ISO 13007 is applicable to ceramic tile adhesives 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 13007-1:2005, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 1: Terms, definitions and specifications for adhesives, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1752. US ISO 13007-2:2013, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 2: Test methods for adhesives (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard describes the methods for determining the characteristics for adhesives used in the installation of ceramic tiles. The following test methods are described: determination of open time; determination of slip; determination of shear adhesion strength; determination of tensile adhesion strength; and determination of transverse deformation. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 13007-2:2005, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 2: Test methods for adhesives, which has been technically revised)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1753. US ISO 13007-3:2010, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 3: Terms, definitions and specifications for grouts (2<sup>nd</sup> 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1754. US ISO 13007-4:2013, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 4: Test methods for grouts (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard describes methods for determining characteristics for grouts used in the installation of ceramic tiles. The following test methods are described: determination of flexural and compressive strength; determination of water absorption; determination of shrinkage; determination of resistance to abrasion; determination of transverse deformation; and determination of chemical resistance. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 13007-4:2005, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 4: Test methods for grouts, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1755. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1756. US ISO/IEC 13066-1:2011, Information technology — Interoperability with assistive technology (AT) — Part 1: Requirements and recommendations for interoperability**

This Uganda Standard defines the responsibilities of different information technology (IT) and assistive technology (AT) functional units in supporting interoperability. It recognizes that AT can be provided both as functional units that are installed or otherwise connected to a system or can be utilized by being provided as a service which is accessed via communications connections. It bases these responsibilities on fundamental IT definitions of major types of functional units. It focuses on the utilization of standard, public interfaces for functional units and on the provision of accessible documentation of their capabilities. This standard recognizes that IT is implemented both in conventional computer systems and as a major component of other systems within the wider scope of information and communications technology (ICT). This part of ISO/IEC 13066 recognizes the fundamental role of operating systems and application programming interfaces (APIs), in managing interoperability, and in providing guidance to developers of other functional units. It also recognizes that different operating systems will have their own standardized methods of supporting interoperability. This standard does not define or require specific technology, commands, APIs, or hardware interfaces. It defers to other

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1757. US ISO/IEC 13066-1:2011, Information technology — Interoperability with assistive technology (AT) — Part 1: Requirements and recommendations**



This Uganda Standard defines the responsibilities of different information technology (IT) and assistive technology (AT) functional units in supporting interoperability. It recognizes that AT can be provided both as functional units that are installed or otherwise connected to a system or can be utilized by being provided as a service which is accessed via communications connections. It bases these responsibilities on fundamental IT definitions of major types of functional units. It focuses on the utilization of standard, public interfaces for functional units and on the provision of accessible documentation of their capabilities. This standard recognizes that IT is implemented both in conventional computer systems and as a major component of other systems within the wider scope of information and communications technology (ICT). This part of ISO/IEC 13066 recognizes the fundamental role of operating systems and application programming interfaces (APIs), in managing interoperability, and in providing guidance to developers of other functional units. It also recognizes that different operating systems will have their own standardized methods of supporting interoperability.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 45,000**

**1758. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1759. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 50,000**

**1760. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 35,000**

**1761. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1762. US ISO 13325:2003, Tyres — Coast-by methods for measurement of tyre-to-road sound emission**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for measuring tyre-to-road sound emissions from tyres fitted on a motor vehicle or towed trailer under coast-by conditions - i.e. when the vehicle or trailer is in free-rolling, non-powered operation, with transmission in the neutral position and

the engine as well as all auxiliary systems not necessary for safe driving switched off.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1763. US ISO 13326:1998, Test methods for measuring tyre uniformity**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods carried out under controlled conditions for verifying the uniformity of tyres for passenger cars, commercial vehicles and motorcycles. This standard does not include methods for measuring the static and the dynamic unbalance nor methods related to tyre-wheel assemblies. The test methods specified in this standard are not intended for the gradation of tyres or the definition of quality levels.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1764. US ISO 13328:2000, Motorcycle tyres — Measurement of tyre rolling circumference — Loaded new tyres**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for measuring the rolling circumference and revolutions per unit distance (kilometre) for new tyres, under loaded conditions, made for use on motorcycles and mopeds. The values obtained according to this method are not intended for use as levels of performance or quality. This standard is applicable to all motorcycle and moped tyres designed and intended for use on the road.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1765. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1766. US ISO 13473-2:2002, Characterization of pavement texture by use of surface profiles — Part 2: Terminology and basic requirements related to pavement texture profile analysis**

This Uganda Standard defines terms, expressions and parameters that are related to the analysis of pavement texture, on roads as well as on airport runways and taxiways.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1767. US ISO 13608:2014, Plywood — Decorative veneered plywood**

This Uganda Standard specifies the terms, classifications, requirements, test methods, marking, for decorative veneered plywood with natural wood veneer, colored veneer, laminated veneer, multilaminar veneer, and other types of veneer as decorative surface and plywood as a core panel, where the surface veneer thickness is less than 0,55 mm.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1768. US ISO 13774:1998, Rubber and plastics hoses for fuels for internal-combustion engines — Method of test for flammability**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for assessing the flammability of hoses with a nominal bore of 16 or smaller, intended for use with petroleum fuels for internal-combustion engines.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1769. US ISO 13775-1:2000, Thermoplastic tubing and hoses for automotive use — Part 1: Non-fuel applications**

This Uganda Standard specifies the test requirements and the test methods for extruded thermoplastic tubing and hoses for use in vehicles powered by internal-combustion engines, excluding use in air braking systems (see ISO 7628-2), fuel lines (see ISO 13775-2) and high-pressure hydraulic systems. This specification is intended especially for use by original equipment manufacturers (OEMs)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1770. US ISO 13775-2:2000, Thermoplastic tubing and hoses for automotive use — Part 2: Petroleum-based-fuel applications**

This Uganda Standard specifies test requirements and test methods for extruded thermoplastic tubing and hoses for use in petroleum-based-fuel lines in vehicles powered by internal-combustion engines. This specification is intended especially for use by original equipment manufacturers (OEMs)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1771. US ISO 13942:2000, Bonded abrasive products — Limit deviations and run-out tolerances**

This Uganda Standard specifies the essential limit deviations and run-out tolerances, in millimetres, for bonded abrasive products as specified in ISO 603-1 to ISO 603-16.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**1772. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**1773. 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 °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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1774. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1775. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1776. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 45,000**

**1777. US ISO/IEC 14763:2012, Information technology – Implementation and operation of customer premises cabling — Part 2: Planning and installation**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the planning, installation and operation of cabling and cabling infrastructures (including cabling, pathways,

spaces, earthing and bonding) in support of generic cabling standards and associated documents.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 100,000**

**1778. US ISO 14960-1:2014, Tubeless tyres — Valves and components — Part 1: Test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for snap-in tubeless tyre valves intended for, but are not limited to, highway applications.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1779. US ISO 14960-2:2014, Tubeless tyres — Valves and components — Part 2: Clamp-in tubeless tyre valve-test method**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for clamp-in tubeless tyre valves. A clamp-in valve is an assembly of a valve stem, valve core, valve cap, rubber grommet or O-ring, hex nut, and ring washer which conforms to US ISO 9413.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1780. US ISO 15008:2009, Road vehicles — Ergonomic aspects of transport information and control systems — Specifications and test procedures for in-vehicle visual presentation**

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the image quality and legibility of displays containing dynamic (changeable) visual information presented to the driver of a road vehicle by on-board transport information and control systems (TICS) used while the vehicle is in motion. These requirements are intended to be independent of display technologies, while reference to test methods and measurements for assessing compliance with them have been included where necessary. This standard is applicable to mainly perceptual, and some basic cognitive, components of the visual information, including character legibility and colour recognition. It is not applicable to other factors affecting performance and comfort, such as coding, format and dialogue characteristics, or to displays using

- ☐ characters presented as a part of a symbol or pictorial information,

- superimposed information on the external field (e.g. head-up displays),
- pictorial images (e.g. rear view camera),
- maps and topographic representations (e.g. those for setting navigation systems), or
- quasi-static information

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1781. US ISO 15011-1:2009, Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Laboratory method for sampling fume and gases — Part 1: Determination of fume emission rate during arc welding and collection of fume for analysis**

This Uganda Standard defines a laboratory method for measuring the emission rate of fume from arc welding. It also defines a method of collecting the fume for subsequent analysis and refers to suitable analytical techniques.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1782. US ISO 15011-2:2009, Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Laboratory method for sampling fume and gases — Part 2: Determination of the emission rates of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen monoxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) during arc welding, cutting and gouging**

This Uganda Standard defines laboratory methods for measuring the emission rates of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen monoxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) generated during arc welding, cutting and gouging, using a hood technique. The methodology is suitable for use with all open arc welding processes, cutting and gouging but different designs of hood are used depending on the process and whether or not it can be conducted automatically. The method can be used to evaluate the effects of welding wires, welding parameters, processes, shielding gases, test piece composition and test piece surface condition on emission rate.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1783. US ISO 15011-3:2009, Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Laboratory method for sampling fume and gases — Part 3: Determination of ozone emission rate during arc welding**

This Uganda Standard defines a laboratory method for measuring the emission rate of ozone during arc welding, using a hood technique. The method is directed primarily at measuring ozone emission rate when using gas-shielded arc welding processes, but it can also be employed with other processes, e.g. selfshielded flux-cored arc welding, provided that welding can be performed automatically under the hood.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1784. US ISO 15011-4:2006, Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Laboratory method for sampling fume and gases — Part 4: Fume data sheet**

This Uganda Standard covers health and safety in welding and allied processes. It specifies requirements for determination of the emission rate and chemical composition of welding fume in order to prepare fume data sheets. It applies to all filler materials used for joining or surfacing by arc welding using a manual, partly mechanised or fully automatic process, depositing unalloyed steel, alloyed steel and non-ferrous alloys. Manual metal arc welding, gas-shielded metal arc welding with solid wires, metal-cored and flux-cored wires and arc welding with self-shielded flux-cored wires are included within the scope of this standard.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1785. US ISO 15011-5: 2011, Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Laboratory method for sampling fume and gases — Part 5: Identification of thermal-degradation products generated when welding or cutting through products composed wholly or partly of organic materials using pyrolysis-gas chromatography mass spectrometry**

This Uganda Standard specifies procedures for obtaining information about thermal degradation products generated when welding, cutting through, preheating and straightening metal treated with coatings composed wholly or partly of organic substances, e.g. shop primers, paints, oils, waxes and inter-weld materials such as adhesives and sealants. It is aimed primarily at test laboratories performing such procedures. The data generated can be used by coating manufacturers to provide information for inclusion in safety data sheets and by occupational hygienists to identify thermal degradation products of significance in the performance of risk assessments and/or workplace exposure measurements. The data cannot be used to estimate workplace exposure directly. This standard is applicable to all coatings composed partly or wholly of organic materials that can be heated during welding and cutting, preheating and straightening to temperatures at which thermal degradation products are generated and where it is not apparent what those degradation products are.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1786. US ISO 15012-1:2013, Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Equipment for capture and separation of welding fume — Part 1: Requirements for testing and marking of separation efficiency**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for testing equipment for the separation of welding fume in order to determine whether its separation efficiency meets specified requirements. The method specified does not apply to testing of filter cartridges independent of the equipment in which they are intended to be used.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1787. US ISO 15012-2:2008, Health and safety in welding and allied processes — Equipment for capture and separation of welding fume — Part 2: Determination of the minimum air volume flow rate of captor hoods and nozzles**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for establishing the minimum air volume flow rate required for captor

hoods and nozzles to effectively capture fume and gases from welding and allied processes. The method can be used with capture devices of any aspect ratio and cross-sectional area, but it is not applicable to on-gun extraction systems and down draught tables. This standard also specifies the test data to be marked on the capture devices

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1788. US ISO 15222:2011, Truck and bus tyres — Method for measuring relative wet grip performance — Loaded new tyres**

This Uganda Standard specifies the method for measuring relative wet grip braking performance index to a reference under loaded conditions for new tyres for use on commercial vehicles on a wet-paved surface. The methods developed in this standard are meant to reduce the variability. This standard applies to all truck and bus tyres (commercial vehicle tyres).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1789. US ISO 15296:2004, Gas welding equipment — Vocabulary — Terms used for gas welding equipment**

This Uganda Standard constitutes a compilation of technical terms and definitions specifically related to gas welding equipment.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1790. 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 strip wound 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 35,000**

**1791. US ISO/IEC 15504-1:2004, Information technology — Process assessment — Part 1: Concepts and vocabulary**

This Uganda Standard provides overall information on the concepts of process assessment and its use in the two contexts of process improvement and process capability determination. It describes how the parts of the suite fit together, and provides guidance for their selection and use. It explains the requirements contained within US ISO/IEC 15504, and their applicability to performing assessments.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**1792. US ISO/IEC 15504-2:2003, Information technology — Process assessment — Part 2: Performing an assessment**

This Uganda Standard defines the requirements for performing process assessment as a basis for use in process improvement and capability determination.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**1793. US ISO/IEC 15504-3:2004, Information technology — Process assessment — Part 3: Guidance on performing an assessment**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on meeting the minimum set of requirements for performing an assessment contained in US ISO/IEC 15504-2. It provides an overview of process assessment and interprets the requirements through the provision of guidance on: performing an assessment;

- ☐ the measurement framework for process capability;
- ☐ process reference models and process assessment models;
- ☐ selecting and using assessment tools;
- ☐ competency of assessors;
- ☐ verification of conformity.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 75,000**

**1794. US ISO/IEC 15504-4:2004, Information technology — Process assessment — Part 4:**

**Guidance on use for process improvement and process capability determination**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on how to utilize a conformant process assessment within a process improvement programme or a process capability determination. This part of US ISO/IEC 15504 is for information only.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000**

**1795. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000**

**1796. US ISO 15616-1:2003, Acceptance tests for CO<sub>2</sub>-laser beam machines for high quality welding and cutting — Part 1: General principles, acceptance conditions**

This Uganda Standard is applicable to CO<sub>2</sub>-laser beam machines for welding and cutting in two operating directions (2D). The main purpose of this standard is to provide requirements for acceptance testing of CO<sub>2</sub>-laser beam machines prior to or during installation at the user's premises. The acceptance tests are used to document the ability of CO<sub>2</sub>-laser beam machines to produce welded joints and cuts of consistent quality. This standard is intended to be used for preparation of the technical specification for CO<sub>2</sub>-laser beam machines for high quality welding and cutting in two operating directions (2D). This standard specifies basic requirements. Additional tests and requirements may be specified in the technical specification for the CO<sub>2</sub>- laser beam machine.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**1797. ISO 15616-2:2003, Acceptance tests for CO<sub>2</sub>-laser beam machines for high quality welding and cutting**

— **Part 2: Measurement of static and dynamic accuracy**

This Uganda Standard is applicable to the measurement of the precision of the manipulation system; the positioning accuracy; the repeatability of positioning; the trajectory exactness, for the acceptance testing of CO<sub>2</sub>-laser beam machines for high quality welding and cutting in two operation directions (2D) in accordance with US ISO 15616-1. This standard specifies the testing procedure and equipment. This standard establishes a classification system for the motion system related to the required precision for the application being used.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1798. US ISO 15616-3:2003, Acceptance tests for CO<sub>2</sub>-laser beam machines for high quality welding and cutting — Part 3: Calibration of instruments for measurement of gas flow and pressure**

This Uganda Standard is applicable to the measurement of the process oriented gas parameters for the acceptance tests for CO<sub>2</sub>-laser beam machines for high quality welding and cutting in two operation directions (2D) in accordance with US ISO 15616-1. This standard specifies examination procedures for instruments used for control of process oriented gas parameters.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1799. US ISO 15616-4:2008, Acceptance tests for CO<sub>2</sub>-laser beam machines for high quality welding and cutting — Part 4: Machines with 2-D moving optics**

This Uganda Standard provides minimum requirements for acceptance testing, using practical test methods, for CO<sub>2</sub>-laser beam machines for high quality welding and cutting in two dimensions (2-D), having a fixed workpiece on the platen and moving optics. This part of US ISO 15616 is not applicable to CO<sub>2</sub>-laser beam machines which use an articulated robot, nor does it apply to work stations, such as a welding positioner, fixed board cutter, etc. This part of US ISO 15616 does not cover hazard protection devices, such as those for discharging chips and particles generated during welding and cutting.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1800. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**1801. US ISO 15821:2007, Doorsets and windows — Water-tightness test under dynamic pressure — Cyclonic Aspects**

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for the determination of the water tightness under dynamic pressure of doorsets and windows assembled for normal use and installed as in practice. This standard is applicable to areas subject to severe weather, e.g., that are heavily weathered-beaten, stricken by driving rain and winds, including hurricane typhoons, cyclones and other severe climate. This standard does not apply to joint between the door or windows frame and the building construction. The requirements of this standard relate only to type testing

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1802. US ISO 15845:2014, Aircraft ground equipment — Boarding vehicle for persons with reduced mobility — Functional and safety requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum functional and safety requirements for enclosed self-propelled boarding vehicles designed for transporting and boarding/de-boarding persons with reduced mobility onto/from the main deck or upper deck of main line civil transport aircraft on which they are travelling as a passenger

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1803. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1804. US ISO 16120-2:2017, Non-alloy steel wire rod for conversion to wire — Part 2: Specific requirements for general purpose wire rod (2<sup>nd</sup> edition)**

This Uganda Standard is applicable to general purpose steel wire rod for drawing and/or cold rolling. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 16120-2:2011, Non-alloy steel wire rod for conversion to wire — Part 2: Specific requirements for general purpose wire rod, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1805. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1806. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1807. US ISO 16175-1:2010, Information and documentation — Principles and functional**

**requirements for records in electronic office environments — Part 1: Overview and statement of principles**

The Uganda Standard aims to produce globally harmonised principles and functional requirements for software used to create and manage digital records in office environments. There currently exist a number of jurisdiction-specific functional requirements and software specifications. The project's objective is to synthesise this existing work into requirements and guidelines to meet the needs of the international archives, records and information management community and to enable that community to liaise, in a consolidated manner, with the global software industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1808. US ISO 16175-2:2011, Information and documentation — Principles and functional requirements for records in electronic office environments — Part 2: Guidelines and functional requirements for digital records management systems**

This Uganda Standard is applicable to products that are often termed 'electronic records management systems' or 'enterprise content management systems'. This standard will use the term digital records management systems for those software applications whose primary function is records management. It does not seek to set requirements for records still in use and held within business systems. Digital objects created by email, word processing, spreadsheet and imaging applications (such as text documents, and still or moving images), where they are identified to be of business value, should be managed within digital records management systems which meet the functional requirements set out in this standard.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 80,000**

**1809. US ISO 16392:2007, Tyres — Electrical resistance — Test method for measuring electrical resistance of tyres on a test rig**

This Uganda Standard describes a test method to measure the electrical resistance of pneumatic and solid tyres, under load, on a test rig

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1810. US ISO 16438:2012, Agricultural irrigation equipment — Thermoplastic collapsible hoses for irrigation — Specifications and test method**

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 International Standard is applicable to two types of hose configurations: distributor hose (with outlet connections) and plain hose (without outlet connections)

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1811. 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 inter-connecting 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1812. US ISO 16528-2:2007, Boilers and pressure vessels — Part 2: Procedures for fulfilling the requirements of ISO 16528-1**

This Uganda Standard provides a procedure and a standard format for standard-issuing bodies to demonstrate that their standards fulfil the performance requirements of US ISO 16528-1.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1813. US ISO 16840-1:2006, Wheelchair seating — Part 1: Vocabulary, reference axis convention and measures for body segments, posture and postural support surfaces**

This Uganda Standard applies to seating intended to provide postural support within a wheelchair. It specifies: a global coordinate system that permits the determination and recording of a person's posture while seated in a wheelchair; the standard terms and definitions for use in describing both the posture and the anthropometrics of a person seated in a wheelchair; the terms and definitions for describing the dimensions, location and orientation of seating support surfaces, which together comprise the body support system. This standard does not specify any methods for use in measuring a person's seated posture, nor does it define terms for dynamic physiological movements (such as flexion or extension). This standard might be applicable to seating other than that intended to be used within a wheelchair.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 95,000**

**1814. US ISO 16840-2:2007, Wheelchair seating — Part 2: Determination of physical and mechanical**

**characteristics of devices intended to manage tissue integrity — Seat cushions**

This Uganda Standard specifies apparatus, test methods and disclosure requirements for wheelchair seat cushions intended to maintain tissue integrity and prevent tissue trauma. It does not include test methods or requirements for determining the fire resistance of cushions. Annex B provides guidance on selecting cushions with appropriate fire resistance characteristics. This standard does not address the interface pressure distributing characteristics of seat cushions nor the heat and water vapour dissipation characteristics of seat cushions that will be addressed in further parts of US ISO 16840. This standard can also be applicable to tissue integrity management devices used as other support systems, as well as to cushions used in situations other than a wheelchair.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 50,000**

**1815. US ISO 16840-3:2014, Wheelchair seating — Part 3: Determination of static, impact and repetitive load strengths for postural support devices**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for the determination of static, impact, and repetitive load strengths as well as disclosure requirements for postural support devices (PSD) with associated attachment hardware intended for use with an undefined wheelchair. This standard does not apply to the strength of PSDs under crash conditions in a motor vehicle. This standard does not apply to PSDs that are designed to fail under certain static, dynamic, or repetitive loads.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1816. US ISO 16840-4:2009, Wheelchair seating — Part 4: Seating systems for use in motor vehicles**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods and requirements for design and performance, for instructions and warnings and for product marking and labelling of seating systems intended to be used as a forward-facing seat in a motor vehicle when fitted to a manual or powered wheelchair. It evaluates the frontal crashworthiness performance of complete seating systems for occupancy by adults or children of mass equal to or

greater than 22 kg. This standard only applies to complete wheelchair seating systems including attachment hardware, designed to be used with a wheelchair base tested as part of a wheelchair system that conforms to ISO 7176-19 performance requirements and that has securement points for use with four-point, strap-type tiedowns. This standard applies to seating systems designed to be used with occupant restraints that anchor either to the vehicle, the tiedown system, the seating system or the wheelchair base. Seating systems that are intended only for use with a specific wheelchair base should be tested to ISO 7176-19 using the specifically intended wheelchair base.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 50,000**

**1817. US ISO 16840-10:2014, Wheelchairs — Resistance to ignition of non- integrated seat and back support cushions —Part 10: Requirements and test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods to assess the resistance to ignition by smouldering cigarette equivalent of non-integrated components of a wheelchair intended to protect tissue integrity

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1818. US ISO/TS 16840-11:2014, Wheelchair seating — Part 11: Determination of perspiration dissipation characteristics of seat cushions intended to manage tissue integrity**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the dissipation characteristics of simulated perspiration exposure on wheelchair seat cushions. This part of US ISO 16840 is applicable to wheelchair seat cushions that include a cushion cover.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1819. US ISO/TS 16840-12:2015, Wheelchair seating — Part 12:Apparatus and method for cushion envelopment testing**

This Uganda Standard specifies apparatus, test methods, and disclosure requirements for characterization of

wheelchair seat cushion immersion and envelopment properties using instrumented indenters to characterize the interface

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1820. US ISO 16895-1:2008, Wood-based panels — Dry process fibre board — Part 1: Classification**

This Uganda Standard specifies a classification matrix, related mandatory tests and thickness ranges for ultra-low-, low-, medium-, and high-density dry process fibre board. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16895-1:2008).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1821. US ISO 16895-2:2010, Wood-based panels — Dry-process fibre board — Part-2: Requirements**

This Uganda Standard provides the manufacturing property requirements for uncoated dry-process fibre board. The values listed relate to product properties used to classify fibre boards into one of four types, UDF, LDF, MDF and HDF, for use in one of four service conditions, REG, MR, HMR and EXT. The values are not characteristic values to be used for design purposes. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16895-2:2010).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1822. US ISO 16978:2003, Determination of modulus of elasticity in bending and of bending strength**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the apparent modulus of elasticity and bending strength of wood-based panels in flatwise bending. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16978:2003).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**1823. US ISO 16979-1:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of moisture content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the moisture content of wood-based panels.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**1824. US ISO 16981:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of surface soundness**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for assessing the surface soundness of coated wood-based panels and uncoated particleboards, wet and dry-process fibre boards and cement-bonded particleboards. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16981:2003).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**1825. US ISO 16983:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of swelling in thickness after immersion in water**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the swelling in thickness of flat-pressed or drum-pressed particleboards, fibre boards, OSB, and cement-bonded particleboards, after immersion in water. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16983:2003).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**1826. US ISO 16984:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of tensile strength perpendicular to the plane of the panel**

This Uganda specifies a method for determining the resistance to tension perpendicular to the plane of the panel, also known as “internal bond”, of particleboards, OSB, fibre boards, and cement-bonded particleboards. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16984:2003).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**1827. US ISO 16985:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of dimensional changes associated with changes in relative humidity**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dimensional changes in wood-based panels, due to variations in relative humidity. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16985:2003).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**1828. US ISO 16992:2010, Passenger car tyres — Spare unit substitutive equipment (SUSE)**

This Uganda Standard describes spare unit substitutive equipment (SUSE) for passenger car tyres, which is designed to enable users to continue their journey (with or without a stop) in a reasonably safe manner.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1829. US ISO 16999:2003, Wood- based panels — Sampling and cutting of test pieces**

This Uganda Standard specifies certain rules for the sampling and cutting of test pieces. It does not cover the sampling and cutting of test pieces for the derivation of characteristic values for structural design. These tests are carried out on medium-sized test pieces. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 16999:2003)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1830. US ISO 17090-1:2013, Health informatics — Public key infrastructure — Part 1: Overview of digital certificate services**

This Uganda Standard defines the basic concepts underlying the use of digital certificates in healthcare and provides a scheme of interoperability requirements to establish a digital certificate-enabled secure communication of health information. It also identifies the major stakeholders who are communicating health-related information, as well as the main security services required for health communication where digital certificates may be required. US ISO 17090-1 gives a brief introduction to public key cryptography and the basic components needed to deploy digital certificates in healthcare. It further introduces different types of digital certificates, identity certificates and associated attribute certificates for relying parties, self-signed certification authority (CA) certificates, and CA hierarchies and bridging structures

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 55,000**

**1831. US ISO 17090-2: 2008, Health informatics — Public key Infrastructure — Part 2: Certificate profile**

This Uganda Standard specifies the certificate profiles required to interchange healthcare information within a single organization, between different organizations and across jurisdictional boundaries. It details the use made of digital certificates in the health industry and focuses, in particular, on specific healthcare issues relating to certificate profiles.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 45,000**

**1832. US ISO 17090-3:2008, Health informatics — Public key infrastructure— Part 3: Policy management of certification authority**

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for certificate management issues involved in deploying digital Certificates in healthcare. It specifies a structure and minimum requirements for certificate policies, as well as a structure for associated certification practice statements. This part of US ISO 17090 also identifies the principles needed in a healthcare security policy for cross-border. Communication and defines the minimum levels of security required, concentrating on aspects unique to healthcare.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 45,000**

**1833. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 45,000**

**1834. US ISO/IEC 17203:2011, Information technology  
— Open Virtualization Format (OVF) specification**

The Uganda Standard describes an open, secure, portable, efficient and extensible format for the packaging and distribution of software to be run in virtual machines.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 60,000**

**1835. US ISO 17654:2011, Resistance welding —  
Destructive tests of welds — Pressure test of  
resistance seam welds**

This Uganda Standard specifies the pressure test method to be applied to resistance-seam-welded specimens of different types of materials with single sheet thicknesses ranging from 0,3 mm to 3,2 mm. The purpose of this pressure test is to determine the suitability of the material, welding equipment, welding parameters and of other factors on a tank, a vessel or a container for liquids or gases, which are manufactured by resistance seam welding.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1836. US ISO 17657-1:2005, Resistance welding —  
Welding current measurement for resistance  
welding — Part 1: Guidelines for measurement**

This Uganda Standard specifies equipment for the calibration of measuring systems of welding current and indicating weld time in resistance welding using single-phase alternating current of frequency 50 Hz or 60 Hz, or direct current. The guidelines define various basic terms for the measurement of welding current, and give some basic information for users of welding current measuring systems including welding current meters with current sensing coil.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1837. US ISO 17657-2:2005, Resistance welding —  
Welding current measurement for resistance  
welding — Part 2: Welding current meter with  
current sensing coil**

This Uganda Standard specifies a welding current meter with a current sensing coil to measure the weld time and

the r.m.s. value of the welding current during a certain interval using single-phase alternating current of frequency of 50 Hz or 60 Hz, or direct current. This standard is applicable for a welding current measuring system, with a display or calibrated output port, which may be connected to a welding controller.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1838. US ISO 17657-3:2005, Resistance welding —  
Welding current measurement for resistance  
welding — Part 3: Current sensing coil**

This Uganda Standard specifies current sensing coils of the toroidal-coil type as a current sensor for welding current meters or a welding current measuring system used to monitor the welding current in resistance welding, and is applicable for both current types, i.e. alternating current of 50 Hz or 60 Hz and direct current.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1839. US ISO 17657-4:2005, Resistance welding —  
Welding current measurement for resistance  
welding — Part 4: Calibration system**

This Uganda Standard specifies calibration systems and calibration procedures for welding current measuring systems, current sensors, welding current meters and monitoring devices with current sensor used for measuring welding current in resistance welding with alternating current of 50 Hz or 60 Hz, or with direct current.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1840. US ISO 17662:2005, Welding — Calibration,  
verification and validation of equipment used for  
welding, including ancillary activities**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements to calibration, verification and validation of equipment used for: control of process variables during fabrication, or control of the properties of equipment used for welding or welding allied processes, where the resulting output cannot be readily or economically documented by subsequent monitoring, inspection and testing.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1841. US ISO 17745:2016, Steel wire ring net panels — Definitions and specifications**

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of steel wire ring net panel for retaining of unstable slopes controlling and preventing rockfalls and loose debris flow along roads, highways and railway, urban areas, mines and quarries, and for snow avalanche protection produced from metallic coated steel wire or advanced metallic coating. It is not applicable to anchors or soil nails for fixing of steel mesh to an unstable slope.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1842. US ISO 17746:2016, Steel wire rope net panels and rolls — Definitions and specifications**

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of steel wire rope net panels and rolls for retaining of unstable slopes controlling and preventing rockfalls and loose debris flow along roads, highways and railway, urban areas, mines and quarries, and for snow avalanche protection. Steel wire rope net panels and rolls are produced from metallic-coated wire ropes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**1843. US ISO/IEC 17788:2014, Information technology — Cloud computing — Overview and vocabulary**

This Uganda Standard provides an overview of cloud computing along with a set of terms and definitions. It is a terminology foundation for cloud computing standards. This Uganda Standard is applicable to all types of organizations (e.g., commercial enterprises, government agencies, not-for-profit organizations).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1844. US ISO/IEC 17789:2014, Information technology — Cloud computing — Reference architecture**

This Uganda Standard specifies the cloud computing reference architecture (CCRA). The reference architecture includes the cloud computing roles, cloud computing activities, and the cloud computing functional components and their relationships.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 60,000**

**1845. US ISO/IEC 17826:2012, Information technology — Cloud Data Management Interface (CDMI)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the interface to access cloud storage and to manage data stored therein. This international standard applies to developers who are implementing or use cloud storage

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 110,000**

**1846. US ISO 17846:2004, Welding and allied processes — Health and safety — Wordless precautionary labels for equipment and consumables used in arc welding and cutting**

This Uganda Standard specifies the format and symbols for wordless precautionary labels placed by manufacturers on their equipment and consumables used in arc welding and plasma arc cutting processes. This standard addresses neither workplace safety signs (as specified by ISO 3864-1) nor operator training. In addition, the wordless precautionary labels specified in this standard are not intended to replace other mandatory labels or signs (e.g. material safety data sheets) required by certain countries or regions.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1847. US ISO 17832:2009, Non-parallel steel wire and cords for tyre reinforcement**

This Uganda Standard specifies the definition and requirements of non-parallel steel wire and cords for tyre reinforcement.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1848. US ISO/IEC 17963:2013, Web Services for Management (WS-Management) Specification**

The Uganda Standard describes a Web services protocol based on SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol) for use in management-specific domains.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1849. US ISO/IEC 18028-3:2005, Information technology — Security techniques — IT network**

**security — Part 3: Securing communications between networks using security gateways**

This Uganda Standard provides an overview of different techniques of security gateways, of components and of different types of security gateway architectures. It also provides guidelines for selection and configuration of security gateways. Although Personal Firewalls make use of similar techniques, they are outside the scope of this standard because they do not serve as security gateways. The intended audiences for this standard are technical and managerial personnel, e.g. IT managers, system administrators, network administrators and IT security personnel. It provides guidance in helping the user choose the right type of architecture for a security gateway which best meets their security requirements.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**1850. US ISO/IEC 18028-4:2005, Information technology — Security techniques — IT network security — Part 4: Securing remote access**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for securely using remote access – a method to remotely connect a computer either to another computer or to a network using public networks and its implication for IT security. It introduces the different types of remote access including the protocols in use, discusses the authentication issues related to remote access and provides support when setting up remote access securely. It is intended to help network administrators and technicians who plan to make use of this kind of connection or who already have it in use and need advice on how to set it up securely and operate it securely.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000**

**1851. US ISO 18125:2017, Solid biofuels — Determination of calorific value**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the gross calorific value of a solid biofuel at constant volume and at the reference temperature 25 °C in a bomb calorimeter calibrated by combustion of certified benzoic acid. The result obtained is the gross calorific value of the analysis sample at

constant volume with all the water of the combustion products as liquid water. In practice, biofuels are burned at constant (atmospheric) pressure and the water is either not condensed (removed as vapour with the flue gases) or condensed. Under both conditions, the operative heat of combustion to be used is the net calorific value of the fuel at constant pressure. The net calorific value at constant volume may also be used; formulae are given for calculating both values.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000**

**1852. US ISO/IEC 18598:2016, Information technology — Automated infrastructure management (AIM) systems — Requirements, data exchange and applications**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and recommendations for the attributes of automated infrastructure management (AIM) systems. This standard explains how AIM systems can contribute to operational efficiency and deliver benefits to

- a) cabling infrastructure and connected device administration,
- b) facilities and IT management processes and systems,
- c) other networked management processes and systems (e.g. intelligent building systems),
- d) business information systems covering asset tracking and asset management together with event notifications and alerts that assist with physical network security. This standard specifies a framework of requirements and recommendations for data exchange with other systems

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000**

**1853. US ISO 18278-1:2004, Resistance welding — Weldability — Part 1: Assessment of weldability for resistance spot, seam and projection welding of metallic material**

This Uganda Standard recommends procedures for determining the generic weldability for resistance spot, seam and projection welding of metallic materials. This procedure is applicable for the assessment of the weldability of uncoated/coated steels, stainless steels and



non-ferrous alloys such as aluminium, titanium, magnesium and nickel and their alloys of single thickness lower than or equal to 5 mm.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1854. US ISO 18278-2:2004, Resistance welding — Weldability — Part 2: Alternative procedures for the assessment of sheet steels for spot welding**

This Uganda Standard specifies a laboratory test procedure for the determination of the acceptable welding current range and the assessment of electrode life using a multi-spot test with specific conditions. This document is applicable for the assessment of the weldability of uncoated and coated sheet steels of thicknesses up to 3 mm. The test procedure specified in this document and the results obtained, apply only for the introduction of a new type or batch of material.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1855. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1856. US ISO 19101-1:2014, Geographic information — Reference model — Part 1: Fundamentals**

This Uganda Standard defines the reference model for standardization in the field of geographic information. This reference model describes the notion of interoperability and sets forth the fundamentals by which this standardization takes place. Although structured in the context of information technology and information technology standards, this part of US ISO 19101 independent of any application development method or technology implementation approach.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**1857. US ISO/TS 19101-2:2008, Geographic information — Reference model — Part 2: Imagery**

This Uganda Standard defines a reference model for standardization in the field of geographic imagery processing. This reference model identifies the scope of the standardization activity being undertaken and the context in which it takes place. The reference model includes gridded data with an emphasis on imagery. Although structured in the context of information technology and information technology standards, this Technical Specification is independent of any application development method or technology implementation approach.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 90,000**

**1858. US ISO 19103:2015, Geographic information — Conceptual schema language**

This Uganda Standard provides rules and guidelines for the use of a conceptual schema language within the context of geographic information. The chosen conceptual schema language is the Unified Modeling Language (UML). This standard provides a profile of the Unified Modelling Language (UML). The standardization target type of this standard is UML schemas describing geographic information.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 90,000**

**1859. US ISO 19104:2016, Geographic information — Terminology**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the collection, management and publication of terminology in the field of geographic information. The scope of this document includes selection of concepts, harmonization of concepts and development of concept systems, structure and content of terminological entries, term selection, definition preparation, cultural and linguistic adaptation, layout and formatting requirements in rendered documents, and establishment and management of terminology registers.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 90,000**

**1860. US ISO 19105:2000, Geographic information — Conformance and testing**

This Uganda Standard specifies the framework, concepts and methodology for testing and criteria to be achieved to claim conformance to the family of ISO geographic information standards. It provides a framework for specifying abstract test suites (ATS) and for defining the procedures to be followed during conformance testing. Conformance may be claimed for data or software products or services or by specifications including any profile or functional standard. Standardization of test methods and criteria for conformance to geographic information standards will allow verification of conformance to those standards. Verifiable conformance is important to geographic information users, in order to achieve data transfer and sharing.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1861. US ISO 19106:2004, Geographic information — Profiles**

This Uganda Standard is intended to define the concept of a profile of the ISO geographic information standards and to provide guidance for the creation of such profiles. Only those components of specifications that meet the definition of a profile contained herein can be established and managed through the mechanisms described in this standard. This document also provides guidance for

establishing, managing, and standardizing at the national level (or in some other forum).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1862. US ISO 19109:2015, Geographic information — Rules for application schema**

This Uganda Standard defines rules for creating and documenting application schemas, including principles for the definition of features. The scope of this standard includes the following: conceptual modelling of features and their properties from a universe of discourse; definition of application schemas; use of the conceptual schema language for application schemas; transition from the concepts in the conceptual model to the data types in the application schema; integration of standardized schemas from other ISO geographic information standards with the application schema.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 110,000**

**1863. US ISO/IEC 19752:2017, Information technology — Office equipment — Method for the determination of toner cartridge yield for monochromatic electrophotographic printers and multi-function devices that contain printer components**

This Uganda Standard is limited to the evaluation of toner cartridge page yield for toner containing cartridges (i.e. all-in-one toner cartridges and toner cartridges without a photoconductor) for monochrome electro photographic print systems. This document could also be applied to the printer component of any multifunctional device that has a digital input-printing path (i.e. multi-function devices that contain printer components). This standard is only intended for the measurement of toner cartridge yield. No other claims can be made from this testing regarding quality, reliability, etc.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1864. US ISO 19867-1:2018, Clean cookstoves and clean cooking solutions — Harmonized laboratory test protocols — Part 1: Standard test sequence for emissions and performance, safety and durability**

This Uganda Standard is applicable to cookstoves used primarily for cooking or water heating in domestic, small-scale enterprise, and institutional applications, typically with firepower less than 20 kW and cooking vessel volume less than 150 l, excluding cookstoves used primarily for space heating. For solar cookstoves, the provisions of this document are applicable only for evaluating cooking power, safety, and durability.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000**

**1865. US ISO/IEC 20000-1:2011, Information technology — Service management — Part 1: Service management system requirements**

This Uganda Standard is a service management system (SMS) standard. It specifies requirements for the service provider to plan, establish, implement, operate, monitor, review, maintain and improve an SMS. The requirements include the design, transition, delivery and improvement of services to fulfill service requirements.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000**

**1866. US ISO/IEC 20000-2:2012, Information technology — Service management — Part 2: Guidance on the application of service management systems**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on the application of an SMS based on US ISO/IEC 20000-1. This part of US ISO/IEC 20000 provides examples and suggestions to enable organizations to interpret and apply US ISO/IEC 20000-1, including references to other parts of ISO/IEC 20000 and other relevant standards. This standard is independent of specific best practice frameworks and the service provider can apply a combination of generally accepted guidance and their own techniques.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000**

**1867. US ISO/IEC 20000-3:2012, Information technology — Service management — Part 3: Guidance on scope definition and applicability of ISO/IEC 20000-1**

This Uganda Standard includes guidance on scope definition, applicability and demonstration of conformity to the requirements specified in US ISO/IEC 20000-1.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000**

**1868. US ISO/IEC TR 20000-4:2010, Information technology — Service management — Part 4: Process reference model**

This Uganda Standard defines a process reference model comprising a set of processes, described in terms of process purpose and outcomes that demonstrate coverage of the requirements of US ISO/IEC 20000-1.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000**

**1869. US ISO/IEC TR 20000-5:2013, Information technology — Service management — Part 5: Exemplar implementation plan for ISO/IEC 20000-1**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for an approach to implement an SMS that can fulfil the requirements specified in US ISO/IEC 20000-1. This standard illustrates a generic, three phased plan to manage implementation activities, taking into consideration the design, transition, delivery, management and improvement of services. The service provider can tailor the phases to suit its needs and constraints.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000**

**1870. US ISO 20292:2009, Materials for the production of primary aluminium — Dense refractory bricks — Determination of cryolite resistance**

This Uganda Standard covers materials for the production of primary aluminium. This standard specifies a method for the determination of the resistance of dense refractory bricks to cryolite melt with excess sodium fluoride.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**1871. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1872. US ISO 20562:2014, Tyre valves — ISO core chambers No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4**

This Uganda Standard specifies the interchangeability dimensions of ISO core chambers Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 for tyre valves. For the applicability of the core chambers, see US ISO 9413.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1873. US ISO 20828:2006, Road vehicles — Security Certificate Management**

This Uganda Standard establishes a uniform practice for the issuing and management of security certificates for use in Public Key Infrastructure applications. Assuming that all entities, intending to set up a secure data exchange to other entities based on private and public keys, are able to provide their own certificate, the certificate management scheme guarantees that the entities will get all additional information needed to establish trust to other entities, from a single source in a simple and unified format

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 60,000**

**1874. US ISO 20858:2007, Ships and marine technology — Maritime port facility security assessments and security plan development**

This Uganda Standard establishes a framework to assist marine port facilities in specifying the competence of personnel to conduct a marine port facility security assessment and to develop a security plan as required by the ISPS Code International Standard, conducting the marine port facility security assessment, and drafting/implementing a Port Facility Security Plan (PFSP).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 45,000**

**1875. US ISO 21015:2007, Office furniture — Office work chairs — Test methods for the determination of stability, strength and durability**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for determining the stability, strength and durability of office work chairs. Guidance is given on the choice of forces, cycles, etc., for these tests.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1876. US ISO 21016:2007, Office furniture — Tables and desks — Test methods for the determination of stability, strength and durability**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for the determination of the stability, the strength and the durability of all types of office tables designed for use in the seated and/or standing position, e.g. work tables, height-adjustable tables, meeting tables and desks. It applies to tables that are fully assembled and ready for use. This Ugandan Standard does not contain test methods for storage elements, which can be found in US ISO 7170. The tests consist of the application, to various parts of the unit, of loads, forces and velocities simulating normal functional use, as well as misuse, that can reasonably be expected to occur. With the exception of the deflection of table tops, the tests are designed to evaluate properties without regard to materials, design/construction or manufacturing processes. The test results are valid only for the unit/component tested. These results can be used to represent the performance of production models provided that the tested model is representative of the production model

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1877. US ISO 21188:2006, Public key infrastructure for financial services — Practices and policy framework**

This Uganda Standard sets out a framework of requirements to manage a PKI through certificate policies and certification practice statements and to enable the use of public key certificates in the financial services industry. It also defines control objectives and supporting procedures to manage risks.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 110,000**

**1878. US ISO 21500: 2012, Guidance on project management**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for project management and can be used by any type of organization, including public, private or community organizations, and for any type of project, irrespective of complexity, size or duration. This standard provides high-level description of concepts and processes that are considered to form good practice in project management. Projects are placed in the context of programmes and project portfolios, however, this standard does not provide detailed guidance on the management of programmes and project portfolios. Topics pertaining to general management are addressed only within the context of project management

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**1879. US ISO 21750:2006, Road vehicles — Safety enhancement in conjunction with tyre inflation pressure monitoring**

This Uganda Standard deals with electronic Tyre Pressure Monitoring Systems (TPMS) for tubeless tyres in association or not with an extended mobility system, with a reference pressure lower or equal to 375 kPa, fitted in single formation on four wheeled vehicles

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1880. US ISO 21887:2007, Durability of wood and wood-based products — Use classes**

This Uganda Standard defines five use classes that represent different service situations to which wood and wood-based products can be exposed all over the world. Subclasses are also defined for these use classes. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 21887:2007)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1881. US ISO 22034-1: 2007, Steel wire and wire products — Part 1: General test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies the methods for the

general testing of steel wire and wire products which have been cold worked, annealed or oil hardened and tempered and/or coated and are of constant cross-section (either round or special section).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1882. US ISO 22034-2:2016, Steel wire and wire products — Part 2: Tolerances on wire dimensions (2nd edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the tolerances on the diameter of round wire and, where applicable, on the length of round wire cut to length, for bright (i.e. uncoated) steel wire, metallic-coated steel wire and non-metallic-coated steel wire. This standard applies to round wires in the diameter range 0.050 mm to 25.00 m. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 22034-2:2007, Steel wire and wire products — Part 2: Tolerances on wire dimensions, which has been technically revised*).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**1883. US ISO 22088-2:2006, Plastics — Determination of resistance to environmental stress cracking (ESC) — Part 2: Constant tensile load method**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the determination of environmental stress cracking (ESC) of thermoplastics when they are subjected to a constant tensile load in the presence of chemical agents. It is applicable to test specimens prepared by moulding and/or machining and can be used both for the assessment of ESC of plastic materials exposed to different environments, and for the determination of ESC of different plastic materials exposed to a specific environment.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**1884. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1885. US ISO 22827-1:2005 Acceptance tests for Nd:YAG laser beam welding machines — Machines with optical fibre delivery — Part 1: Laser assembly**

This Uganda Standard specifies basic requirements and test methods for acceptance testing of high-power (average power more than 100 W), lamp-pumped or laser-diode-pumped Nd:YAG laser beam welding machines for seam welding with optical fibre delivery systems. The requirements can also be applied as a part of verification testing as part of maintenance, as appropriate. If modifications are made to a laser beam machine (rebuilding, repairs, modifications to the operating conditions, etc.) that have an effect on the acceptance testing, a repeat test may be necessary to cover the machine parameters affected by such modifications. This part of ISO 22827 applies to the beam generating system, the optical delivery system and the devices for shielding and assist gases.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1886. US ISO 22827-2:2005, Acceptance tests for Nd:YAG laser beam welding machines — Machines with optical fibre delivery — Part 2: Moving mechanism**

This Uganda Standard covers acceptance testing of equipment for 2D manipulation and also, to some extent, movements along the Z-axis.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1887. US ISO 22877:2004, Castors and wheels — Vocabulary, symbols and multilingual terminology**

This Uganda Standard defines terms and symbols relating to castors and wheels.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1888. US ISO 22878:2004, Castors and wheels — Test methods and apparatus**

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods and apparatus to be used to check the performance of castors and wheels

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1889. US ISO 22897:2003, Glass in building — Glazing and airborne sound insulation — Product descriptions and determination of properties**

This Uganda Standard assigns sound insulation values to all transparent, translucent and opaque glass products that are intended to be used in glazed assemblies in buildings, and which exhibit properties of acoustic protection, either as a prime intention or as a supplementary characteristic. It outlines the procedure by which glass products can be rated according to their acoustic performance, which enables assessment of compliance with the acoustic requirements of buildings

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**1890. 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 °C for grades A and B and -40 °C to +120 °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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1891. US ISO 23337:2007, Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of abrasion**

**resistance using the Improved Lambourn test machine**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the resistance of rubber to abrasion using the Improved Lambourn test machine.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1892. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1893. US ISO 23671:2006, Passenger car tyres — Method for measuring relative wet grip performance — Loaded new tyres**

This Uganda Standard specifies the method for measuring relative wet grip braking performance index to a reference under loaded conditions for new tyres for use on passenger cars on a wet-paved surface. The methods developed are meant to reduce variability. The use of a reference tyre is necessary to limit the variability of the testing procedures. This standard applies to all passenger car tyres.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**1894. US ISO/IEC 23912:2005, Information technology — 80 mm (1,46 Gbytes per side) and 120 mm (4,70 Gbytes per side) DVD Recordable Disk (DVD-R)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the mechanical, physical and optical characteristics of an 80 mm and a 120 mm DVD Recordable disk to enable the interchange of such disks. It specifies the quality of the pre-recorded, unrecorded and the recorded signals, the format of the data, the format of the information zone, the format of the unrecorded zone, and the recording method, thereby allowing for information interchange by means of such

disks. This disk is identified as a DVD Recordable (DVD-R) disk.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 110,000**

**1895. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1896. US ISO 24294:2013, Timber — Round and sawn timber — Vocabulary**

This Uganda Standard contains the terms and definitions of concepts to establish a multilingual vocabulary of terminology to be applied in forest and wood working spheres, with the scope of identification of a tree and of its parts in round and sawn aspects; its measurements; grading; condition; features; sizes; and the natural, biological and infestational defects of wood.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1897. US ISO 24342:2007, Resilient and textile floor-coverings — Determination of side length, edge straightness and squareness of tiles**

This Uganda Standard describes methods for determining side lengths, straightness of edges and squareness of resilient or textile floor tiles. The side lengths, straightness and squareness of resilient or textile floor tiles are important considerations because installed flooring will have an objectionable appearance if these performance criteria are not followed. This may cause the installed tiles to line up unevenly, producing unsightly seams and corners that do not match.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**1898. US ISO 24343-3:2011, Resilient and laminate floor coverings — Determination of indentation and**

**residual indentation — Part 3: Indentation of resilient semi-flexible/vinyl composition tiles**

This Uganda Standard describes a method for determining the short-term indentation resistance of resilient semi-flexible/vinyl composition tile (VCT) floor covering after the application of constant load

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**1899. US ISO 24534-2:2010, Automatic vehicle and equipment identification — Electronic registration identification (ERI) for vehicles — Part 2: Operational requirements**

This Uganda Standard provides requirements for electronic registration identification (ERI) that are based on an identifier assigned to a vehicle (e.g. for recognition by national authorities) suitable to be used for:

- ☐ electronic identification of local and foreign vehicles by national authorities;
- ☐ vehicle manufacturing, in-life maintenance and end-of-life identification (vehicle life cycle management);
- ☐ adaptation of vehicle data (e.g. for international resales);
- ☐ safety-related purposes;
- ☐ crime reduction; and
- ☐ commercial services.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 35,000**

**1900. US ISO/IEC 24734:2014, Information technology — Office equipment — Method for measuring digital printing productivity**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for measuring the productivity of digital printing devices with various office applications and print job characteristics. This standard is applicable to digital printing devices, including single-function and multi-function devices, regardless of print technology. This Standard includes test files, test setup procedure, test runtime procedure, and the reporting requirements for the digital printing productivity measurements.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 65,000**

**1901. US ISO/IEC 24762: 2008, Information technology — Security techniques — Guidelines for information and communications technology disaster recovery services**

This Uganda Standard describes the basic practices which ICT DR service providers, both in-house and outsourced. It covers the requirements that service providers should meet, recognizing that individual organizations may have additional requirements that are specific to them (which would have to be addressed in the agreements/contracts with service providers). Examples of such organization requirements may include special encryption software and secured operation procedures, equipment, knowledgeable personnel and application documentation. Such additional organization specific requirements, if necessary, are generally negotiated on a case-by-case basis and are the subject of detailed contract negotiations between organizations and their ICT DR service providers and are not within the scope of this standard. This standard does not: provide any guidance on business continuity management as a whole for organizations; take precedence over any laws and regulations, both existing and those in the future; have any legal power over the Service Level Agreements (SLAs) included in negotiated contracts between organizations and service providers; address requirements, legal or otherwise, governing normal business operations to be adhered to by service providers. Examples of such requirements include detailed regulations covering building and fire safety, occupational health and safety, copyright regulation and prevailing human resource practices; provide an exhaustive list, and thus technical security controls are not covered. Readers should refer to ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO/IEC 27002, vendor literature and other technical references, as necessary.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 90,000**

**1902. US ISO/IEC 24786:2009, Information technology — User interfaces — Accessible user interface for accessibility settings**



This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and recommendations for making accessibility settings accessible. It provides guidance on specific accessibility settings. It specifies how to access and operate the accessibility setting mode, and how to directly activate specific accessibility features. This standard applies to all operating system user interfaces on computers, but can also be applied to other types of information/communication technology, where appropriate. This standard does not apply to the user interface before the operating system is loaded and active.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1903. US ISO/IEC 25010:2011, Systems and software engineering — Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE) — System and software quality models**

This Uganda Standard defines:

- a) a quality in use model composed of five characteristics (some of which are further subdivided into sub-characteristics) that relate to the outcome of interaction when a product is used in a particular context of use. This system model is applicable to the complete human-computer system, including both computer systems in use and software products in use.
- b) a product quality model composed of eight characteristics (which are further subdivided into sub-characteristics) that relate to static properties of software and dynamic properties of the computer system. The model is applicable to both computer systems and software products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 55,000**

**1904. US ISO/IEC 25022:2016, Systems and software engineering — Systems and software quality requirements and evaluation (SQuaRE) — Measurement of quality in use**

This Uganda Standard defines quality in use measures for the characteristics defined in ISO/IEC 25010, and is intended to be used together with ISO/IEC 25010. It can be used in conjunction with the ISO/IEC 2503n and the

ISO/IEC 2504n standards or to more generally meet user needs with regard to product or system quality. This standard contains the following: a basic set of measures for each quality in use characteristic; an explanation of how quality in use is measured. This standard provides a suggested set of quality in use measures to be used with the quality in use model ISO/IEC 25010.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 50,000**

**1905. US ISO/IEC 25023:2016, Systems and software engineering — Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE) — Measurement of system and software product quality**

This Uganda Standard defines quality measures for quantitatively evaluating system and software product quality in terms of characteristics and sub characteristics defined in ISO/IEC 25010 and is intended to be use together with ISO/IEC 25010. It can be used in conjunction with ISO/IEC 2503 and the ISO/IEC 2504 or to more generally meet user needs with regard to software products or system quality.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 60,000**

**1906. US ISO/IEC 25051:2014, Software engineering — Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE) — Requirements for quality of Ready to Use Software Product (RUSP) and instructions for testing**

This Uganda Standard is applicable to Ready to Use Software Product (RUSP). In this standard, the term “RUSP” is used as an adjective and stands for “Ready to Use Software Product”.

This standard establishes:

- ☐ quality requirements for Ready to Use Software Product (RUSP);
- ☐ requirements for test documentation for the testing of Ready to Use Software Product (RUSP), including test plan, test description, and test results;
- ☐ instructions for conformity evaluation of Ready to Use Software Product (RUSP).

It includes also recommendations for safety or business critical Ready to Use Software Product (RUSP). This standard deals only with providing the user with confidence that the Ready to Use Software Product (RUSP) will perform as offered and delivered. It does not deal with the production realization (including activities and intermediate products, e.g. specifications). The quality system of a supplier is outside the scope of this standard.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**1907. US ISO 25597:2013, Stationary source emissions — Test method for determining PM2.5 and PM10 mass in stack gases using cyclone samplers and sample dilution**

This Uganda Standard specifies procedures for the extraction and measurement of filterable particulate matter from stationary source flue gas samples by the use of cyclone samplers and the measurement of condensed particulate matter using dilution sampling technique, which simulates the interaction of stack gas components with the atmosphere as they mix after the stack exit.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 80,000**

**1908. US ISO 26865:2009, Road vehicles — Brake lining friction materials — Standard performance test procedure for commercial vehicles with air brakes**

This Uganda Standard applies to commercial vehicles of the categories M2, M3, N2, N3, O3 and O4, as defined in UNECE R.E.3, which are equipped with air brakes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 55,000**

**1909. US ISO 26867:2009, Road vehicles — Brake lining friction materials — Friction behaviour assessment for automotive brake systems**

This Uganda Standard describes a test procedure for assessing the influence of pressure, temperature, and linear speed on the coefficient of friction of a given friction material in combination with a specific mating component (rotor or drum).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**1910. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**1911. US ISO/IEC 27001:2013, Information technology — Security techniques — Information security management systems — Requirements (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for establishing, implementing, maintaining and continually improving an information security management system within the context of the organization. This Standard also includes requirements for the assessment and treatment of information security risks tailored to the needs of the organization. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC 27001:2005, Information technology -- Security techniques -- Information security management systems -- Requirements, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1912. US ISO/IEC 27002:2013, Information technology — Security techniques — Code of practice for information security controls (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for organizational information security standards and information security management practices including the selection, implementation and management of controls taking into consideration the organization's information security risk environment(s). This standard is designed to be used by organizations that intend to: select controls within the process of implementing an Information Security Management System based on ISO/IEC 27001; implement commonly accepted information security controls; and develop their own information security management guidelines. *(This standard cancels and*

*replaces US ISO/IEC 27002:2005, Information technology -- Security techniques -- Code of practice for information management, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 100,000**

**1913. US ISO/IEC 27003:2017, Information technology  
— Security techniques — Information security  
management systems — Guidance (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard provides explanation and guidance on ISO/IEC 27001:2013. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC 27003:2010, Information technology -- Security techniques -- Information security management system implementation guidance, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 60,000**

**1914. US ISO/IEC 27004:2016, Information technology  
— Security techniques — Information security  
management — Monitoring, measurement, analysis  
and evaluation (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines intended to assist organizations in evaluating the information security performance and the effectiveness of an information security management system in order to fulfil the requirements of ISO/IEC 27001:2013, 9.1. It establishes:

- a) the monitoring and measurement of information security performance;
- b) the monitoring and measurement of the effectiveness of an information security management system (ISMS) including its processes and controls;
- c) the analysis and evaluation of the results of monitoring and measurement.

*(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC 27004:2009, Information technology -- Security techniques -- Information security management -- Measurement, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 70,000**

**1915. US ISO/IEC 27005:2011, Information technology  
— Security techniques — Information security risk  
management**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for information security risk management. This Standard supports the general concepts specified in ISO/IEC 27001 and is designed to assist the satisfactory implementation of information security based on a risk management approach. Knowledge of the concepts, models, processes and terminologies described in ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO/IEC 27002 is important for a complete understanding of this International Standard. This standard is applicable to all types of organizations (e.g. commercial enterprises, government agencies, non-profit organizations) which intend to manage risks that could compromise the organization's information security.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 85,000**

**1916. US ISO/IEC 27006:2015, Information technology  
— Security techniques — Requirements for bodies  
providing audit and certification of information  
security management**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and provides guidance for bodies providing audit and certification of an information security management system (ISMS), in addition to the requirements contained within ISO/IEC 17021-1 and ISO/IEC 27001. It is primarily intended to support the accreditation of certification bodies providing ISMS certification. The requirements contained in this standard need to be demonstrated in terms of competence and reliability by anybody providing ISMS certification, and the guidance contained in this International Standard provides additional interpretation of these requirements for anybody providing ISMS certification. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC 27006:2011, Information technology -- Security techniques -- Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of information security management systems, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**1917. US ISO/IEC 27007:2011, Information technology  
— Security techniques — Guidelines for  
information security management systems auditing**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on managing an information security management system (ISMS) audit programme, on conducting the audits, and on the competence of ISMS auditors, in addition to the guidance contained in ISO 19011. This standard is applicable to those needing to understand or conduct internal or external audits of an ISMS or to manage an ISMS audit programme.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 45,000**

**1918. US ISO/IEC 27010: 2012, Information technology — Security techniques — Information security management for inter-sector and inter-organizational communications**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines in addition to guidance given in the ISO/IEC 27000 family of standards for implementing information security management within information sharing communities. This standard provides controls and guidance specifically relating to initiating, implementing, maintaining, and improving information security in inter-organizational and inter-sector communications. This standard is applicable to all forms of exchange and sharing of sensitive information, both public and private, nationally and internationally, within the same industry or market sector or between sectors. In particular, it may be applicable to information exchanges and sharing relating to the provision, maintenance and protection of an organization's or nation state's critical infrastructure.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 55,000**

**1919. US ISO/IEC 27032:2012, Information technology — Security techniques — Guidelines for cyber security**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for improving the state of Cyber security, drawing out the unique aspects of that activity and its dependencies on other security domains, in particular:

- ☐ information security,
- ☐ network security,
- ☐ internet security, and

- ☐ critical information infrastructure protection (CIIP).

It covers the baseline security practices for stakeholders in the Cyberspace. This standard provides:

- ☐ an overview of Cybersecurity,
- ☐ an explanation of the relationship between Cybersecurity and other types of security,
- ☐ a definition of stakeholders and a description of their roles in Cybersecurity,
- ☐ guidance for addressing common Cybersecurity issues, and
- ☐ a framework to enable stakeholders to collaborate on resolving Cybersecurity issues.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 70,000**

**1920. US ISO/IEC 27033-1:2015, Information technology — Security techniques — Network security — Part 1: Overview and concepts.**

This Standard provides an overview of network security and related definitions. It defines and describes the concepts associated with, and provides management guidance on, network security. (Network security applies to the security of devices, security of management activities related to the devices, applications/services, and end-users, in addition to security of the information being transferred across the communication links.)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 65,000**

**1921. US ISO/IEC 27033-2:2012, Information technology — Security techniques — Network security — Part 2: Guidelines for the design and implementation of network security.**

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for organizations to plan, design, implement and document network security.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**1922. US ISO/IEC 27033-3:2010, Information technology — Security techniques — Network security — Part 3: Reference networking scenarios — Threats, design techniques and control issues.**

This Uganda Standard describes the threats, design techniques and control issues associated with reference network scenarios. For each scenario, it provides detailed guidance on the security threats and the security design techniques and controls required to mitigate the associated risks.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1923. US ISO/IEC 27033-4:2014, Information technology — Security techniques — Network security — Part 4: Securing communications between networks using security gateways**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance for securing communications between networks using security gateways (firewall, application firewall, Intrusion Protection System, etc.) in accordance with a documented information security policy of the security gateways, including:

- a) identifying and analyzing network security threats associated with security gateways;
- b) defining network security requirements for security gateways based on threat analysis;
- c) using techniques for design and implementation to address the threats and control aspects associated with typical network scenarios; and
- d) addressing issues associated with implementing, operating, monitoring and reviewing network security gateway controls.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 35,000**

**1924. US ISO/IEC 27033-5:2013, Information technology — Security techniques — Network security —Part 5: Securing communications across networks using Virtual Private Networks (VPNs)**

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the selection, implementation, and monitoring of the technical controls necessary to provide network security using Virtual Private Network (VPN) connections to interconnect networks and connect remote users to networks. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC 18028-5:2006, Information technology -- Security techniques -- IT network security -- Part 5: Securing communications*

*across networks using virtual private networks, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**1925. US ISO/IEC 27033-6:2016, Information technology — Security techniques — Network security — Part 6: Securing wireless IP network access.**

This standard describes the threats, security requirements, security control and design techniques associated with wireless networks. It provides guidelines for the selection, implementation and monitoring of the technical controls necessary to provide secure communications using wireless networks.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1926. US ISO/IEC 27035:2011, Information technology — Security techniques — Information security incident management**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on information security incident management for large and medium-sized organizations. Smaller organizations can use a basic set of documents, processes and routines described in this standard, depending on their size and type of business in relation to the information security risk situation. It also provides guidance for external organizations providing information security incident management services. The standard provides a structured and planned approach to:

- ☐ detect, report and assess information security incidents;
- ☐ respond to and manage information security incidents;
- ☐ detect, assess and manage information security vulnerabilities; and
- ☐ continuously improve information security and incident management as a result of managing information security incidents and vulnerabilities.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 95,000**

**1927. US ISO/IEC 27039:2015, Information technology — Security techniques — Selection, deployment and operations of intrusion detection and prevention systems (IDPS)**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines to assist organizations in preparing to deploy intrusion detection and prevention systems (IDPS). In particular, it addresses the selection, deployment, and operations of IDPS. It also provides background information from which these guidelines are derived. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC 18043:2006, Information technology -- Security techniques -- Selection, deployment and operations of intrusion detection systems, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000**

**1928. US ISO 27567:2009, Laminated veneer lumber — Measurement of dimensions and shape — Method of test**

This Uganda Standard describes the methods for determining the thickness, length, width, spring, bow, twist and section squareness and cupping of test pieces of structural Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL). (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 27567:2009).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**1929. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

**1930. 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. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 27769-2:2009)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000**

**1931. 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 systems, in order to improve the protection of the vehicle occupants against shifting load during a frontal impact.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**1932. US ISO 27956:2009, Road vehicles — Securing of cargo in delivery vans — Requirements and test methods**

This Uganda Standard applies to vehicle-relevant equipment for the securing of cargo in delivery vans with a gross vehicle mass up to 7,5 t. This Draft Standard specifies minimum requirements and test methods for securing cargo in a reliable and roadworthy way, in order to protect occupants against injuries caused by shifting cargo.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000**

**1933. US ISO 28007-1:2015, Ships and marine technology — Guidelines for Private Maritime Security Companies (PMSC) providing privately contracted armed security personnel (PCASP) on board ships (and pro forma contract) — Part 1: General**

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines containing additional sector-specific recommendations, which companies (organizations) who comply with US ISO 28000 can implement to demonstrate that they provide Privately Contracted Armed Security Personnel (PCASP) on board ships. To claim compliance with these guidelines, all recommendations (“shoulds”) should be complied with. Compliance with this part of US ISO 28007 can be by first, second and third party

(certification). Where certification is used, it is recommended the certificate contains the words: “This certification has been prepared using the full guidelines of US ISO 28007-1 as a Private Maritime Security Company providing Privately Contracted Armed Security Personnel”.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1934. US ISO 28580:2009, Passenger car, truck and bus tyres — Methods of measuring rolling resistance — Single point test and correlation of measurement results**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for measuring rolling resistance, under controlled laboratory conditions, for new pneumatic tyres designed primarily for use on passenger cars, trucks and buses.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**1935. US ISO 28702:2008, Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing — Textile-reinforced types — Sub-ambient temperature crush test**

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for measuring the low-temperature brittleness of rubber and plastics hoses with a textile reinforcement and tubing at sub-ambient temperatures by crushing a test piece of the hose. This Standard is only applicable to hoses with a nominal bore up to and including 100 mm.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**1936. US ISO 29061-1:2010, Road vehicles — Methods and criteria for usability evaluation of child restraint systems and their interface with vehicle anchorage systems — Part 1: Vehicles and child restraint systems equipped with ISOFIX anchorages and attachments**

This Uganda Standard provides criteria for the judgement of usability of child restraint systems (CRS) with ISOFIX attachments and their corresponding anchorages in the vehicle. This standard provides criteria for a separate evaluation of the child restraint ISOFIX attachments, of the ISOFIX anchorage installation in the vehicle, and an evaluation of the interface issues when installing a child

restraint system in a certain vehicle. This standard covers both rigid and flexible attachment systems of the CRS.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**1937. US ISO/IEC 29151:2017, Information technology — Security techniques — Code of practice for personally identifiable information protection**

This Uganda Standard establishes control objectives, controls and guidelines for implementing controls, to meet the requirements identified by a risk and impact assessment related to the protection of personally identifiable information (PII). This standard is applicable to all types and sizes of organizations acting as PII controllers (as defined in ISO/IEC 29100), including public and private companies, government entities and not-for-profit organizations that process PII.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 55,000**

**1938. US ISO 30013:2011, Rubber and plastics hoses — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Determination of changes in colour, appearance and other physical properties**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the exposure of rubber and plastics hoses to three types of laboratory light source (xenon-arc, fluorescent UV and open-flame carbon-arc lamps). These methods are designed to simulate the exposure of hoses used in an outdoor environment (exposure to xenon-arc lamps by method A, exposure to fluorescent UV lamps by method A and exposure to open-flame carbon-arc lamps with type 1 filters) or in an indoor environment (exposure to xenon-arc lamps by method B, exposure to fluorescent UV lamps by method B and exposure to open-flame carbon-arc lamps with type 2 filters).

Four types of test piece (two strained and two unstrained upon exposure) are specified. Results from the three light sources and the different sets of exposure conditions specified are not comparable.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 35,000**

**1939. US ISO/IEC 30134-1:2016, Information technology — Data centres — Key performance indicators — Part 1: Overview and general requirements.**

This Uganda Standard specifies the following for the other parts of ISO/IEC 30134:

- a) a common structure;
- b) definitions, terminology and boundary conditions for KPIs of data centre resource usage effectiveness and efficiency;
- c) common requirements for KPIs of data centre resource usage effectiveness and efficiency;
- d) common objectives for KPIs of the data centre resource effectiveness and efficiency;
- e) general information regarding the use of KPIs of data centre resource usage effectiveness and efficiency.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY    PRICE: 30,000**

**1940. US ISO/IEC 38500:2015, Corporate governance of information technology (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard provides guiding principles for directors of organizations (including owners, board members, directors, partners, senior executives, or similar) on the effective, efficient, and acceptable use of Information Technology (IT) within their organizations. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO IEC 38500:2012, Corporate governance of information technology, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY    PRICE: 25,000**

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**1941. 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 publications – for example, IEC 60079, and IEC 60092.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1942. US IEC 60034-2:1972 Rotating electrical machines – Part 2: Methods for determining losses and efficiency of rotating electrical machinery from tests (excluding machines for traction vehicles)**

This standard applies to d.c. machines and to a.c. synchronous and induction machines to all sizes within the scope of this Publications 34-1. The principles can, however, be applied to other types of machines such as rotary convertors, a.c. commutator motors and single-phase induction motors for which other methods of determining losses are generally used.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**1943. US IEC 60038:2009, IEC standard voltages**

This Uganda Standard applies to:

- a.c. transmission, distribution and utilization systems and equipment for use in such systems with standard frequencies 50 Hz and 60 Hz
- having a nominal voltage above 100 V;
- a.c. and d.c. traction systems;
- a.c. and d.c. equipment having nominal voltages below 120 V a.c. or below 750 V d.c., the a.c. voltages being intended (but not exclusively) for 50 Hz and 60 Hz applications; such equipment covers batteries (from primary or secondary cells), other power supply devices (a.c. or d.c.), electrical equipment (including industrial and communication), and appliances.

This publication does not apply to voltages representing or transmitting signals or measured values.

This publication does not apply to standard voltages of components and parts used within electrical devices or items of equipment.

This publication specifies standard voltage values which are intended to serve



- as preferential values for the nominal voltage of electrical supply systems, and
- as reference values for equipment and system design.

*(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 514:2008, IEC standard voltages, which has been republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**1944. US IEC 60050-161:1990, Amend 1 1998, International Electrotechnical Vocabulary Part 161:Electromagnetic Compatibility**

This Uganda Standard covers vocabularies used in electromagnetic compatibility.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**1945. US IEC 60050-851:1991 International Electrotechnology – Vocabulary**

This standard covers terms applied in electric welding.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**1946. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1947. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1948. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1949. 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  $\pm 2.5$  % 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1950. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1951. US IEC 60068-1: 1988, Environmental testing — Part 1: General and guidance**

This Uganda Standard includes a series of methods of environmental test and their appropriate severities, and prescribes various atmospheric conditions for measurements and tests designed to assess the ability of specimens to perform under expected conditions of transportation, storage and all aspects of operational use. Although primarily intended for electrotechnical products this publication is not restricted to them and may be used in other fields where desired.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**1952. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1953. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1954. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1955. 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 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1956. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1957. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1958. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1959. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1960. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1961. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1962. US IEC 60095-1:2006, Lead-acid starter batteries — Part 1: General requirements and methods of test**

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 standard specifies general requirements; essential functional characteristics, relevant test methods and results required, for several classes of starter batteries; according to the general type of application; and according to the type of product. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 369-1:2001 Batteries — Lead acid starter batteries —*

*Part 1: General requirements and methods of test, which has been technically revised)*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1963. 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 making of terminals, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1964. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1965. 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”.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1966. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1967. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1968. US IEC 60227-1:2007, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 1: General requirements (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard applies to rigid and flexible cables with insulation, and sheath if any, based on polyvinyl chloride, of rated voltages  $U_0/U$  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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1969. US IEC 60227-2:2003, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 2: Test methods**

The Uganda Standard gives methods of carrying out the tests specified in all parts of US IEC 60227. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 499-2:2008, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 2: Test methods and US IEC 60227-2:2005, Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including*

450/750 V — Part 2: Test methods, which has been renumbered).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**1970. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1971. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1972. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1973. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1974. US IEC 60227-7:2012-01, 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1975. US IEC 60228:2004, Conductors of insulated cables**

This Uganda Standard specifies the nominal cross-sectional areas, in the range 0.5 mm<sup>2</sup> to 2 500 mm<sup>2</sup>, 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1976. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1977. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1978. US IEC 60245-2:1998, Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 2: Test methods**

This Uganda Standard gives the test methods specified in all parts of IEC 60245 as far as not laid down in IEC 60811. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 503-2:2008 Rubber insulated cables — Rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 2: Test methods, which has been republished).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1979. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1980. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1981. 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. 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 503-5:2008, Rubber insulated cables — rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V — Part 5: Lift cables, which has been republished)*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1982. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1983. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1984. 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 particular 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. *(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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1985. US IEC 60270:2000, High-voltage test techniques — Partial discharge measurements**

This Uganda Standard is applicable to the measurement of partial discharges which occur in electrical apparatus, components or systems when tested with alternating voltages up to 400 Hz or with direct voltage.

This standard

- defines the terms used;
- defines the quantities to be measured;
- describes test and measuring circuits which may be used;
- defines analogue and digital measuring methods required for common applications;

- specifies methods for calibration and requirements of instruments used for calibration;
- gives guidance on test procedures;
- gives some assistance concerning the discrimination of partial discharges from external interference.

*(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 508:2008, High-voltage test techniques — Partial discharge measurements, which has been republished)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**1986. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1987. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1988. US IEC 60304:1982, Standard colours for insulation for low-frequency cables and wires**

This Uganda Standard applies to thermoplastic insulation to be used with low-frequency cables and wires. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 504:2008, Standard colours for insulation for low-frequency cables and wires, which has been republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**1989. US IEC 60335-1: 2010, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 1: General requirements (2<sup>nd</sup> 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. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60335-1:2005, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 1: General requirements, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1990. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1991. US IEC 60335-2-3: 2012, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-3: Particular requirements for electric irons (2<sup>nd</sup> 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. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60335-2-3:2005, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-3: Particular requirements for electric irons, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1992. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1993. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1994. 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 (2<sup>nd</sup> 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. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60335-2-6:2002, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-6: Particular*

*requirements for stationary cooking ranges, hobs, ovens and similar appliances, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1995. US IEC 60335-2-7: 2012, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-7: Particular requirements for washing machines (2<sup>nd</sup> 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. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60335-2-7:2002, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-7: Particular requirements for washing machines, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1996. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1997. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1998. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**1999. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2000. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2001. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2002. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2003. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2004. US IEC 60335-2-21: 2009, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-21: Particular requirements for storage water heaters (2<sup>nd</sup> 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. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60335-2-21:2004, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-21: Particular requirements for storage water heaters, which has been technically revised*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2005. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2006. 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 (2<sup>nd</sup> 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. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60335-2-24:2005, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-24: Particular requirements for refrigerating appliances, ice-cream appliances and ice-makers, which has been technically revised*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2007. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2008. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2009. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2010. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2011. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2012. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2013. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2014. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2015. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2016. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2017. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2018. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2019. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2020. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2021. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2022. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2023. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2024. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2025. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2026. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2027. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2028. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2029. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2030. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2031. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2032. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2033. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2034. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2035. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2036. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2037. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2038. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2039. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2040. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2041. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2042. US IEC 60335-2-76:2002 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-76: 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2043. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2044. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2045. US IEC 60335-2-80: 2008, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-80: Particular requirements for fans (2<sup>nd</sup> 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. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60335-2-80:2004, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety —*

*Part 2-80: Particular requirements for fans, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2046. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2047. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2048. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2049. 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**



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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2050. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2051. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2052. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2053. US IEC 60360:1998 Standard method of measurement of lamp cap temperature rise**

This standard describes the standard method of measurement of lamp cap temperature rise which is to be used when testing tungsten filament or discharge lamps for compliance with the limits. It covers the method of test and the specifications for test lamp holders for lamps fitted with various sizes of ES and BC caps. This method has been used widely for incandescent lamps but its application is not limited to that type of lamp.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2054. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2055. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2056. US IEC 60502-1:2009, Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV ( $U_m = 1,2$  kV) up to 30 kV ( $U_m = 36$  kV) - Part 1: Cables for rated voltages of 1 kV ( $U_m = 1,2$  kV) and 3 kV ( $U_m = 3,6$  kV)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the construction, dimensions and test requirements of power cables with extruded solid insulation for rated voltages of 1 kV ( $U_m = 1,2$  kV) and 3 kV ( $U_m = 3,6$  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 ( $U_m = 1,2$  kV) up to 30 kV ( $U_m = 36$  kV) — Part 1: Cables for rated voltages of 1 kV ( $U_m = 1,2$  kV) and 3 kV ( $U_m = 3,6$  kV), which has been republished).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2057. US IEC 60502-2:2014, Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated voltages from 1 kV ( $U_m = 1,2$  kV) up to 30 kV ( $U_m = 36$  kV) – Part 2: Cables for rated voltages from 6 kV ( $U_m = 7,2$  kV) up to 30 kV ( $U_m = 36$  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 ( $U_m = 1,2$  kV) up to 30 kV ( $U_m = 36$  kV) — Part 2: Cables for rated voltages from 6 kV ( $U_m = 7,2$  kV) up to 30 kV ( $U_m = 36$  kV), which has been republished)*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2058. US IEC 60502-4:2010, Power cables with extruded insulation and their accessories for rated**

**voltages from 1 kV ( $U_m = 1,2$  kV) up to 30 kV ( $U_m = 36$  kV) - Part 4: Test requirements on accessories for cables with rated voltages from 6 kV ( $U_m = 7,2$  kV) up to 30 kV ( $U_m = 36$  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 ( $U_m = 1,2$  kV) up to 30 kV ( $U_m = 36$  kV) — Part 4: Test requirements on accessories for cables with rated voltages from 6 kV ( $U_m = 7,2$  kV) up to 30 kV ( $U_m = 36$  kV), which has been republished)*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2059. US IEC 60669-1: 2007, Switches for household and similar fixed-electrical installations — Part 1: General requirements (2<sup>nd</sup> 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. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 60669-1:2000, Switches for household and similar fixed-electrical installations — Part 1: General requirements, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2060. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2061. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2062. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2063. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2064. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2065. US IEC 60695-1-1:1999, Fire hazard testing — Part 1-1: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electro technical products — General guidelines**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electro technical products and for the resulting development of fire hazard testing as related directly to harm to people, animals or property. Products, as defined in this standard, relate to materials, components or complete end-use products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2066. US IEC 60695-2:1991 Fire hazard testing – Part 2: Test methods – Glow wire test and guidance**

This standard specifies the details of the glow wire test when applied to end products for fire hazard testing.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2067. US IEC 60695-2-10:2000, Fire hazard testing — Part 2-10: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods — Glow-wire apparatus and common test procedure**

This Uganda Standard specifies the glow-wire apparatus and common test procedure to stimulate the effect of thermal stresses which may be produced by heat sources such as glowing elements or overloaded resistors, for short periods, in order to assess the fire hazard by a simulation technique. The test described in this standard is applicable to electro technical equipment, its subassemblies and components, and may also be applied to solid electrical insulating materials or other solid combustible materials.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2068. US IEC 60695-2-11:2000, Fire hazard testing — Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods — Glow-wire flammability test method for end-products**

This Uganda Standard specifies the details of the glow-wire test to be applied to end-products for fire hazard testing.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2069. US IEC 60695-2-12:2000, Fire hazard testing —  
Part 2-12: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods —  
Glow-wire flammability test method for materials**

This Uganda Standard specifies the details of the glow-wire test to be applied to test specimens of solid electrical insulating materials or other solid materials for flammability testing to determine the glow-wire flammability index (GWFI).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2070. US IEC 60695-2-13:2000, Fire hazard testing —  
Part 2-13: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods —  
Glow-wire ignitability test method for materials**

This Uganda Standard specifies the details of the glow-wire test to be applied to specimens of solid electrical insulating materials or other solid materials for ignitability testing to determine the glow-wire ignition temperature (GWIT)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2071. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2072. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2073. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2074. US IEC 60705:1999 Household microwave ovens  
– Methods for measuring performance**

This standard applies to microwave ovens for household use. It also applies to combination microwave ovens. This standard defines the main performance characteristics of household microwave ovens which are of interest to the user and specifies methods for measuring these characteristics.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2075. US IEC 60811-1-1:2005 Common test methods  
for insulating and sheathing materials of electric  
cables and optical cables - Part 1-1: Methods for  
general application – Measurement of thickness and  
overall dimensions – Tests for determining the  
mechanical properties**

This Part of the standard specifies gives the methods for measuring thicknesses and overall dimensions, and for determining the mechanical properties, which apply to the most common types of insulating and sheathing compounds (elastomeric, PVC, PE, PP, etc.).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2076. US IEC 60811-1-2:2005 Common test methods  
for insulating and sheathing materials of electric  
cables - Part 1: Methods for general application -  
Section two Thermal ageing methods**

This Part of the standard gives the thermal ageing methods which apply to the most common types of insulating and sheathing compounds (elastomeric, PVC, PE, PP, etc.)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2077. US IEC 60811-1-3:2005 Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric and optical cables - Part 1-3: General application - Methods for determining the density - Water absorption tests - Shrinkage test**

This Part of the standard specifies the test methods to be used for testing polymeric insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables for power distribution and telecommunications including cables used on ships.

*STATUS: VOLUNTARY*

**2078. US IEC 60811-1-4:2005 Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Part 1: Methods for general application - Section four - Test at low temperature**

This Part of the standard gives the methods for tests at low temperature which apply to PVC and PV compounds.

*STATUS: VOLUNTARY*

**2079. US IEC 60811-2-1:2005 Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric and optical cables - Part 2-1: Methods specific to electrometric compounds - Ozone resistance, hot set and mineral oil immersion tests**

This Part of the standard specifies the test methods to be used for testing polymeric insulating and sheathing material of electric cables for power distribution and telecommunications including cables used on ships. Gives the methods for the ozone resistance test, hot set test and mineral oil immersion test, which apply to elastomeric compounds.

*STATUS: VOLUNTARY*

**2080. US IEC 60811-3-1:2005 Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Part 3: Methods specific to PVC compounds – Section one - Pressure test at high temperature - Tests for resistance to cracking**

This Part of the standard specifies the test methods to be used for testing polymeric insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables for power distribution and

telecommunications including cables used on ships. Gives the methods for pressure test at high temperature and for tests for resistance to cracking, which apply to PVC compounds.

*STATUS: VOLUNTARY*

**2081. US IEC 60811-3-2:2005 Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Part 3: Methods specific to PVC compounds – Section two - Loss of mass test - Thermal stability test**

This Part of the standard specifies the test methods to be used for testing polymeric insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables for power distribution and telecommunications including cables used on ships.

*STATUS: VOLUNTARY*

**2082. US IEC 60811-4-1:2005 Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables - Part 4-1: Methods specific to polyethylene and polypropylene compounds - Resistance to environmental stress cracking Wrapping test after thermal ageing in air - Measurement of the melt flow index – Carbon black and/or mineral content measurement in PE**

This Part of the standard specifies the test methods to be used for testing polymeric insulating and sheathing materials of electric and optical fibre cables for power distribution and telecommunications, including cables used on ships and in offshore applications. These test methods apply specifically to PE and PP compounds, including cellular compounds and foam skin for insulation.

*STATUS: VOLUNTARY*

**2083. US IEC 60811-4-2:2005 Insulating and sheathing materials of electric and optical cables - Common test methods - Part 4-2: Methods specific to polyethylene and polypropylene compounds - Tensile strength and elongation at break after conditioning at elevated temperature - Wrapping test after conditioning at elevated temperature -**

**Wrapping test after thermal ageing in air -  
Measurement of mass increase - Long-term  
stability test - Test method for copper-catalyzed  
oxidative degradation**

This standard specifies the test methods for testing polymeric insulating and sheathing materials of electric and optical fibre cables for power distribution and communications, including cables used on ships and in offshore applications. These test methods apply specifically to polyolefin insulation and sheath.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2084. US IEC 60811-5-1:2005 Common test methods  
for insulating and sheathing materials of electric  
cables Common test methods for insulating and  
sheathing materials of electric cables - Part 5-1:  
Methods specific to filling compounds - Drop point  
– Separation of oil- Lower temperature brittleness -  
Total acid number - Absence of corrosive  
components - Permittivity at 23°C - D.C. resistivity  
at 23°C and 100°C**

This Part of the standard specifies the test methods for filling compounds of electric cables used with telecommunication equipment. Gives the methods for drop-point, separation of oil, lower temperature brittleness, total acid number, absence of corrosive components, permittivity at 23 °C, d.c. resistivity at 23°C and 100°C.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2085. 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 proposes, either, indoors or outdoors.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2086. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2087. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2088. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2089. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2090. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2091. 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)*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2092. 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)*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2093. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2094. 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)*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2095. US IEC 60904-3:2008 Photovoltaic devices – Part 3: Measurement principles for terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) solar devices with reference spectral irradiance data**

This Uganda Standard applies to the following photovoltaic devices for terrestrial applications:

- ☐ solar cells with or without a protective cover;
- ☐ sub-assemblies of solar cells;
- ☐ modules;
- ☐ systems.

*(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 463-3:2005 Photovoltaic devices — Part 3: Measurement principles for photovoltaic (PV) solar devices with reference spectral irradiance data, which has been republished)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2096. US IEC 60904-5:2011, Photovoltaic devices - Part 5: Determination of the equivalent cell temperature (ECT) of photovoltaic (PV) devices by the open-circuit voltage method**

This Uganda Standard describes the preferred method for determining the equivalent cell temperature (ECT) of PV devices (cells, modules and arrays of one type of module), for the purposes of comparing their thermal characteristics, determining NOCT (nominal operating cell temperature) and translating measured I-V characteristics to other temperatures. *(This Uganda*

*Standard cancels and replaces, US 463-5: 2005 Photovoltaic devices — Part 5: Determination of the equivalent cell temperature (ECT) of photovoltaic (PV) devices by the open-circuit voltage method, which has been republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2097. US IEC 60904-7:2008, Photovoltaic devices - Part 7: Computation of the spectral mismatch correction for measurements of photovoltaic devices**

This Uganda Standard describes the procedure for correcting the bias error introduced in the testing of a photovoltaic device, caused by the mismatch between the test spectrum and the reference spectrum and by the mismatch between the spectral responses (SR) of the reference cell and of the test specimen. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 463-7: 2005 Photovoltaic devices — Part 7: Computation of spectral mismatch error introduced in the testing of a photovoltaic device, which has been republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2098. US IEC 60904-8:2014, Photovoltaic devices - Part 8: Measurement of spectral responsivity of a photovoltaic (PV) device**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the measurement of the spectral responsivity of both linear and non-linear photovoltaic devices. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 463-8: 2005 Photovoltaic devices — Part 8: Measurement of spectral response of a photovoltaic (PV) device, which has been republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2099. US IEC 60904-9:2007, Photovoltaic devices - Part 9: Solar simulator performance requirements**

This Uganda Standard provides the definitions of and means for determining simulator classifications. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 463-9: 2005 Photovoltaic devices – Part 9: Solar simulators for*

*crystalline solar cells and modules, which has been republished)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2100. US IEC 60904-10:2009, Photovoltaic devices - Part 10: Methods of linearity measurement**

This Uganda Standard describes procedures used to determine the degree of linearity of any photovoltaic device parameter with respect to a test parameter. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US 463-10: 2005 Photovoltaic devices – Part 10: Methods of linearity measurement, which has been republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2101. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2102. 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.



**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2103. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2104. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2105. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2106. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2107. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2108. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2109. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2110. US IEC 60947-5-2:2007+AMD1:2012, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear - Part 5-2:**

**Control circuit devices and switching elements —  
Proximity switches**

This Uganda Standard applies to inductive and capacitive proximity switches that sense the presence of metallic and/or non-metallic objects, ultrasonic proximity switches that sense the presence of sound reflecting objects, photoelectric proximity switches that sense the presence of objects and non-mechanical magnetic proximity switches that sense the presence of objects with a magnetic field. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 378-5-2:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 5-2: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Proximity switches, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2111. US IEC 60947-5-3:2013, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 5-3: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Requirements for proximity devices with defined behaviour under fault conditions (PDDb)**

This Uganda Standard provides additional requirements to those given in US IEC 60947-5-2. It addresses the fault performance aspects of proximity devices with a defined behaviour under fault conditions (PDDb). It does not address any other characteristics that can be required for specific applications. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 378-5-3:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 5-3: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Requirements for proximity devices with defined behaviour under fault conditions, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2112. US IEC 60947-5-4:2002, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 5-4: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Method of assessing the performance of low-energy contacts — Special tests**

This Uganda Standard applies to separable contacts used in the utilization area considered, such as switching elements for control circuits. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 378-5-4:2005, Low-voltage*

*switchgear and control gear — Part 5-4: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Method of assessing the performance of low-energy contacts — Special tests, which has been republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2113. US IEC 60947-5-5:1997+AMD1:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 5-5: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Electrical emergency stop device with mechanical latching function**

This Uganda Standard provides detailed specifications relating to the electrical and mechanical construction of emergency stop devices with mechanical latching function and to their testing. This standard is applicable to electrical control circuit devices and switching elements which are used to initiate an emergency stop signal. Such devices may be either provided with their own enclosure, or installed according to the manufacturer's instructions. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 378-5-5:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 5-5: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Electrical emergency stop devices with mechanical latching function, which has been republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2114. US IEC 60947-5-6:1999, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 5-6: Control circuit devices and switching elements — DC interface for proximity sensors and switching amplifiers (NAMUR)**

This Uganda Standard applies to proximity sensors connected for operation by a two-wire connecting cable to the control input of a switching amplifier. The switching amplifier contains a d.c. source to supply the control circuit and is controlled by the variable internal resistance of the proximity sensor. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 378-5-6:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 5-6: Control circuit devices and switching elements dc*

interface for proximity sensors and switching amplifiers (NAMUR), which has been republished).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2115. US IEC 60947-5-7:2003, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 5-7: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Requirements for proximity devices with analogue output**

This Uganda Standard states the requirements for proximity devices with analogue output. They may consist of one or more parts. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 378-5-7:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 5-7: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Requirements for proximity devices with analogue output, which has been republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2116. US IEC 60947-6-1:2005+AMD1:2013, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 6-1: Multiple function equipment — Transfer switching equipment**

This Uganda Standard applies to transfer switching equipment (TSE) to be used in power systems for transferring a load supply between a normal and an alternate source with a supply interruption during transfer, the rated voltage of which does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c.

It covers:

- manually operated transfer switching equipment (MTSE);
- remotely operated transfer switching equipment (RTSE);
- automatic transfer switching equipment (ATSE).

*(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 378-6-1:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 6-1: Multiple function equipment — Automatic transfer switching equipment, which has been republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2117. US IEC 60947-6-2:2002+AMD1:2007, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 6-2: Multiple function equipment — Control and protective switching devices (or equipment) (CPS)**

This Uganda Standard applies to control and protective switching devices (or equipment) (CPS), the main contacts of which are intended to be connected to circuits of rated voltage not exceeding 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c. CPSs are intended to provide both protective and control functions for circuits and are operated otherwise than by hand. They may also fulfil additional functions, such as isolation. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 378-6-2:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 6-2: Multiple function equipment — Control and protective switching devices (or equipment) (CPS), which has been republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2118. US IEC 60947-7-1:2009, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 7-1: Ancillary equipment — Terminal blocks for copper conductors**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for terminal blocks with screw-type or screwless-type clamping units primarily intended for industrial or similar use and to be fixed to a support to provide electrical and mechanical connection between copper conductors. It applies to terminal blocks intended to connect round copper conductors, with or without special preparation, having a cross-section between 0,2 mm<sup>2</sup> and 300 mm<sup>2</sup> (AWG 24/600 kcmil), intended to be used in circuits of a rated voltage not exceeding 1 000 V a.c. up to 1 000 Hz or 1 500 V d.c. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 378-7-1:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 7-1: Ancillary equipment — Terminal blocks for copper conductors, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2119. US IEC 60947-7-2:2009, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 7-2: Ancillary equipment**

— **Protective conductor terminal blocks for copper conductors**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for protective conductor terminal blocks with PE function up to 120 mm<sup>2</sup> (250 kcmil) and for protective conductor terminal blocks with PEN function equal to and above 10 mm<sup>2</sup> (AWG 8) with screw-type or screwless-type clamping units, primarily intended for industrial applications. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 378-7-2:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 7-2: Ancillary equipment — Protective conductor terminal blocks for copper conductors, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2120. US IEC 60947-7-3:2009, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 7-3: Ancillary equipment — Safety requirements for fuse terminal blocks**

This Uganda Standard applies to fuse terminal blocks with screw-type or screwless-type clamping units for the connection of rigid (solid or stranded) or flexible copper conductors for the reception of cartridge fuse-links in accordance with IEC 60127-2, intended primarily for industrial or similar use in circuits not exceeding 1 000 V a.c., up to 1 000 Hz or 1 500 V d.c., and having a maximum short-circuit breaking capacity of 1 500 A. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 378-7-3:2005 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 7-3: Ancillary equipment — Safety requirements for fuse terminal blocks, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2121. US IEC 60947-8:2011, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 8: Control units for built-in thermal protection (PTC) for rotating electrical machines**

This Uganda Standard specifies rules for control units, which perform the switching functions in response to the thermal detectors incorporated in rotating electrical machines according to IEC 60034-11, and the industrial application. It specifies rules for that type of system comprising a positive temperature coefficient (PTC)

thermistor detector having particular characteristics, and its associated control unit. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 378-8:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear — Part 8: Control units for built-in thermal protection (PTC) for rotating electrical machines, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2122. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2123. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2124. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2125. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2126. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2127. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2128. US IEC 60984:2014, Live working — Electrical insulating sleeves**

This Uganda Standard is applicable to electrical insulating sleeves for the protection of workers from accidental contact with live electrical conductors, apparatus or circuits. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces, US EAS 511:2008, Sleeves of insulating material for live working, which has been republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2129. 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 (EMG) 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2130. US IEC 61000-3-2: 2005, Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) — Part 3-2: Limits – Limits for harmonic current emissions**

This Uganda Standard deals with the limitation of harmonic currents injected in the public supply system. It specifies limits of harmonic components of the input current which may be produced by equipment under specified conditions. This part of standard is applicable to electrical and electronic equipment having an input current up to and including 16 A per phase, and intended to be connected to public low-voltage distribution systems.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2131. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2132. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2133. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2134. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2135. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2136. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2137. 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”.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2138. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2139. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2140. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2141. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2142. 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 installations**

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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2143. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2144. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2145. US IEC 61215-1:2016, Terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules — Design qualification and type approval — Part 1: Test requirements (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2146. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2147. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2148. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2149. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2150. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2151. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2152. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2153. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2154. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2155. US IEC 61439-1:2011, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies — Part 1: General rules**

This Uganda Standard lays down the definitions and states the service conditions, construction requirements, technical characteristics and verification requirements for low voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 375-1:2005, Low-voltage switch gear and control gear assemblies — Part 1: Type-tested and particularly type-tested assemblies, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2156. US IEC 61439-6:2012, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies — Part 6: Busbar trunking systems (busways)**

This Uganda Standard lays down the definitions and states the service conditions, construction requirements, technical characteristics and verification requirements for low voltage BTS. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 375-2:2005 Low-voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies — Part 2: Particular requirements for busbar trunking systems (busways), which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2157. US IEC 61439-3:2012, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies — Part 3: Distribution boards intended to be operated by ordinary persons (DBO)**

This Uganda Standard defines the specific requirements for distribution boards intended to be operated by ordinary persons (DBO). *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 375-3:2005, Low-voltage*

*switchgear and control gear assemblies — Part 3: Particular requirements for low-voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies intended to be installed in places where unskilled persons have access for their use — Distribution boards, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2158. US IEC 61439-4:2012, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies — Part 4: Particular requirements for assemblies for construction sites (ACS)**

This Uganda Standard defines the specific requirements of ACS. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 375-4:2005, Low-voltage switchgear and control gear assemblies — Part 4: Particular requirements for assemblies for construction sites (ACS), which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2159. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2160. US IEC 61701: 2011, Salt mist corrosion testing of photovoltaic (PV) modules**

This Uganda Standard describes test sequences useful to determine the resistance of different PV modules to corrosion from salt mist containing Cl<sup>-</sup> (NaCl, MgCl<sub>2</sub>, etc).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2161. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2162. US IEC TS 61836:2007, Solar photovoltaic energy systems — Terms, definitions and symbols**

This Uganda Standard includes the terms and symbols compiled from the published IEC technical committee 82 standards, previously published as technical report IEC 61836:1997. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 218: 2005, Solar photovoltaic power systems — Terms and symbols, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2163. US IEC 61829:2015, Photovoltaic (PV) array — On-site measurement of current-voltage characteristics**

This Uganda Standard specifies procedures for on-site measurement of flat –plate photovoltaic (PV) array characteristics, the accompanying meteorological conditions, and use of these for translating to standard test conditions (STC) or other selected conditions. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 461:2002, Crystalline silicon photovoltaic (PV) array -On site measurements of I-V characteristics, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2164. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2165. US IEC 62040-2:2005, Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 2: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements (2<sup>nd</sup> 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2166. US IEC 62040-3:2011, Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 3: Method of specifying the performance and test requirements (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard applies to movable, stationary and fixed electronic uninterruptible power systems (UPS) that deliver single or three - phase fixed frequency a.c. output voltage not exceeding 1 000 V a.c. and that incorporate an energy storage system, generally connected through a d.c. link. This standard is intended to specify performance and test requirements of a complete UPS and not of

individual UPS functional units. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IEC 62040-3:1999 Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 3: Method of specifying the performance and test requirements, which has been technically revised)*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2167. US IEC 62040-4:2013, Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) — Part 4: Environmental aspects — Requirements and reporting**

This Uganda Standard specifies the process and requirements to declare the environmental aspects concerning uninterruptible power systems (UPS), with the goal of promoting reduction of any adverse environmental impact during a complete UPS life cycle. This standard is harmonized with the applicable generic and horizontal environmental standards and contains additional details relevant to UPS. This standard applies to movable, stationary and fixed UPS that deliver single or three - phase fixed frequency a.c. output voltage not exceeding 1 000 V a.c. and that present, generally through a d.c. link, an energy storage. The following applications are excluded from the scope:

- conventional a.c. input and output distribution boards;
- d.c. distribution boards and their associated switches (for example, switches for batteries, rectifier output or inverter input);
- stand-alone static transfer systems (STS) specified in product standards for STS; and
- systems wherein the output voltage is derived from a rotating machine.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2168. US TR (IEC) 62051-1:2004, Electricity metering – Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control – Glossary of terms – Part 1: Terms related to data exchange with metering equipment using DLMS/COSEM**

This Uganda Standard reflects the most important terms used in International Standards. The new terms are mainly related to data exchange with metering equipment

for meter reading, tariff and load control using DLMS/COSEM. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC/TR 62051-1:2004).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2169. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2170. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2171. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2172. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2173. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2174. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2175. 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)

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2176. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2177. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2178. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2179. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2180. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2181. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2182. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2183. US IEC 62116:2014, Utility-interconnected photovoltaic inverters — Test procedure of islanding prevention measures**

This Uganda Standard is to provide a test procedure to evaluate the performance of islanding prevention measures used with utility-interconnected PV systems. This standard describes a guideline for testing the performance of automatic islanding prevention measures installed in or with single or multi-phase utility interactive PV inverters connected to the utility grid. The test procedure and criteria described are minimum requirements that will allow repeatability. Additional requirements or more stringent criteria may be specified if demonstrable risk can be shown. Inverters and other devices meeting the requirements of this standard are considered non-islanding as defined in IEC 61727. This standard may be applied to other types of utility-interconnected systems (e.g. inverter-based micro turbine and fuel cells, induction and synchronous machines).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**

**2184. US IEC/TS 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**

This Uganda Standard applies to stand-alone rechargeable electric lighting appliances or kits that can be installed by a typical user without employing a technician. This standard presents a quality assurance framework that includes product specifications (a framework for interpreting test results), test methods, and standardized specification sheets (templates for communicating test results).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2185. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2186. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2187. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2188. 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. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard IEC 62305-4:2010).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2189. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**

**2190. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE:**

**2191. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE:**

**2192. US ISO 80000-1:2009, Quantities and units — Part 1: General**

This Uganda Standard gives general information and definitions concerning quantities, systems of quantities, units, quantity and unit symbols, and coherent unit systems, especially the International System of Quantities, ISQ, and the International System of Units, SI.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000**

**2193. US ISO 80000-2:2009, Quantities and units — Part 2: Mathematical signs and symbols to be used in the natural sciences and technology**



This Uganda Standard gives general information about mathematical signs and symbols, their meanings, verbal equivalents and applications.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 60,000**

**2194. US ISO 80000-3:2006, Quantities and units —**

**Part 3: Space and time**

This Uganda Standard gives names, symbols and definitions for quantities and units of space and time. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**2195. US ISO 80000-4:2006, Quantities and units —**

**Part 4: Mechanics**

This Uganda Standard gives the names, symbols and definitions for quantities and units of classical mechanics. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**2196. US ISO 80000-5:2007, Quantities and units —**

**Part 5: Thermodynamics**

This Uganda Standard gives names, symbols and definitions for quantities and units of thermodynamics. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**2197. US ISO 80000-6:2007, Quantities and units —**

**Part 6: Electromagnetism**

This Uganda Standard gives names, symbols, and definitions for quantities and units of electromagnetism. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 50,000**

**2198. US ISO 80000-7:2008, Quantities and units —**

**Part 7: Light**

This Uganda Standard gives names, symbols and definitions for quantities and units used for light and other electromagnetic radiation. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 65,000**

**2199. US ISO 80000-8:2007, Quantities and units —**

**Part 8: Acoustics**

This Uganda Standard gives names, symbols and definitions for quantities and units of acoustics. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2200. US ISO 80000-9:2009, Quantities and units —**

**Part 9: Physical chemistry and molecular physics**

This Uganda Standard gives names, symbols, and definitions for quantities and units of physical chemistry and molecular physics. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 55,000**

**2201. US ISO 80000-10:2009, Quantities and units —**

**Part 10: Atomic and nuclear physics**

This Uganda Standard gives the names, symbols, and definitions for quantities and units used in atomic and nuclear physics. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 85,000**

**2202. US ISO 80000-11:2008, Quantities and units —**

**Part 11: Characteristic numbers**

This Uganda Standard gives the names, symbols and definitions for characteristic numbers used in the description of transport phenomena.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**2203. US ISO 80000-12:2009, Quantities and units —**

**Part 12: Solid state physics**

This Uganda Standard gives names, symbols and definitions for quantities and units of solid state physics. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**2204. US ISO 80000-13:2007, Quantities and units —**

**Part 13: Information science and technology**

This Uganda Standard gives names, symbols and definitions for quantities and units used in information science and technology. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

***STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000***

**2205. GL Guidelines for inspection of imports**

These guidelines provide procedures for inspection of imported products covered under the UNBS import inspection regulations.

***STATUS: COMPLUSORY   PRICE: FREE***

**2206. National Physical Standards**

The following Physical Standards kept at the National Metrology Laboratory of the Uganda National Bureau of Standards, shall be the National Physical Standards for use in measurement traceability: – Mass 1kg (E1) Standard, Serial Number 71030843 – Length Grade OO gauge blocks Serial Number ABG 980204 – Electrical transfer standard, Fluke 5500A Serial Number 7375005

***STATUS: COMPULSORY   PRICE: NOT FOR SALE***

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## CHEMICAL AND CONSUMER PRODUCTS STANDARDS

### 2207. 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

**STATUS: COMPLUSORY PRICE: 20,000**

### 2208. US EAS 24:2002, Timber industry — Glossary of terms

This Uganda Standard specifies terms and definitions used in the timber industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

### 2209. US EAS 25:2000, School chalks — Specification

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and tests for white and coloured chalks, made from good quality calcined gypsum or calcium sulphate ( $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), intended for writing on chalkboards. The standard does not apply to calcium carbonate type of chalks.

**STATUS: COMPLUSORY PRICE: 25,000**

### 2210. US EAS 31: 2013, Laundry soap — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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 liquid soap for household purposes, and bar soap, in which synthetic detergents have been added to enhance its performance. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 31:2011, Laundry soap — Specification, which has been technically revised)*

**STATUS: COMPLUSORY PRICE: 25,000**

### 2211. 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.

**STATUS: COMPLUSORY PRICE: 15,000**

### 2212. US EAS 64: 2017, Groundnut (peanut) oil for cosmetic industry —

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for groundnut (peanut) oil for cosmetic industry.

**STATUS: COMPLUSORY PRICE: 15,000**

### 2213. 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.

**STATUS: COMPLUSORY PRICE: 15,000**

### 2214. US 67:1999/ISO 684 Analysis of soaps- Determination of total free alkali

This standard specifies a method for the determination of the total free alkali content of commercial soaps, excluding compounded products. This method is not applicable if the soap contains additives which can be decomposed by sulphuric acid by the procedure specified. It is also not applicable to coloured soaps if the colour interferes with the phenolphthalein end point.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

### 2215. US 76:1999/ISO 673 Analysis of soaps – Determination of content of ethanol insoluble matter

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the contents of ethanol-insoluble matter in commercial soaps, excluding compounded products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

### 2216. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2217. US ISO 91:2017, Petroleum and related products — Temperature and pressure volume correction factors (petroleum measurement tables) and standard reference conditions**

This Uganda Standard refers to temperature volume correction factors, which allow users to convert volumes, measured at ambient conditions, to those at reference conditions for transactional purposes. This standard also refers to compressibility factors required to correct hydrocarbon volumes measured under pressure to the corresponding volumes at the equilibrium pressure for the measured temperature.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2218. US EAS 93-1:2000, Raw hides and skins —Code of practice — Part 1: By stack salting**

This Uganda Standard shall apply to raw cattle hides, calfskins, goatskins and hair sheep skins to be preserved by stack salting and intended for tanning for local and export markets. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 72:2000 Standard code of practice for grading and preservation of raw hides and skins)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2219. US EAS 93-2:2000, Raw hides and skins —Code of practice — Part 2: By air-drying**

This Uganda Standard shall apply to raw hides and skins to be preserved by air-drying and intended for tanning. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 72:2000 Standard code of practice for grading and preservation of raw hides and skins).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2220. US EAS 93-3:2000, Raw hides and skins —Codes of practice — Part 3: By pickling**

This Uganda Standard shall apply to raw lamb, sheep, kid and goat skins to be preserved by pickling and intended

for tanning. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 72:2000 Standard code of practice for grading and preservation of raw hides and skins).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2221. US EAS 96-1:2018, Sanitary towels — Specification — Part 1: Disposable (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**2222. US ISO 105-B01:2014, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B01: Colour fastness to light: Daylight**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method intended for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to the action of daylight.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2223. US ISO 105- B02:2014, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method intended for determining the effect on the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to the action of an artificial light source representative of natural daylight (D65). The method is also applicable to white (bleached or optically brightened) textiles

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2224. US ISO 105- C10:2006, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part C10: Colour fastness to washing with soap or soap and soda**

This Uganda Standard specifies five methods intended for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to washing procedures, from mild to severe, used for normal household articles.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2225. US ISO 105-D01:2010, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part D01: Colour fastness to drycleaning using perchloroethylene solvent**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to drycleaning using perchloroethylene solvent.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2226. US ISO 105- X12:2001, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part X12: Colour fastness to rubbing**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds, including textile floor coverings and other pile fabrics, to rubbing off and staining other materials.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2227. US ISO 105- E04:2015, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part E04: Colour fastness to perspiration**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to the action of human perspiration. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 389:2001/EAS 238 Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to perspiration which has been republished)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2228. US ISO 105-Z01:1993, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z01: Colour fastness to metals in the dye-bath — Chromium salts**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the effect, on the colour of a dye, of dyeing in the presence of hexavalent chromium salts. It is applicable to wool. An alternative method is specified in 6.3 to provide a milder test suitable for assessing the effect of chromium salts in such concentrations as might be found when shading.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2229. US ISO 105-Z02:1993, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z02: Colour fastness to metals in the dye-bath — Iron and copper**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the effect, on the colour of a dye, of dyeing in the presence of metals (iron and copper or their salts) either used in the construction of dyeing machine or resulting from water and steam used in dyeing.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2230. US ISO 105-Z03:1996, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z03: Intercompatibility of basic dyes for acrylic fibres**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the behaviour of a basic dye in relation to its compatibility with other basic dyes when applied to acrylic fibres in the presence of those basic dyes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2231. US ISO 105-Z04:1995, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z04: Dispersibility of disperse dyes**

This Uganda Standard describes a method for determining the dispersibility, as evaluated by filtering time and filter residue, of disperse dyes.. This test method is used for determining the degree of dispersion under specified conditions in aqueous media only.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2232. US ISO 105-Z05:1996, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z05: Determination of the dusting behaviour of dyes**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of the dusting behaviour of dyes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2233. US ISO 105-Z06:1998, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z06: Evaluation of dye and pigment migration**

This Uganda Standard describes a method for assessing the migration propensity of a pad liquor system containing dyes or pigments, subsequently referred to as

colorants, and which may also contain different types and amounts of migration inhibitors. The degree of migration is obtained by visual examination or by reflectance measurements.

The test method may be used to compare the migration propensity of dyes and the effect on migration of different types of migration inhibitors, thickeners and electrolyte. The method may also be used to evaluate a pad liquor with which migration has been found on a continuous dye range.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2234. US ISO 105-Z07:1995, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z07: Determination of application solubility and solution stability of water-soluble dyes**

This Uganda Standard describes a method for the determination of the application solubility of water-soluble dyes in the range 40 °C to 90 °C and of their solution stability. The method is not intended to measure absolute solubility.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2235. US ISO 105-Z08:1995, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z08: Determination of solubility and solution stability of reactive dyes in the presence of electrolytes**

This Uganda Standard describes a method for the determination of the solubility and the solution stability of reactive dyes for use in batch wise and continuous dyeing processes in the presence of electrolytes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2236. US ISO 105-Z09:1995, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z09: Determination of cold water solubility of water-soluble dyes**

This Uganda Standard describes a method for the determination of solubility of water-soluble dyes at 25 °C in aqueous solution without previous heating. The method is not intended to measure absolute solubility.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2237. US ISO 105-Z10:1997, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z10: Determination of relative colour strength of dyes in solution**

This Uganda Standard is intended for the determination of the colour strength of a dye in relation to that of a reference dye by means of spectrophotometric absorption measurements on solutions of dyes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2238. US ISO 105-Z11:1998, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z11: Evaluation of spiciness of colorant dispersions**

This Uganda Standard describes a test method to determine speckiness primarily of disperse dye, vat dye and pigment dispersions. Agglomerates in colorant dispersions may become apparent as specks on a continuously dyed (padded), or on a printed fabric, especially when pale and light shades are produced.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2239. US ISO 105-F01:2001, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F01: Specification for wool adjacent fabric**

This Uganda Standard specifies an un-dyed wool adjacent fabric which may be used for the assessment of staining in colour fastness tests. The staining properties of the wool adjacent fabric under test are assessed against a wool reference adjacent fabric, using two wool dyed reference fabrics and one cotton dyed reference fabric, all of which are available from a specified source.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2240. US ISO 105-F03:2001, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F03: Specification for polyamide adjacent fabric**

This Uganda Standard specifies an un-dyed polyamide adjacent fabric which may be used for the assessment of staining in colour fastness tests. The staining properties of the polyamide adjacent fabric under test are assessed against a polyamide reference adjacent fabric, using a polyamide dyed reference fabric, both of which are available from a specified source.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2241. US ISO 105-F04:2001, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F04: Specification for polyester adjacent fabric**

This Uganda Standard specifies an un-dyed polyester adjacent fabric which may be used for the assessment of staining in colour fastness tests. The staining properties of the polyester adjacent fabric under test are assessed against a polyester reference adjacent fabric, using a polyester dyed reference fabric, both of which are available from a specified source.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2242. US ISO 105-F05:2001, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F05: Specification for acrylic adjacent fabric**

This Uganda Standard specifies an un-dyed acrylic adjacent fabric which may be used for the assessment of staining in colour fastness tests. The staining properties of the acrylic adjacent fabric under test are assessed against an acrylic reference adjacent fabric, using an acrylic dyed reference fabric, both of which are available from a specified source.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2243. US ISO 105-F06:2000, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F06: Specification for silk adjacent fabric**

This Uganda Standard specifies an un-dyed silk adjacent fabric which may be used for the assessment of staining in colour fastness tests. The staining properties of the silk adjacent fabric under test are assessed against a silk reference adjacent fabric, using a silk dyed reference fabric, both of which are available from a specified source.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2244. US ISO 105-F10:1989, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F10: Specification for adjacent fabric — Multifibre**

This Uganda Standard establishes general requirements for un-dyed multifibre adjacent fabrics which may be used for the assessment of staining in colour fastness test procedures. The multifibre adjacent fabrics exhibit standardized staining properties.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2245. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2246. US EAS 122:1999, Sulfuric acid — Specification**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for sulfuric acid.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**2247. US EAS 123:2006 Distilled water — Specification (2nd Edition)**

This East African Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test for water, distilled quality intended for general laboratory use, photograph washings, etc.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2248. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**2249. US 126:2003 Specification for Toilet paper**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for toilet paper, bathroom tissue and other related products supplied in rolls, reels and sheets

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2250. US 127:2000 National cheque –Specification**

This Uganda standard prescribes the general requirements for the personal cheque and corporate cheque.



**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2251. US EAS 127-1: 2013, Synthetic detergent powders — Specification — Part 1: Household hand use (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for synthetic detergents for household use. This standard does not cover machine wash and industrial detergent powders. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 127:2011, Synthetic laundry detergents for household use — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2252. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2253. US ISO 137:2015, Wool — Determination of fibre diameter — Projection microscope method**

This Uganda Standard specifies the procedure and the measurement conditions for the determination of the wool fibre diameter using a projection microscope. The method is suitable for wool fibres in any form and also for other fibres of reasonably circular cross-section. (In the case of dyed, bleached or finished fibres, the diameter might be different from that of fibres not subjected to such treatments.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2254. US ISO 139:2005, Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing**

This Uganda Standard defines the characteristics and use of a standard atmosphere for conditioning, for determining the physical and mechanical properties of textiles and a standard alternative atmosphere that may be used if agreed upon between parties.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2255. US ISO 148-1:2009, Metallic materials — Charpy pendulum impact test — Part 1: Test method**

This Uganda Standard specifies the Charpy pendulum impact (V-notch and U-notch) test method for determining the energy absorbed in an impact test of metallic materials.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2256. US EAS 154:2018, Baby napkins — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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.)*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2257. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2258. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2259. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2260. US EAS 158:2012, Automotive gasoline (Premium motor spirit) — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test 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 Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 158: 2011, Automotive gasoline, premium motor spirit, — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2261. US EAS 177:2012, Automotive gas oil (automotive diesel) — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for automotive gas oil, AGO (automotive diesel) as manufactured, stored, transported and marketed. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 177: 2011, Automotive gas oil (automotive diesel) — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2262. US EAS 186: 2013, Toilet soap — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for toilet soap. It does not apply to carbolic soap or specialty soaps such as medicated soap,

transparent soap, floating soap, liquid soap or sea-water soap. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 186: 2011, Toilet soap — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2263. US ISO 186:2002, Paper and board — Sampling to determine average quality**

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.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2264. US ISO 187:1990, Paper, board and pulps — Standard atmosphere for conditioning and testing and procedure for monitoring the atmosphere and conditioning of samples**

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.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2265. US 189:2000/EAS 187:2000 Standard specification for toothpaste/ Amendment 1:2017**

This Uganda Standard specifies the basic requirements for fluoridated toothpaste for use with a brush in the cleaning of natural teeth. It does not include tooth paste intended for children and non-fluoridated toothpaste.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2266. US 191: 2016 Petroleum jelly — Specification (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for petroleum jelly for cosmetic use. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and*

*replaces US 191:2007 which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2267. US 202-1:2015, Flexible polyurethane foams —**

**Part 1: Polyether type — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for seven classes (based on density) of flexible polyurethane foams of the polyether type, in the form of blocks, slabs, sheets, and shapes cut from these.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**2268. US 202-2:2015, Flexible polyurethane foam —**

**Part 2: Mattresses — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for foam mattresses suitable for domestic and hotel use.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**2269. US 202-3:2015, Flexible polyurethane foams —**

**Part 3: Reconstituted foams — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for seven classes (based on density) of reconstituted flexible polyurethane foams, in the form of blocks, slabs, sheets, or other shapes cut from these.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**2270. US 202-4:2015, Flexible polyurethane foams —**

**Part 4: Polyester type — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for five classes (based on density) of flexible polyurethane foams of the polyester type, in the form of blocks, slabs, sheets, or other shapes cut from these. Each class is subdivided, according to the hardness of the foam, into two grades.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**2271. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2272. US EAS 220:2018, Knitted polyester fabric — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for knitted polyester fabric for apparel purposes.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2273. US EAS 222:2018, Knitted polyester-cellulosic blended fabric — Specification**

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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2274. US EAS 223:2001, Zippers — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements for zippers made from interlocking components mounted on textile tapes.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2275. US EAS 224:2018, Cotton Khanga — Specification**

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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2276. US EAS 225-1:2018, Umbrella fabrics — Specification — Part 1: Cotton fabrics (2<sup>nd</sup> 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000**

**2277. US EAS 225-2:2018, Umbrella fabrics — Specification — Part 2: Man-made fibre fabric (2<sup>nd</sup> 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000**

**2278. US EAS 225-3:2018, Umbrella fabrics — Specification — Part 3: Silk fabrics (2<sup>nd</sup> 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000**

**2279. US ISO 225:1983 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000**

**2280. US EAS 226:2018, Kitenge — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000**

**2281. US EAS 227:2018, Knitted cotton fabric — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000**

**2282. US EAS 228:2018, Cotton bed sheets — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

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)*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000**

**2283. US ISO 228-1: 2000, Pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are not made on the threads — Part 1: Dimensions, tolerances and designation**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for thread form, dimensions, tolerances and designation for fastening pipe threads, thread sizes 1/16 to 6 inclusive. Both internal and external threads are parallel threads, intended for the mechanical assembly of the component parts of fittings, cocks and valves, accessories, etc.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000**

**2284. US EAS 229:2001, Crepe bandages — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for crepe bandages used for surgical dressings.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000**

**2285. US 245:2000/EAS 155:2000 Code of practice for grading of spun yarns**

This Code of Practice describes methods for grading of cotton yarns by appearance.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2286. 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 Uganda 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2287. US 249-2:2019, Engine oil — Performance classification — Part 2: API specification for spark ignition (petrol) engine lubricating oils**

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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2288. US 249-3:2019, Engine oil — Performance classification — Part 3: API Specification for light and heavy duty compression ignition (diesel) engine lubricating oils**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods of engine lubricating oil for light and heavy duty naturally aspirated, turbo-charged or super-charged 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2289. 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**

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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2290. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2291. US EAS 253-1:2018, Textiles — Requirements for grading of textile materials — Part 1: Fabrics (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for grading of textile fabrics. This standard applies to both woven and knitted fabrics. *(This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 253-1:2001, Code of practice for grading of textile materials — Part 1. Fabrics, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2292. US EAS 257: 2001, Methods for estimation of moisture total size for finish, ash, fatty matter and determination of water-soluble matter in textiles**

This Uganda Standard prescribes methods for estimating moisture, total size or finish, ash, fatty matter and determination of water-soluble matter in textile materials.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2293. US EAS 260:2007, Zippers — Glossary of terms**

This Uganda Standard covers terms or meanings used in the zipper industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2294. US ISO 269:1985, Corresponding envelopes — Designation and sizes**

This Uganda Standard specifies the designations and the sizes of correspondence envelopes intended for postal purposes. It does not contain any specification as to the ways of closing them.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2295. US EAS 272:2002, Timber — Determination of moisture content for physical and mechanical tests**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the moisture content of wood for physical and mechanical

tests. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 272:2002).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2296. US EAS 273:2002, Timber — Sampling methods and general requirements for physical and mechanical tests**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the selective and mechanical sampling of wood, for the conditioning of selected material and for the preparation of test pieces. In addition, it specifies the general requirements for physical and mechanical tests on small, clear test pieces free from visible defects. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 273:2002).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2297. US EAS 274:2002, Timber — Determination of the average moisture content of a lot**

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the average moisture content of a homogeneous lot of sawn timber of the same Cross-section. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 274:2002).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2298. US EAS 275:2002, Timber — Determination of volumetric shrinkage**

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the volumetric shrinkage of wood, the stereometric method and the mercury volumenometer method. This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 275:2002).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2299. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2300. 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 terrazzo, 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2301. US EAS 294:2002, Scouring powders — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of test for synthetic household detergent scouring powder for the removal of tenacious soil from hard surfaces and kitchen utensils. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 326:2001, Scouring powders — Specification).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2302. US EAS 295:2002, Sodium hypochlorite solutions for domestic use — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for dilute solutions of sodium hypochlorite intended for domestic use. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 327:2001, Sodium hypochlorite solutions for domestic use — Specification).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2303. US EAS 296:2011, Liquid household hand dishwashing detergent Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for liquid detergent for household dishwashing and for cleaning of

hard surfaces such as painted surfaces, floors, ceilings, ceramic and plastic tiles, and the surfaces of equipment for machine dishwashing. It does not cover detergent for machine dishwashing.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2304. US 307:2014, Mosquito nets — Specification (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition)/Amendment 1: 2018**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for long lasting insecticidal mosquito nets intended for malaria vector control. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 307: 2011 which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**2305. US 308:2001 Standard specification for insecticide for treatment of mosquito nets**

This standard prescribes the general requirements for insecticide intended for use in the treatment of mosquito nets.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2306. US 313:2002 Cigarettes – Specification/Amd 1:2006**

This Ugandan Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for cigarettes. The tobacco blend of cigarettes is produced from leaves of the cultivated plant *Nicotianatobaccum* and *N. Rustica*. This standard does not cover the requirements for flavour and aroma of cigarettes and cigars.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2307. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2308. US EAS 335: 2013, Cologne — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for cologne intended for human use. This standard applies 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2309. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**2310. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2311. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 45,000**

**2312. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**2313. US EAS 340: 2013, Nail polish — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for nail polishes used for cosmetic purposes.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**2314. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2315. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 45,000**



**2316. US EAS 345:2004, Toluene — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for toluene for use in paints, adhesive and printing inks.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2317. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2318. US EAS 356:2004, Code of practice for inspection and acceptance criteria for used textile products**

This Uganda Standard prescribes a code of practice for the inspection and acceptance criteria for used textile products. It also applies to used garments of all types, sizes and fibre composition. *[This standard cancels and replaces US 502:2003, Code of practice for inspection and acceptance criteria for used textile products (Mitumba)].*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2319. US 356:2002 Size designation of clothes - Men's and boy outerwear garments**

This standard establishes system of designating the sizes of men's and boy's outerwear garments: covering the upper or the whole body, or covering the lower body only and applies to civilian and uniform garments.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2320. US 357:2002 Size designation of clothes - Women's and girl's outerwear garments**

This standard establishes a system of designating the sizes of women's and girl's outerwear garments (including knitwear and swimwear) that are classified as: covering the upper or the whole body, or covering the lower body only and applies to civilian and uniform garments.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2321. US 358:2002 Size designation of clothes -Infants garments**

This standard establishes a system of designating the sizes of infant's garments. Both the control dimension on which the size designation is based and the method of indicating the size designation on a garment label are laid down.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2322. US 359:2002 Bed sheets and pillow cases specification**

This standard specifies requirements for flat bed-sheets and pillow cases made from woven cotton or polyester fabrics or their blends meant for household purposes.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2323. US EAS 361:2004, Carbaryl dusting powders — Specification**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for carbaryl dusting powders.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2324. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2325. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2326. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2327. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2328. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2329. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2330. US 380:2001/EAS 246 Method for determination of added oil content of sisal of jute yarn or fabric**

This Uganda Standard describes a method for determination of added oil content of sisal or jute yarn or fabric or a combination of sisal and jute fabric.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2331. US 382:2001/ EAS 240 Conditions for the testing of textiles**

This Uganda Standard defines the atmospheric conditions in which the testing of textile materials shall be carried out and outlines procedure for preconditioning the materials when required.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2332. US EAS 383: 2013, Synthetic organic liquid detergent for household use — Specification**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for synthetic liquid detergents for household use both for general purpose and dishwashing liquid detergent.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**2333. US 383:2001/EAS 251 Textile fabrics - Determination of resistance of fabrics to penetration - Hydrostatic head test**

This Uganda Standard specifies a hydrostatic pressure method for determining the resistance of fabrics to penetration by water. This method is primarily intended for dense fabrics, e.g. ducks, tarpaulins and tenting.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2334. US ISO 383:1976, Laboratory glassware — Interchangeable conical ground joints**

This Uganda Standard specifies the essential geometric requirements for interchangeability in relations to four series of conical ground glass joints for laboratory use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2335. US EAS 384:2005, Disinfectants — Glossary of terms**

This Uganda Standard defines the terms used in the disinfectants industry. This will help to eliminate confusing terms in related specifications. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 652:2006 Disinfectants – Glossary of terms*).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2336. US 384:2001/EAS 254 Method for determination of tear resistance of woven fabrics by falling pendulum (Elmendorf) apparatus**

This Uganda Standard prescribes a procedure of the determination of the average force required to propagate a single-rip tongue-type tear starting from a cut in a woven fabric by means of a falling pendulum (Elmendorf) apparatus.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2337. US 385:2001/ EAS 248 Methods for determination of threads per centimetre in woven fabrics**

This Uganda Standard prescribes main methods for determination of warp threads and weft threads per centimeter in woven fabrics.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2338. US EAS 385:2008, Footwear — Vocabulary**

This Uganda Standard gives the glossary of terms relating to footwear for use in the footwear industry. . (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 385:2008).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2339. US 386 – 2:2001/EAS 243 Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to hot pressin**

This Uganda Standard prescribes a method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials of all kinds and in all forms to hot pressing (ironing) and to processing on hot cylinders.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2340. US EAS 386:2005, Used footwear — Inspection and acceptance criteria — Code of practice**

This Uganda Standard prescribes a Code of Practice for the inspection and acceptance criteria for used footwear. This standard applies to used footwear of all types and sizes irrespective of their intended end use.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2341. US 387:2001/EAS 245 Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to washing**

This Uganda Standard prescribes methods for determination of colour fastness of textile materials of all types and in all forms to the action of soap solution at 40 °C and 50 °C, and to the action of soap and sodium carbonate solution at 60 °C and 95 °C.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2342. US 388:2001/EAS 247 Method for determination of colour fastness of textiles to peroxide washing (sodium perborate)**

This Uganda Standard is intended for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds, and all forms to the action of baths containing sodium perborate.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2343. US 390-1:2002 Code of practice for grading of textile materials - Part 1: fabrics**

This Uganda Standard specifies r7equirements for grading of textiles fabrics for both woven and knitted fabrics.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2344. US 417:2002 Woven fabrics -Description of defects –Vocabulary**

This standard describes defects that commonly appear during the inspection of woven piece goods.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2345. US 418:2003 Knitted fabrics -Description of defects –Vocabulary**

This standard describes defects, which commonly appear during the inspection of knitted piece goods.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2346. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2347. US 426:2002 Code of practice for fibre content labelling of textiles and textile products**

This 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 to be used for determining the fibre content of textiles and textile products.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2348. US 432:2002 Glossary of terms used in paper industry and trade**

This standard defines the terms and expressions used in the paper industry and trade.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2349. US 434:2002 Specification for files and folders**

This Uganda standard specifies the requirements for files and folders made of board. The standard applies to files and folders with or without back intended for housing papers of A4 or smaller sizes.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2350. US 435:2003 Duplicating paper –specification**

This standard specifies requirements for duplicating papers. It applies to duplicating paper for stencil duplicators using emulsion or oil based inks.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2351. US 441-2:2002/ISO 7211-2 Textiles -Woven fabrics - construction - Methods of analysis - Part 2: Determination of number of threads per unit length**

This Uganda standard specifies three methods for the determination of the number of threads per centimeter in woven fabrics.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2352. US 441-3:2002/ISO 7211 Textiles -Woven fabrics -Construction -Method of analysis - Part 3: Determination of crimp of yarn in fabric**

This part of US 441/ISO 7211 specifies a method for the determination of crimp of yarn in fabric. The method is applicable to most woven fabrics but is unsuitable for fabrics manufactured in such away as to render removal of the crimp from yarns impossible or impractical under specified straightening tension.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2353. US 441-4:2002/ISO 7211-4 Textiles -Woven fabrics -Construction -Method of analysis - Part 4: Determination of twist in yarn removal from fabric**

This part of US 441/ISO 7211 specifies a method for the determination of twist in yarns removed from woven. The method is only applicable to yarns spun on conventional systems applicable to OE (open end spun) or interlaced yarns for example.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2354. US 441-5:2002/ISO 7211-5 Textiles -Woven fabrics -Construction -Method of analysis Part 5: Determination of linear density of yarn removed from fabric**

This part of US 441/ISO 7211 specifies methods for the determination of linear density of yarn removed from the fabric. It relates to yarns of normally uniform linear density; it describes the method for the removal of threads from the fabric and species the number of threads whose straightened length is to be determined and methods of determining the mass of all the threads.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2355. US 441-6:2002/ISO 7211 Textiles -Woven fabrics  
- Method of analysis Part: 6 Determination of the  
mass of warp and weft per unit area of fabric**

This part of US 441/ISO 7211 determining the mass of warp and weft threads per unit area of fabric after the removal of any non-fibrous matter.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**2356. US ISO 456:1973, Surface active agents —  
Analysis of soaps — Determination of free caustic  
alkali**

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods of determining free caustic alkali in commercial soaps, excluding compounded products:

— Method A, ethanol method;

— Method B, barium chloride method.

*(This standard cancels and replaces US 78:1999/ISO 456, Surface active agents — Analysis of soaps — Determination of free caustic alkali which is being republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**2357. US EAS 461-1: 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 diamines 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000**

**2358. US 466:2006, Toothbrushes – Specification**

This specification covers toothbrushes of four sizes and four grades, having tufts of synthetic monofilaments, and intended to be used manually for general oral hygiene. It does not cover electrically operated toothbrushes or toothbrushes with natural bristle tufts.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000**

**2359. US ISO 472:1999, Plastics — Vocabulary**

This Uganda Standard defines terms used in the plastics industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**2360. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000**

**2361. US 488:2003 Skin powders –specification - Part  
2: Baby powders/ Amd. 1:2018**

This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test for baby powders.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**2362. US EAS 490:2008, Meter rules and rulers for  
school and office use — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for metre rules and rulers for school and office use.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

**2363. US ISO 534:1995, Paper and board —  
Determination of thickness, density and  
specific volume**

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.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**2364. US ISO 536:1995, Paper and board —  
Determination of grammage**

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

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**2365. US 573:2017, Shoe polish — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**2366. US 574-1:2006 Wax polishes – Preparation of samples**

This Part 1 of the standard specifies a method for the preparation of samples of wax polishes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2367. US 574-3:2006 Wax polishes – Determination of Heat – cool stability**

This Part 3 of the standard specifies a method for the determination of the heat –cool stability of wax polishes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2368. US 574-4:2006 Wax polishes – Penetration of wax (paste) polishes**

This Part 4 of the standard specifies a method for the penetration of wax polishes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2369. 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.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2370. US 576:2006 Polishes and related materials - Glossary of terms**

This Uganda Standard covers definitions of terms relating to footwear polishes and creams, polishes for application on floor, automobile and aircraft, metals and glass, in addition to industrial polishing compounds.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2371. US 578:2006 Determination of tearing strength**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of tearing strength.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2372. US 583:2007, Footwear materials — Determination of collapsing load of domed shapes**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the preparation of dome-shaped test specimens formed from thermoplastic or solvent-activated toe-puff, stiffener or similar footwear materials. It specifies a method for the measurement of the collapsing load of these dome-shaped test specimens.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2373. US 584:2007, Footwear — Toe-puff and stiffener materials — Determination of shape retention**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of measuring area shape retention of toe-puff and stiffener materials.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2374. US 586:2007, Footwear — Measurement of distension and strength of grain of leather by the ball burst test (Metric units)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the measurement of distension and strength of grain of leather by the ball burst test (Metric units).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2375. US 587:2007, Footwear — Determination of spigot holding strength of ladies' plastics moulded heel top-pieces**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the spigot holding strength of ladies' plastics moulded heel top-pieces.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2376. US 588:2007, Footwear — Determination of accumulated impact strength of ladies' shoeheels of height greater than 25 mm**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the accumulated impact strength of ladies' shoe heels of height greater than 25 mm.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**2377. US 589:2007, Footwear — Determination of moisture stability of insoles and shank boards**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the moisture stability of insoles and shank boards for footwear.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**2378. US 591:2007, Textile fabrics — Abrasion resistance of textile fabrics (Martindale test)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the abrasion resistance of textile fabrics using the Martindale test.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**2379. US 595:2007, Footwear — Determination of bending modulus of steel shanks**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of bending modulus of steel shanks for footwear.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**2380. US 596:2007, Footwear — Determination of resilience of steel shanks**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the resilience of steel shanks for footwear.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**2381. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**2382. US 623:2006 Abrasion resistance of textile shoelaces (without core) and similar articles**

This standard specifies a method for the determination of the abrasion resistance of textile shoelaces (without core) and similar articles.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**2383. US 624:2006 Chrome tanned bend outer sole leather**

This standard specifies requirements for chrome tanned, wax impregnated and bend outer sole leather

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**2384. US 625:2006 Leather – Determination of sulphated total ash and sulphated water insoluble ash**

This standard specifies a method for the determination of the sulphated total ash and the sulphated water-insoluble ash of leather. The method is applicable to all types of leather. The determination may be inaccurate by the extent to which the leather contains organo-metallic compounds, for example silicone.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**2385. US 626:2006 Determination of ether insoluble matter content (PVC upper, outer sole and heel materials)**

This standard specifies a method for the determination of ether-soluble matter content (PVC upper, outer sole and heel materials).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**2386. US 627:2006 Pull off strength for ladies shoe heels**

This standard specifies a method for the determination of pull off strength for ladies' shoe heels

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**2387. US 628:2006 Determination of total ash content  
(PVC upper, outer sole and heel materials)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of total ash content (PVC upper, outer sole and heel materials).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**2388. US 629:2006 Leather and fibre board –  
Measurement of thickness**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of Thickness of leather and fibre board. It is applicable to all kinds of leather, of any type of tannage (except to firm leathers of thickness 3 mm or more), and to all types of fibre board.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**2389. US 630:2006 Vegetable tanned bend outer sole  
leather**

This standard specifies requirements for vegetable-tanned bend outer sole leather.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**2390. US 631:2006 Determination of heat insulation of  
granulated cork bottom filler for footwear**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of heat insulation of granulated cork bottom filler for footwear.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**2391. US 634:2006 Specification for plastic monobloc  
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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 65,000**

**2392. US 638:2006 Household washing bars –  
Specification**

This standard prescribes requirements and methods of sampling and testing for household washing bars.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**2393. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**2394. US 655:2006 Method for the sampling of leather  
and other footwear materials**

This standard specifies a method for the sampling of leather and other footwear materials.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**2395. US 656:2006 Preparation of samples (leather,  
elastomeric materials and other footwear materials)**

This standard specifies a method for the preparation of samples (leather, elastomeric material and other footwear materials).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**2396. US 657:2006 Determination of water content in  
leather**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the water content of leather as delivered as well as the water content of analytical samples of leather.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**2397. US 658:2006 Determination of sulphated ash  
content of water soluble in water in leather  
(Metric units)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the sulphated ash content of water-soluble in water in leather.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**



**2398. US 659:2006 Leather — Matter extractable by petroleum ether**

This standard specifies a method for the determination of matter extractable from leather by petroleum ether.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2399. US 660:2006 Determination of water-soluble matter content in leather**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the water-soluble matter content in leather.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2400. US 696:2006 Abrasion resistance of footwear materials (Martindale)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the wet or dry abrasion resistance of footwear materials.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2401. US ISO 672:1978, Analysis of soaps — Determination of moisture content and volatile matter content — Oven method**

This Uganda Standard specifies an oven method for the determination of the moisture and volatile matter content of commercial soaps, excluding compounded products. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 77:1999/ISO 672, Analysis of soaps — Determination of moisture content and volatile matter content — Oven method which is being re-issued).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2402. US 673:2007, Footwear — Determination of welt stitch tear strength (leather, leather board, fibre board)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the tear strength for leather, leather board and fibre board).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2403. US 674:2007, Footwear materials — Determination of wet compressibility of leather and fibre boards (Metric units)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of wet compressibility of leather and fibre boards in Metric units.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2404. US 675:2007, Footwear — Determination of shrinkage temperature of leather**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the shrinkage temperature of leather.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2405. US 676:2007, Footwear — Determination of flex resistance (leather fibre board and cellulose fibre board inner soles)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of flex resistance for leather fibre board and cellulose fibre board inner soles.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2406. US 677:2007, Footwear — Determination of wet and dry bursting strength of stiffeners (Metric units)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of wet and dry bursting strength of stiffeners (Metric units).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2407. US 678:2007, Footwear — Determination of water absorption of inner soles and inner-sole material (Metric units)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of water absorption of inner soles and inner-sole material (metric units). *renewal numbers, titles and scopes are listed below for consideration as national standards.*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2408. US ISO 685:1975, Analysis of soaps — Determination of total alkali content and total free fatty matter content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the simultaneous determination of the total alkali content and

the total fatty matter content of soaps, excluding compounded products. This method for the determination of total alkali is not applicable to coloured soaps if the colour interferes with the methyl orange end-point. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 73:1999/ISO 685, Analysis of soaps — Determination of total alkali content and total free fatty matter content which is being republished*).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2409. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**2410. US 706:2011, Non-woven surgical dressings — Specification**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test for three types of non-woven surgical dressings; unpadded swabs, padded swabs and surgical pads.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**2411. US 711:2007, General requirements for fitness for purpose of products**

This Uganda Standard provides the general requirements for fitness for purpose and safety. It applies to consumer goods in which standards have not been elaborated or where the existing standard does not cover adequately the performance requirements as may be considered in the daily life, what is generally perceived as good a quality product.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2412. US 719:2007, Footwear — Soling material — Determination of hot contact resistance**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of measuring the hot contact resistance of footwear soling materials.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2413. US 720:2007, Footwear — Determination of corrosion resistance of metallic components of rubber and safety footwear**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of measuring the resistance to corrosion of metallic components in rubber and safety footwear.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2414. US 721:2007, Footwear materials — Determination of absorption and desorption of water**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of measuring the absorption and desorption of water of footwear materials.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2415. US 722:2007, Footwear materials — Determination of water vapour absorption**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of measuring the water vapour absorption of footwear materials.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2416. US 723:2007, Footwear materials — Determination of water vapour coefficient**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of measuring the water vapour coefficient of footwear materials.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2417. US 728:2007, Leather — Determination of adhesion of finish**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of adhesion of finish to leather.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2418. US 729:2007, Leather — Determination of water absorption [Kubelka apparatus (Metric units)]**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of measuring the water absorption of leather using the Kubelka apparatus.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2419. US 743:2007, Decorative high gloss paints — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for two grades of air-drying gloss enamel paints for use on suitably primed and uncoated steel, wood, masonry, hard board, compressed fibre board and similar materials used in the construction and finishing of buildings.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2420. US 745-1:2007 Road and runway marking paints — Specification — Part 1: Single pack solvent borne and water-borne paints**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for conventional solvent-borne and water-borne paints suitable for marking traffic-bearing bituminous or concrete road and runway surfaces, and makes provision for white, yellow and other colours.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**2421. US 745-2:2007, Road and runway marking paints — Specification — Part 2: Single pack water borne paints**

This part of US 745 specifies requirements for conventional water-borne paints suitable for marking traffic-bearing bituminous or concrete road and runway surfaces, and makes provision for white, yellow and other colours.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**2422. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2423. US 766:2007, Plastic basins — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for basins made from polyolefine for domestic purposes.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2424. US EAS 766-1: 2013, Antibacterial toilet soap — Specification — Part 1: Solid**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for solid antibacterial toilet soap. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 766: 2011, Antibacterial solid toilet soap — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2425. US EAS 766-2: 2013, Antibacterial toilet soap — Specification — Part 2: Liquid**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for liquid antibacterial toilet soap. It includes antibacterial (bacteriostatic) and antifungal (fungal static). This standard does not cover synthetic hand wash liquid detergents, shampoo and products for specific purposes such as those for industrial and surgical uses.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2426. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2427. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2428. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2429. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2430. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**2431. US 786:2008, Plastics — Codes for resin  
identification on plastics containers**

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.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2432. US EAS 787: 2013, Synthetic industrial detergent  
powder — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for synthetic industrial

detergent powders based predominantly on alkyl aryl sulphonates.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2433. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2434. US EAS 789: 2013, Instant hand sanitizers —  
Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for alcohol based instant hand sanitizers. The standard does not cover non-alcohol based hand sanitizers

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2435. US EAS 790: 2013, Liquid soap — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for liquid soap for general purposes. It does not cover shampoos and products intended for specific purposes, such as those for industrial and surgical uses.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2436. US: 790:2007, Paints and varnishes —  
Determination of dynamic of viscosity liquids —  
Stormer viscometer method**

This Uganda Standard specifies the determination of the dynamic viscosity of liquids at a fixed frequency of rotation, that is, constant stress. This method provides useful information for the quality control of surface coating materials and related materials.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2437. US: 791:2007, Paints and varnishes —  
Determination of resistance to cold water**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of resistance of a single-coat film or

multicoat system of paints or related products to the action of water by immersion.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2438. US EAS 791: 2013, Oven cleaner and grease remover — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for oven cleaner and grease remover. The standard covers three types of oven 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 ovens, grills, fryers and other steel kitchen equipment, but that are not intended for use in self-cleaning ovens.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2439. US EAS 792: 2013, Carpet and upholstery shampoo — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for a liquid foaming shampoo used for both general cleaning and spot cleaning of colourfast carpets and upholstery that are not damaged by water alone.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2440. US 792:2007, Paints and varnishes — Determination of wet hiding power (brush-out method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the brush-out method for the determination of the wet hiding power of paints.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2441. US 793:2007, Paints and varnishes — Determination of traffic wear index**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the wear index of dry paint films of road and runway markings applied to traffic-bearing surfaces. The standard also serves as a comparative test of paints that have been applied at the same time and in close proximity to one another.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2442. US EAS 793-1: 2013, Toilet cleansers — Specification — Part 1: Acidic liquid toilet cleansers**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of test for acidic liquid toilet cleansers. This standard applies to a liquid acid, heavy-duty compound suitable for cleaning toilet bowls and urinals.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2443. US EAS 794: 2013, Determination of the microbial inhibition of cosmetic soap bars and liquid hand and body washes — Test method**

This Uganda Standard prescribes a method for testing and comparing the microbial inhibition properties of cosmetic soap bars and liquid hand and body washes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2444. US 798:2007, Paints and varnishes — Determination of brush and roller application properties**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of assessing the brush and roller application properties and the flow characteristics of paints when the paints are applied over relatively large areas. It can also be used to assess other properties such as recoating, lapping and retraction from sharp edges.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2445. US 799:2007, Paints and varnishes — Determination of skid resistance**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the skid resistance of road-marking and runway marking paints, both under laboratory conditions and on painted traffic-bearing surfaces.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2446. US 800:2007, Paints and varnishes — Determination of retro-reflected luminance by means of portable retro-reflectometer**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the retro-reflected luminance of road marking and runway-marking paints by means of a portable instrument. The results will give an indication of the

night-time visibility of road markings from the driver position and as illuminated by the headlights of a motor vehicle.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**2447. US 801:2007, Paints and varnishes — Determination of daylight 45°, 0° luminous directional reflectance of surface coatings and pigments**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of daylight 45°, 0° luminous directional reflectance of surface coatings (paint film), pigments and extenders.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**2448. US 803:2008, Kerosene for domestic heating and illuminating (BIK)**

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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**2449. US ISO 817:2005, Refrigerants — Designation system**

This Uganda Standard provides an unambiguous system for numbering and assigning composition-designating prefixes to refrigerants. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 817:2005).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2450. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2451. US EAS 814:2015, Determination of biodegradability of surfactants — Test method**

This Uganda Standard prescribes a method for the determination of biodegradability of surfactants and for assessment of results, for both anionic and non-ionic surfactants. The method is applicable to anionic and non-ionic surfactants separately, but directly applicable to surfactant mixtures. Reference standards of both biologically “hard” and “soft” surfactants are nominated for both anionics and non-ionics. The reference standards apply to detergents for household use only.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2452. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2453. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2454. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2455. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2456. US 820:2008, Scholastic stationery — Specification**

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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000**

**2457. US 821:2008, Bond paper — Specification**

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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

**2458. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000**

**2459. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000**

**2460. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

**2461. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000**

**2462. US 841:2009, Requirements for packaging and labelling of tobacco products**

This Uganda standard specifies requirements for packaging and labelling requirements for tobacco products. It applies to the message content; language and design requirements in terms of the appropriate location, size and colour.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 15,000**

**2463. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

**2464. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

**2465. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

**2466. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

**2467. US ISO 844:2007, Rigid cellular plastics — Determination of compression properties**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determining the compressive strength and corresponding relative deformation, the compressive stress at 10 % relative deformation and when desired, the compressive modulus of rigid cellular plastics.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000**

**2468. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

**2469. US ISO 845:2006, Cellular plastics and rubbers — Determination of apparent density**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the apparent overall density and the apparent core density of cellular plastics and rubbers.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000**

**2470. US EAS 846: 2017, Glossary of terms relating to the cosmetic industry**

This Uganda Standard defines the terms relating to the cosmetic industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**2471. US EAS 847-1: 2017, Cosmetics— Analytical methods — Part 1: Glossary of terms**

This Uganda Standard defines terms used in the test methods for oils for cosmetic industry. This standard does not deal with the specifications of the oils or fats.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000**

**2472. US EAS 847-2: 2017, Cosmetics— Analytical methods — Part 2: Determination of moisture content and volatile matter content**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test methods for the determination of moisture content and volatile matter content in oils for cosmetic industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**2473. US EAS 847-3: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 3: Determination of insoluble impurities**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test method for the determination of insoluble impurities in oils for cosmetic industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000**

**2474. US EAS 847-4: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 4: Determination of acid value and free fatty acids**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test method for the determination of acid value and free fatty acids in oils for cosmetic industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000**

**2475. US EAS 847-5: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 5: Determination of unsaponifiable matter**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test method for the determination of unsaponifiable matter.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000**



**2476. US EAS 847-6: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 6: Determination of melting point**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test methods for the determination of melting point of oils in the cosmetic industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2477. US EAS 847-7: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 7: Determination of specific gravity**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test methods for the determination of specific gravity in oils for cosmetic industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2478. US EAS 847-8: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 8: Titre test**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test method for the determination of the solidification (titre) point of fatty acids for oils in the cosmetic industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2479. US EAS 847-9: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 9: Determination of colour**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test method for the determination of colour in oils for cosmetic industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2480. US EAS 847-10: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 10: Determination of acetyl value and hydroxyl value**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test methods for the determination of acetyl value and hydroxyl value in oils for cosmetic industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2481. US EAS 847-11: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 11: Determination of allyl isothiocyanate**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test method for the determination of allyl isothiocyanate in oils for cosmetic industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2482. US EAS 847-12: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 12: Determination of flash point by Pensky-Martens closed cap tester**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test method for the determination of flash point by Pensky-Martens closed cap tester in oils for cosmetic industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2483. US EAS 847-13: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 13: Determination of rancidity**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test method for the determination of rancidity.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2484. US EAS 847-14: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 14: Determination of Polenske value**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test method for the determination of Polenske value.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2485. US EAS 847-15: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 15: Determination of ash content**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the test method for the determination of ash content in cosmetics and oils for cosmetic industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2486. US EAS 847-16: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 16: Determination of lead, mercury and arsenic content**

This Uganda Standard prescribes methods for the determination of lead, mercury and arsenic content in cosmetics and oils for cosmetic industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2487. US EAS 847-17: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 17: Determination of pH**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the procedures for the determination of pH in cosmetics and oils for cosmetics industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 15,000**

**2488. US EAS 847-18: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 18: Determination of thermal stability**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the procedure for the determination of thermal stability in cosmetics.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 15,000**

**2489. US EAS 847-19: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 19: Determination of non-ionic, anionic and cationic surfactant content**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the procedure for the determination of non-ionic, anionic and cationic surfactant content in cosmetics.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 15,000**

**2490. US EAS 847-20: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 20: Determination of lather volume (foaming power)**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the procedure for the determination of lather volume (foaming power) in cosmetics.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 15,000**

**2491. US EAS 847-21: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 21: Determination of free acid in oils**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the procedure for the determination of free acid in cosmetics and oils for cosmetic industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 15,000**

**2492. US EAS 847-22: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 22: Determination of sulphur and sulphides in oils**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the procedure for the determination of sulphur and sulphides in oils.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 15,000**

**2493. US EAS 847-23: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 23: Test for absence of grit in powders**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the procedure for the determination of absence of grit in powders.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 15,000**

**2494. US EAS 847-24: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 24: Determination of matter insoluble in boiling water**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the procedure for the determination of matter insoluble in boiling water in powders.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 15,000**

**2495. US EAS 847-25: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 25: Determination of fineness**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the procedure for the determination of fineness in powders.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 15,000**

**2496. US EAS 847-26: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 26: Determination of boric acid**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the procedure for the determination of boric acid in powders.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 15,000**

**2497. US EAS 847-27: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 27: Determination of total fatty substance by gravimetric method**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the procedure for the gravimetric determination of total fatty substance for cosmetics and oils in the cosmetic industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 15,000**

**2498. US EAS 847-28: 2017, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 28: Determination of free caustic alkali**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the procedure for the determination of free caustic alkali in cosmetics.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 15,000**

- 2499. US EAS 848:2016, Water-thinned priming paints for wood — Specification**  
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.  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000**
- 2500. US EAS 849:2016, Silk (sheen) emulsion paint for interior use — Specification**  
This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for silk (sheen) emulsion paint for interior use.  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000**
- 2501. US EAS 850:2016, Matt solvent-borne paint for interior and exterior use — Specification**  
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.  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000**
- 2502. US EAS 851:2016, Matt emulsion paint for interior and exterior use — Specification**  
This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for matt emulsion paint for interior and exterior use.  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000**
- 2503. US EAS 852: 2016, Air-dried roofing paint — Specification**  
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.  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000**
- 2504. US EAS 853-1:2016, Auto-refinishing paint — Specification — Part 1: Synthetic resin based**  
This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for auto-refinishing paint, synthetic resin based.  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000**
- 2505. US EAS 853-2:2016, Auto-refinishing paint — Specification — Part 2: Nitrocellulose resin based**  
This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for auto-refinishing paint, nitrocellulose resin based.  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000**
- 2506. 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.  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000**
- 2507. US EAS 855:2016, Thinner for synthetic resin-based auto-refinishing paints — Specification**  
This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for thinners for synthetic resin-based auto-refinishing paints.  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**
- 2508. 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.  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**
- 2509. 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.  
**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

**2510. US ISO 857-1: 1998, Welding and allied processes — Vocabulary — Part 1: Metal welding processes**

This Uganda Standard defines metal welding processes and relating terms

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2511. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2512. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2513. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2514. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2515. US EAS 861:2017; Paper serviettes (napkins) — Specification**

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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2516. US EAS 862:2017, Facial tissue paper — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for facial tissue paper in sheet form for facial hygiene.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2517. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2518. US EAS 864:2017, Photocopy paper — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and test for photocopy paper.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2519. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2520. US EAS 866:2017, Paper sacks for packaging of cement — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for valve sewn-gusseted and valve-pasted ends paper sacks for packaging of cement.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2521. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2522. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2523. US EAS 869:2017, Wrapping paper —  
Specification**

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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2524. US 874:2009, Methods of test for safety  
evaluation of cosmetics**

This Uganda standard covers methods of test for safety evaluation of cosmetics.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2525. US 875: 2019, Lipstick — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup>  
Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for lipstick. *(The standard cancels and replaces US 875:2009, Lipstick — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2526. US EAS 877: 2017, Bathing bars — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for bathing bars. This standard applies to bathing bars supplied in the form of bars/cakes and produced from vegetable or animal oils or fats, fatty acids, or from a blend of all or part of these materials, with or without the addition of rosins or non-soapy surfactants. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 637: 2006, Bathing bars – Specification, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**2527. US EAS 878: 2017, Antibacterial bathing bars —  
Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for solid antibacterial bathing bars. This standard applies to antibacterial bathing bars supplied in the form of bars/cakes and produced from vegetable or animal oils or fats, fatty acids, or from a blend of all or part of these materials, with or without the addition of rosins or non-soapy surfactants. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 637: 2006, Bathing bars – Specification, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**2528. US 883-1:2011, Single-use medical examination  
gloves — Part 1: Specification for gloves made from  
rubber latex or rubber solution**

This Uganda Standard, US 883-1 specifies requirements and methods of test 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2529. US 883-2:2011, Single-use medical examination  
gloves — Part 2: Specification for gloves made from  
poly (vinyl chloride)**

This part of the Uganda Standard, US 883, specifies requirements 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2530. US 914-1:2011, Bed blankets — Part 1 —  
Specifications of blankets made from suitable flame  
resistant fabrics**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, method of sampling and test for a flame resistant blanket composed of suitable flame resistant fabrics.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2531. US 914-2:2011, Bed blankets — Part 2 – Specifications for blankets made from wool and wool/polyamide.**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for woven wool and woven wool/polyamide blankets intended for institutional and household use. It deals with the composition, manufacture, make-up, dimensions and colour of the blankets. Values are prescribed for percentage fibre content and mass per unit area, threads per unit length in warp and weft, breaking strength, dimensional change on washing and colour fastness.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2532. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2533. US 916:2011, Specification for denatured fuel ethanol as used for blending with gasoline**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for anhydrous denatured fuel ethanol intended to be blended with unleaded motor gasoline of premium grade for use as a spark-ignition automotive engine fuel

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2534. US 918:2011, Textiles — Fabrics for household curtains and drapery — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2535. US 925:2012, Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption — Sodium hypochlorite — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for sodium hypochlorite solution used for disinfection of water intended for human consumption.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2536. US 926:2012, Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption — Polyamides — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for polyamines used for water treatment intended for human consumption.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2537. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 55,000**

**2538. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 45,000**

**2539. US 947-1:2019, Handling of petroleum products and their derivatives — Part 1: Siting, design and construction of service stations (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Standard covers the siting, design and construction of service stations, installation and operation of equipment in service stations for handling, storage and dispensing of petroleum products and their derivatives, other than equipment used in transportation. This standard does not cover the installation of pressurized storage tanks such as liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) storage vessels. *(This standard cancels and replaces the US 947-1:2011, Handling of petroleum products and their derivatives — Part 1: Siting, design and construction of service station which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**2540. US 947-2:2019, Petroleum Industry — Above ground storage tanks of petroleum products — Part 2: Siting, design and construction of large consumer installations and handling of petroleum products and their derivatives**

This Uganda Standard covers the layout and design of petroleum bulk depots, and the installation of equipment of the types normally used for the handling, storage and distribution of petroleum products and their derivatives, other than equipment that is used for storage and dispensing on consumer premises (including service stations) and for which relevant standards exist.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 55,000**

**2541. US 948-1:2011, Textiles — Sewing threads — Part 1: Sewing thread made wholly or partly from synthetic fibres — Specification**

This Uganda standard specifies requirements for sewing threads made wholly or partly from synthetic fibres. This

Part 1 applies to sewing threads made from the following fibres and combinations of continuous filament polyester; staple fibre polyester; air-jet (Loop) textured polyester; false twist (Crimp) textured polyester; continuous filament nylon6.6; staple fibre nylon6.6; staple aramid nylon; crimp textured nylon6.6; 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2542. US 949-1:2011, Textiles — Upholstery fabrics — Part 1: Plain, tufted, or flocked woven upholstery fabrics — Specification**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the performance requirements for plain, tufted or flocked woven upholstery fabrics as used in the manufacture of indoor furniture. The requirements apply to both the warp and weft directions for those factors where each fabric direction is pertinent. It is not applicable to fabrics used in contract, porch, deck and lawn furniture; nor for knitted fabrics, bounded or laminated fabrics, or surface coated fabrics (such as vinyl and urethanes).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2543. US 949-2:2011, Textiles — Upholstery fabrics — Part 2: Knitted upholstery fabric — Specification**

This Uganda standard prescribes the performance requirements for knitted upholstery fabrics as used in the manufacture of indoor furniture. The requirements apply to both the wale and course directions for those factors where each fabric direction is pertinent. It is not applicable to fabrics used in contract, porch, deck and lawn furniture; nor for woven fabrics, bounded or laminated fabrics, or surface coated fabrics (such as vinyl and urethanes)

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2544. US 950:2019, Disposable baby diapers — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for disposable baby diapers. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 950:2011, Disposable baby diapers — Specification, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2545. US 966-1:2011, Medical devices — Surgical gowns, drapes and clean air suits, — Part 1: General requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies information to be supplied to users and third party verifiers, in addition to the usual labelling of medical devices (ISO 15223), concerning manufacturing and processing requirements. This standard gives general guidance on the characteristics of single-use and reusable surgical gowns, surgical drapes and clean air suits used as medical devices for patients, clinical staff and equipment. This standard does not include requirements for incision drapes.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2546. US 966-2:2011, Medical devices — Surgical gowns, drapes and clean air suits, — Part 2: Test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for evaluating characteristics of surgical gowns, drapes and clean air suits.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2547. US 966-3:2011, Medical devices — Surgical gowns, drapes and clean air suits, — Part 3: Performance requirements and performance levels**

This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements for surgical drapes, gowns and clean air suits.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2548. US 971-4:2014, Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) — Part 4: Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for those products commonly referred to as liquefied petroleum gases, consisting predominantly of C3 hydrocarbons (propane/propene); C4 hydrocarbons (butane/butene); and mixtures of C3 and C4 hydrocarbons

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2549. US ISO 979: 1974, Sodium hydroxide for industrial use — Method of assay**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of assay of sodium hydroxide for industrial use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 10,000**

**2550. US ISO 981: 1973, Sodium hydroxide for industrial use — Determination of chloride content — Mercurimetric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a mercurimetric method for the determination of the chloride content of sodium hydroxide for industrial use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 10,000**

**2551. US ISO 1043-1:2001, Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms — Part 1: Basic polymers and their special characteristics**

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.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2552. US ISO 1043-2:2000, Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms —Part 2: Fillers and reinforcing materials**

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.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2553. US ISO 1043-3:1996, Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms — Part 3: Plasticizers**

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.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2554. US ISO 1043-4:1998, Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms —Part 4: Flame retardants**

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.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2555. US ISO 1067:1974, Analysis of soaps — Determination of unsaponifiable, unsaponified and unsaponified saponifiable matter**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the contents of unsaponifiable, unsaponified and unsaponified saponifiable matter in commercial soaps, excluding compound products. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 74:1999/ISO 1067, Analysis of soaps — Determination of unsaponifiable, unsaponified and unsaponified saponifiable matter which is being re-issued).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2556. US ISO 1209-1:2007, Rigid cellular plastics — Determination of flexural properties — Part 1: Basic bending test**

This Uganda Standard specifies a simple method for assessing the behaviour of a bar of rigid cellular plastic under the action of three-point bending. It may be used to determine either the load for a specified deformation or the load at break.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2557. US ISO 1209-2:2007, Rigid cellular plastics — Determination of flexural properties — Part 2: Determination of flexural strength and apparent flexural modulus of elasticity**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the flexural strength and the apparent flexural modulus of elasticity of rigid cellular plastics.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2558. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2559. 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").

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2560. US ISO 1513:2010, Paints and varnishes — Examination and preparation of test samples**

This Uganda Standard specifies both the procedure for preliminary examination of a single sample, as received for testing, and the procedure for preparing a test sample by blending and reduction of a series of samples

representative of a consignment or bulk of paint, varnish or related product. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 84:1999/ ISO 1513 Paints and Varnishes – Examination and preparation of samples for testing, which has been renumbered).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**2561. US ISO 1514:2016, Paints and varnishes — Standard panels for testing (2nd edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies several types of standard panels and describes procedures for their preparation prior to painting. These standard panels are for use in general methods of test for paints, varnishes and related products. *(This Uganda standard cancels and replaces US ISO 1514:2004, Paints and varnishes — Standard panels for testing, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2562. US ISO 1519:2011, Paints and varnishes — Bend test (cylindrical mandrel) (2nd edition)**

This Uganda Standard is one of six which specify empirical test procedures for assessing the resistance of coatings of paints, varnishes and related products to cracking and/or detachment from the substrate under different conditions of deformation. *(This Uganda standard cancels and replaces US ISO 1519:2002, Paints and varnishes — Bend test (cylindrical mandrel), which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**2563. US ISO 1524:2013, Paints and varnishes — Determination of fineness of grind**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the fineness of grind of paints, inks and related products by use of a suitable gauge, graduated in micrometres. It is applicable to all types of liquid paints and related products, except products containing pigments in flake form (e.g. glass flakes, micaceous iron oxides, zinc flakes). *(This standard cancels and replaces US 82:1999/ISO 1524, Paints and varnishes — Determination of fineness of grind which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**2564. US 1532:2013, Hair extensions — Specification/ Amendment 1, 2014-04-14**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for hair extensions for use on humans

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**2565. US 1564:2014, Standard performance specification for men's, women's, and children's woven handkerchief fabrics**

This Uganda Standard covers woven fabrics to be used in the manufacture of men's, women's, and children's handkerchiefs, both utilitarian and decorative

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 15,000**

**2566. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**2567. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**2568. US 1571:2014, Standard test method of field testing topical applications of compounds as repellents for medically important and pest arthropods (including insects, ticks, and mites): I Mosquitoes**

This Uganda Standard is used to evaluate the repellency of promising compounds that have undergone primary laboratory studies and have been approved for skin application for secondary testing. This test method is designed for the study of mosquito repellents, but with some modifications this test method can be used to determine the repellency of candidate compounds for other flying insects that attack humans.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2569. US 1572:2014, Standard specification for epoxy (flexible) adhesive for bonding metallic and non-metallic materials**

This 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 °C (–300 to 180 °F) when exposed to an expected combination of stress, temperature, and relative humidity to be encountered in service.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2570. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2571. US 1575:2014, Spring mattresses — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for spring mattresses intended for institutional and domestic use.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 45,000**

**2572. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2573. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2574. US 1583:2019, Fishing gill nets — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for fishing gill nets.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2575. US 1608:2015, Men's, women's and children's leather belts — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the materials, basic design, size and construction of lined, unlined and reversible men's, women's and children's leather belts

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2576. US 1625:2015, Acid based instant hand sanitizers— Specification/ Amend. 1 2015-12-14/Replaces “Acid-based” with “Anti bacterial and Anti viral” in the title**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for acid based instant sanitizers.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 45,000**

**2577. US 1650:2016, Standard Test Methods for Determination of Organic Chloride Content in Crude Oil**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of organic chloride (above 1 µg/g organically-bound chlorine) in crude oils, using either distillation and sodium biphenyl reduction or distillation and microcoulometry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2578. US 1654-1:2017, Footwear — Specification for men's shoes — Part 1: Closed shoes/Correction 1\_2019**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for men's closed shoes made

from all types of materials and of all constructions and designs. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 582-1:2007, Men's shoes with stuck-on outer soles — Part 1: Flat lasted construction — Specification; US 582-2:2007, Men's shoes with stuck-on outer soles — Part 2: California type construction — Specification; US 582-3:2007, Men's shoes with stuck-on outer soles — Part 3: Moccasin type construction — Specification; US 639:2006 Specification for the production of men's heavy boots, service type made according to the Good Year Welted principle; which are being reissued as a single standard).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 45,000**

**2579. US 1654-2:2017, Footwear — Specification for men's shoes — Part 2: Open shoes/Correction 1\_2019**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for men's open shoes made from all types of materials and of all constructions and designs.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 45,000**

**2580. US 1655-1:2017, Footwear — Specification for ladies' shoes — Part 1: Closed shoes/Correction 1\_2019**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for ladies' closed shoes made from all types of materials and of all constructions and designs. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 654:2006, Ladies shoes, flat lasted with stuck on outer soles – Specification, which is being reissued).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 45,000**

**2581. US 1655-2:2017, Footwear — Specification for ladies' shoes — Part 2: Open shoes/Correction 1\_2019**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for ladies' open shoes made from all types of materials and of all constructions and designs.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 45,000**

**2582. US 1656-1:2017, Footwear — Specification for children's shoes — Part 1: 2 years and below/Correction 1\_2019**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for children's shoes of children aged 2 years and below. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 651:2006, Young people's shoes, stuck on and stitch down construction – Specification, which is being reissued).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 45,000**

**2583. US 1656-2:2017, Footwear — Specification for children's shoes — Part 2: Between 2 and 6 years/Correction 1\_2019**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for children's shoes of children age between 2 to 6 years. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 651:2006, Young people's shoes, stuck on and stitch down construction – Specification, which is being reissued).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 45,000**

**2584. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2585. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2586. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 45,000**

**2587. US 1686:2017, Standard Test Method for API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products (Hydrometer Method)**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination by means of a glass hydrometer in conjunction with a series of calculations of the API gravity of crude petroleum and petroleum products normally handled as liquids and having a Reid vapor pressure (Test Method D323) of 101.325 kPa (14.696 psi) or less.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2588. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2589. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2590. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2591. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2592. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2593. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2594. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2595. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2596. US 1687-9:2019, School clothing — Part 9: Briefs**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the materials and the sizes and make of school briefs for girls.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2597. US 1687-10:2019, School clothing — Part 10: Tracksuits**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the materials, size and make of tracksuits.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2598. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2599. US 1688:2017, Footwear — Sports shoes — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the performance, requirements, sampling and test methods of sports footwear.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 55,000**

**2600. US 1689:2017, Standard Test Method for the Distillation of Volatile Organic Liquids**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the distillation range of liquids boiling between 30 and 350°C that are chemically stable during the distillation process by manual or automatic distillation procedures.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2601. US 1690:2017, Standard Test Method for Determination of the Ash Content of adhesives**

This Uganda Standard covers procedures used in determining the ash content of adhesives. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 574-2:2006, Wax polishes – Determination of ash content of the non-volatile matter which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2602. US 1692:2017, Determination of bactericidal efficacy of disinfectants/sanitizers**

This Uganda Standard prescribes a method to determine the bactericidal efficacy of disinfectants/sanitizers using the Kelsey Sykes test (modified). This method is also applicable to detergent-disinfectants.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2603. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**2604. US 1696:2017, Standard Test Method for Pour Point of Crude Oils**

This Uganda Standard covers two procedures for the determination of the pour point temperatures of crude oils down to -36°C.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2605. US 1697:2017, Standard Test Method for Distillation of Crude Petroleum (15-Theoretical Plate Column)**

This Uganda Standard covers the procedure for the distillation of stabilized crude petroleum to a final cut temperature of 400 °C Atmospheric Equivalent Temperature (AET).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2606. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 10,000**

**2607. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2608. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2609. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2610. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2611. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2612. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2613. US 1700-8:2019, School wear fabrics —**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for one type of warp-knitted fabric suitable for use in the manufacture of school clothing.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2614. US 1701:2017, Hairspray — Specification**

The 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**2615. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**2616. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**2617. US 1711:2017, Standard Test Method for Determination of Vapor Pressure of Crude Oil: VPCRx (Expansion Method)**

This Uganda Standard covers the use of automated vapor pressure instruments to determine the vapor pressure exerted in vacuum of crude oils

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**2618. US 1713:2017, Standard Test Method for Flexibility and Adhesion of finish on Leather**

This Uganda Standard is intended for use on finished leather to evaluate resistance to cracking, delamination, and discoloration of the finish when subjected to repeated flexing. This test method does not apply to wet blue. The

values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2619. US 1714:2017, Standard Test Method for Calculation of (Non mineral) Combined Tanning Agents and Degree of tannage**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the combined tannin and non-extractable organic resins and the degree of tannage of all types of vegetable-tanned leather and leather with organic retannages. This practice does not apply to wet blue.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2620. US 1715:2017, Standard Test Method for Determination of Asphaltenes (Heptane Insolubles) in Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products**

This Uganda Standard covers a procedure for the determination of the heptane insoluble asphaltene content of gas oil, diesel fuel, residual fuel oils, lubricating oil, bitumen, and crude petroleum that has been topped to an oil temperature of 260 °C.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2621. US 1716:2017, Standard Test Method for Determination of Light Hydrocarbons in Stabilized Crude Oils by Gas Chromatography**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method to determine the boiling range distribution of hydrocarbons in stabilized crude oil up to and including n-nonane.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2622. US 1724:2017, Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method)**

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for the determination of vapor pressure of gasoline, volatile crude oil, and other volatile petroleum products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2623. US 1725:2017, Standard Guide for Use of the Petroleum Measurement Tables**

This Uganda Standard provides the algorithm and implementation procedure for the correction of temperature and pressure effects on density and volume of liquid hydrocarbons. Natural gas liquids (NGLs) and liquefied petroleum gases (LPGs) are excluded from consideration.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2624. US 1726:2017, Standard Test Method for Density, Relative Density, or API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Liquid Petroleum Products by Hydrometer Method**

This Uganda Standard covers the laboratory determination using a glass hydrometer in conjunction with a series of calculations, of the density, relative density, or API gravity of crude petroleum, petroleum products, or mixtures of petroleum and nonpetroleum products normally handled as liquids, and having a Reid vapor pressure of 101.325 kPa (14.696 psi) or less.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2625. US 1727:2017, Standard Test Method for Density, Relative Density, and API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Liquid Petroleum Products by Thermohydrometer Method**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination, using a glass thermohydrometer in conjunction with a series of calculations, of the density, relative density, or API gravity of crude petroleum, petroleum products, or mixtures of petroleum and nonpetroleum products normally handled as liquids and having a Reid vapor pressures of 101.325 kPa (14.696 psi) or less.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2626. US 1728:2017, Standard Specification for Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers**

This Uganda Standard covers liquid-in-glass thermometers graduated in degrees Celsius or degrees Fahrenheit that are frequently identified and used in methods under the jurisdiction of the various technical committees within ASTM.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**



**2627. US 1729:2017, Standard Specification for Hydrometers**

This Uganda Standard covers glass hydrometers of various scale graduation systems, as required by the ASTM Test Methods in which they are used.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**2628. US 1730:2017, Standard Test Method for Pour Point of Petroleum Products**

This test method covers and is intended for use on any petroleum product.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**2629. US 1731:2017, Standard Test Method for Corrosiveness to Copper from Petroleum Products by Copper Strip Test**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the corrosiveness to copper of aviation gasoline, aviation turbine fuel, automotive gasoline, cleaners (Stoddard) solvent, kerosine, diesel fuel, distillate fuel oil, lubricating oil, and natural gasoline or other hydrocarbons having a vapor pressure no greater than 124 kPa (18 psi) at 37.8 °C.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**2630. US 1732:2017, Standard Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products**

This Uganda Standard covers procedures and equipment for manually obtaining samples of liquid petroleum and petroleum products, crude oils, and intermediate products from the sample point into the primary container are described.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**2631. US 1733:2017, Standard Practice for Automatic Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products**

This Uganda Standard describes general procedures and equipment for automatically obtaining samples of liquid petroleum and petroleum products, crude oils, and intermediate products from the sample point into the primary container.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**2632. US 1734:2017, Standard Test Method for Inspection and Verification of Thermometers**

This Uganda Standard covers visual and dimensional inspection and test for scale accuracy to be used in the verification of liquid-in-glass thermometers as specified in Specifications E1 and E2251.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**2633. US 1736:2017, Standard Test Method for Density and Relative Density (Specific Gravity) of Liquids by Bingham Pycnometer**

This Uganda Standard covers the measurement of the density of pure hydrocarbons or petroleum distillates boiling between 90 °C and 110 °C that can be handled in a normal fashion as a liquid at the specified test temperatures of 20 °C and 25 °C.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**2634. US 1737:2017, Standard Test Method for Boiling Range Distribution of Petroleum Fractions by Gas Chromatography**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the boiling range distribution of petroleum products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**2635. US 1739:2017, Standard Test Method for Density, Relative Density, and API Gravity of Liquids by Digital Density Meter**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the density, relative density, and API Gravity of petroleum distillates and viscous oils that can be handled in a normal fashion as liquids at the temperature of test, utilizing either manual or automated sample injection equipment.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**2636. US 1740:2017, Standard Test Method for Detailed Analysis of Petroleum Naphthas through n-Nonane by Capillary Gas Chromatography**

This Uganda Standard [detailed hydrocarbon analysis (DHA) test method] covers the determination of

hydrocarbon components paraffins, naphthenes, and monoaromatics (PNA) of petroleum naphthas as enumerated in Table 1.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2637. US 1741:2017, Standard Practice for Determination of Precision and Bias Data for Use in Test Methods for Petroleum Products and Lubricants**

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

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2638. US 1742:2017, Standard Test Method for Determination of Individual Components in Spark Ignition Engine Fuels by 100 Metre Capillary High Resolution Gas Chromatography**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of individual hydrocarbon components of spark-ignition engine fuels and their mixtures containing oxygenate blends (MTBE, ETBE, ethanol, and so forth) with boiling ranges up to 225 °C.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2639. US 1743:2017, Standard Test Method for Determination of Individual Components in Spark Ignition Engine Fuels by 100–Metre Capillary (with Precolumn) High-Resolution Gas Chromatography**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of individual hydrocarbon components of spark-ignition engine fuels and their mixtures containing oxygenate blends (MTBE, ETBE, ethanol, and so forth) with boiling ranges up to 225 °C. Other light liquid hydrocarbon mixtures typically encountered in petroleum refining operations, such as blending stocks (naphthas, reformates, alkylates, and so forth) may also be analyzed; however,

statistical data was obtained only with blended spark-ignition engine fuels.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2640. US 1744:2017, Standard Test Method for Determination of Individual Components in Spark Ignition Engine Fuels by 50-Metre Capillary High Resolution Gas Chromatography**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of individual hydrocarbon components of spark-ignition engine fuels with boiling ranges up to 225 °C.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2641. US 1745:2017, Standard Practice for Obtaining LPG Samples Using a Floating Piston Cylinder**

This Uganda Standard covers the equipment and procedures for obtaining a representative sample of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), such as specified in ASTM Specification D1835, GPA 2140, and comparable international standards.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2642. US 1746:2017, Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Mini Method)**

This Uganda Standard covers the use of automated vapor pressure instruments to determine the total vapor pressure exerted in vacuum by air-containing, volatile, liquid petroleum products, including automotive spark-ignition fuels with or without oxygenates.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2643. US 1747:2017, Standard Practice for Statistical Assessment and Improvement of Expected Agreement between Two Test Methods that Purport to Measure the Same Property of a Material**

This Uganda Standard covers statistical methodology for assessing the expected agreement between two standard test methods that purport to measure the same property of a material, and deciding if a simple linear bias correction can further improve the expected agreement.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2644. US 1748:2017, Standard Test Method for Gum Content in Fuels by Jet Evaporation**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the existent gum content of aviation fuels, and the gum content of motor gasolines or other volatile distillates in their finished form, (including those containing alcohol and ether type oxygenates and deposit control additives for additional information) at the time of test.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**2645. US 1749:2017, Standard Practice for Aviation Fuel Sample Containers for Tests Affected by Trace Contamination**

This Uganda Standard covers the types of and preparation of containers found most suitable for the handling of aviation fuel samples for the determination of critical properties affected by trace contamination.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**2646. US 1750:2017, Standard Test Method for Determination of MTBE, ETBE, TAME, DIPE, tertiary-Amyl Alcohol and C1 to C4 Alcohols in Gasoline by Gas Chromatography**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of ethers and alcohols in gasolines by gas chromatography. Specific compounds determined are methyl tert-butylether (MTBE), ethyl tert-butylether (ETBE), tert-amylmethylether (TAME), diisopropylether (DIPE), methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, n-propanol, isobutanol, tert-butanol, sec -butanol, n-butanol, and tert-pentanol (tert-amylalcohol).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**2647. US 1751:2017, Standard Test Method for Determination of Ethanol and Methanol Content in Fuels Containing Greater than 20% Ethanol by Gas Chromatography**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the ethanol content of hydrocarbon blends containing greater than 20 % ethanol. This method is applicable to

denatured fuel ethanol, ethanol fuel blends, and mid-level ethanol blends.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**2648. US 1752:2017, Standard Practice for Mixing and Handling of Liquid Samples of Petroleum and Petroleum Products**

This Uganda Standard covers the handling, mixing, and conditioning procedures that are required to ensure that a representative sample of the liquid petroleum or petroleum product is delivered from the primary sample container/receiver into the analytical test apparatus or into intermediate containers.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**2649. US 1753:2017, Standard Test Method for Acidity in Ethanol and Ethanol Blends by Titration**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of acidity as acetic acid (see Specification D4806) in commonly available grades of denatured ethanol, and ethanol blends with gasoline ranging from E95 to E30. This test method is used for determining low levels of acidity, below 200 mg/kg (ppm mass), with the exclusion of carbon dioxide.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**2650. US 1754:2017, Standard Practice for Sampling Industrial Chemicals**

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for sampling several classes of industrial chemicals. It also includes recommendations for determining the number and location of such samples, to ensure their being representative of the lot in accordance with accepted probability sampling principles.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**2651. US 1755:2017, Standard Test Method for Water in Organic Liquids by Coulometric Karl Fischer Titration**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of water from 0 to 2.0 % mass in most liquid organic chemicals, with Karl Fischer reagent, using an automated coulometric titration procedure. Use of this test method is

not applicable for liquefied gas products such as Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG), Butane, Propane, Liquid Natural Gas (LNG), etc.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2652. US 1756-1:2017, Commercial blasting explosives — Specification — Part 1: Emulsion explosive**

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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**2653. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2654. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**2655. US 1757:2017, Commercial blasting explosives — Terms and definitions**

The Uganda Standard defines the key technical terms used in the field of commercial explosives.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2656. US 1758:2017, Standard Test Method for Distillation of Heavy Hydrocarbon Mixtures (Vacuum Potstill Method)**

This Uganda Standard covers the procedure for distillation of heavy hydrocarbon mixtures having initial boiling points greater than 150 °C (300 °F), such as heavy crude oils, petroleum distillates, residues, and synthetic mixtures. It employs a pot still with a low pressure drop entrainment separator operated under total

takeoff conditions. Distillation conditions and equipment performance criteria are specified and typical apparatus is illustrated.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2657. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2658. US 1779:2017, Standard test method for wale and course count of weft knitted fabrics**

This Uganda Standard covers the measurement of wale and course counts of weft knitted fabrics. Weft knit fabrics are made on circular or flat-bed knitting machines and include single- as well as double-knit fabric categories. Typical examples of single-knits include jersey and single-pique fabrics; typical double-knits are rib, interlock, and swiss pique fabrics.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2659. US 1780:2017, Standard Test Method for Water in Crude Oils by Potentiometric Karl Fischer Titration**

This test method covers the determination of water in the range from 0.02 to 2 % in crude oils.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2660. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2661. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2662. US 1783:2017, Disposable adult absorbent (incontinence) products — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for disposable adult absorbent products for managing incontinence including adult diapers, adult briefs, adult under pads (inserted in pants) and others.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2663. US 1784:2017, Code of practice for garment measurement**

This Uganda Standard defines the various measuring points used to determine the dimensions of various categories of garments.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE:**

**2664. US 1785:2017, Standard Test Method for Water in Crude Oils by Coulometric Karl Fischer Titration**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of water in the range from 0.02 to 5.00 mass or volume % in crude oils.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2665. US 1787:2017, Standard test method for tear strength of conventional vulcanized rubber and thermoplastic elastomers**

This Uganda Standard describes procedures for measuring a property of conventional vulcanized rubber and thermoplastic elastomers called tear strength.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2666. US 1788:2017, Standard test method for measuring rubber deterioration — Cut growth using Ross flexing apparatus**

This Uganda Standard covers a test for measuring the cut growth in rubber vulcanizates subjected to repeated bend flexing.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2667. US 1789:2017, Standard test method for Quantitative analysis of textiles**

This Uganda Standard covers procedures for the determination of the fiber blend composition of mixtures of the fibres. Procedures for quantitative estimation of the amount of moisture and certain non-fibrous materials in textiles are also described, for use in the analysis of mixtures, but these are not the primary methods for the determination of moisture content for commercial weights

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 45,000**

**2668. US 1797:2017, Test Method for Boiling Point Distribution of Samples with Residues Such as Crude Oils and Atmospheric and Vacuum Residues by High Temperature Gas Chromatography.**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the boiling point distribution and cut point intervals of crude oils and residues by using high temperature gas chromatography.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**2669. US 1798:2017, Standard Practice for Gas Chromatography Terms and Relationships**

This Uganda Standard covers primarily the terms and relationships used in gas elution chromatography.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2670. US ISO 1798:2008, Flexible cellular polymeric materials — Determination of tensile strength and elongation at break**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the strength and deformation properties of flexible cellular materials when a test piece is extended at a constant rate until it breaks

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 45,000**

**2671. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2672. US 1805:2017, Standard Test Method for Water Using Volumetric Karl Fischer Titration**

This Uganda Standard is intended as a general guide for the application of the volumetric Karl Fischer (KF) titration for determining free water and water of hydration in most solid or liquid organic and inorganic compounds.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2673. US ISO 1805:2006, Fishing nets — Determination of breaking force and knot breaking force of netting yarns**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of testing the breaking force and knot breaking force of netting yarns for fishing nets.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2674. US 1807:2017, Standard Test Method for Sediment in Crude Oil by Membrane Filtration**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of sediment in crude oils and fuel oils by extraction with toluene. The precision applies to a range of sediment levels from 0.01 % to 0.40 % mass, although higher levels may be determined.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2675. US 1808:2017, Standard Test Method for Salts in Crude Oil (Electrometric Method)**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the approximate chloride (salts) concentration in crude oil. The range of concentration covered is 0 to 500 mg/kg or 0 to 150 lb/1000 bbl as chloride concentration/volume of crude oil.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2676. US 1832:2019, Glycerine for cosmetic use — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for glycerine for cosmetic use.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2677. US 1833:2019, Baby oils — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for baby oils intended for use on the babies. Products for which therapeutic claims are made are not covered by this standard. Such products shall be registered with the Ministry of Health.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2678. US ISO 1833-1: 2006, Textiles — Binary fibre mixtures — Quantitative chemical analysis**

This Uganda Standard contains methods for the quantitative Chemical analysis of various binary mixtures of fibres. The methods given are applicable in general to fibres in any textile form. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 440:2002/ISO 1833 Textile — Binary fibre mixtures -Quantitative chemical analysis).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2679. US ISO 1856:2000, Flexible cellular polymeric materials — Determination of compression set**

This Uganda Standard specifies three methods for determining the compression set of flexible cellular materials.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2680. US 1863:2017, Guide for Generation and Dissipation of Static Electricity in Petroleum Fuel Systems**

This Uganda Standard describes how static electricity may be generated in petroleum fuel systems, the types of equipment conducive to charge generation, and methods for the safe dissipation of such charges.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2681. US 1864:2017, Test Method for Sediment in Crude Oils and Fuel Oils by the Extraction Method**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of sediment in crude oils and fuel oils by extraction with toluene

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2682. US 1871:2017, Standard Test Methods for Determination of Nickel, Vanadium, Iron, and Sodium in Crude Oils and Residual Fuels by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry.**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of nickel, vanadium, iron, and sodium in crude oils and residual fuels by flame atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2683. US 1872:2017, Standard Test Methods for Determination of Nickel, Vanadium, and Iron in Crude Oils and Residual Fuels by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Atomic Emission**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of nickel, vanadium, and iron in crude oils and residual fuels by inductively coupled plasma (ICP) atomic emission spectrometry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2684. US 1873:2017, Gas cylinders — Seamless, welded and composite cylinders for compressed and liquefied gases (excluding acetylene) — Inspection at time of filling**

This Uganda Standard specifies the inspection requirements at the time of filling, and applies to seamless or welded transportable gas cylinders made of steel or aluminium-alloy (Type 1), and for composite transportable gas cylinders (Types 2 to 5 inclusive) for liquefied or compressed gases of a water capacity up to 150 l. It may be applicable to cylinders and tubes with a water capacity between 150 l and 450 l, provided they are inspected and filled as individual cylinders and tubes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2685. US 1877:2019, Deodorants and antiperspirants — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for deodorants and antiperspirants. This standard does not apply to the medicated deodorants and antiperspirants, which claim therapeutic value.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2686. US 1898:2019, Industrial methylated spirit — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for industrial methylated spirit.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2687. US 1921:2019, 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. It does not cover skin creams, lotions, hair oils and pure essential oils. Body oils for which therapeutic claims are made are not covered by this standard.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2688. US ISO 1923:1981, Cellular plastics and rubbers — Determination of linear dimensions**

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics and the choice of the measuring equipment and procedure for determination of the linear dimensions of sheets, blocks or test specimens of cellular material (flexible and rigid).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2689. US 1931:2019, Shea butter for cosmetic industry— Specification**

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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2690. US 1932:2019, Lip balm (salve) — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for lip balm which are petroleum or vegetable oil based. This standard does not cover lip balm for which therapeutic claims are made, lipsticks, lip gloss and emulsion types.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2691. US 1933:2019, Lip shine (gloss) — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for lip shine (gloss) based on refined vegetable or mineral oils. This standard does not cover lip shine (gloss) for which therapeutic claims are made. This standard does not apply to lip sticks and lip balms.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2692. US 1934:2019, Aftershave — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for aftershave. This standard covers both alcoholic and non-alcoholic aftershaves. This standard does not cover aftershave for which therapeutic claims are made.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2693. US 1958-1:2019, Surgical sutures — Specification  
— Part 1: Absorbable**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for absorbable surgical sutures.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2694. US 1958-2:2019, Surgical sutures — Specification —  
Part 2: Non-absorbable**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for non-absorbable surgical sutures.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2695. US 1959:2019, Surgical suture needles —  
Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for surgical suture needles.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2696. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2697. US 1961:2019, Standard Test Method for Bend  
Testing of Needles Used in Surgical Sutures**

This Uganda Standard describes the procedure for bend testing needles used for the placement of surgical sutures.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2698. US 1962:2019, Standard Test Method for Penetration  
Testing of Needles Used in Surgical Sutures**

This Uganda Standard describes the procedure for penetration testing sharp and blunt needles used for the placement of surgical sutures.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2699. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2700. US 1964:2019, Standard Test Method for  
Chemical Analysis of Caustic Soda and Caustic  
Potash (Sodium Hydroxide and Potassium  
Hydroxide)**

This Uganda Standard covers only the analyses usually required on the following commercial products: caustic



soda (sodium hydroxide), 50 and 73 % liquors; anhydrous (solid, flake, ground, or powdered), and caustic potash (potassium hydroxide), 45 % liquor; anhydrous (solid, flake, ground, or powdered).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**2701. US 1965:2019, Sodium hydroxide for industrial use — Test method — Determination of copper content**

This Uganda Standard prescribes a test method for the determination of the copper content of sodium hydroxide for industrial use. The method is applicable to products having copper contents, expressed as Cu, in the ranges 0.5 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg and 0.25 mg/kg to 5 mg/kg for the solid and liquid products, respectively.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 15,000**

**2702. US 1966:2019, Sodium hydroxide for industrial use — Test method — Determination of silica content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a reduced silicomolybdic complex photometric method for the determination of the silica content of sodium hydroxide for industrial use. The method is applicable to products having silica (SiO<sub>2</sub>) contents exceeding 10 mg/kg.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 15,000**

**2703. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**2704. US 1969:2019, Textiles — Hospital cotton bedsheets — Specification**

This Uganda Standard describes the constructional details of hospital cotton bedsheets.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 15,000**

**2705. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 15,000**

**2706. US ISO 1973:1995, Textile fibres — Determination of linear density — Gravimetric method and vibroscope method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a gravimetric method and a vibroscope method for the determination of the linear density of textile fibres applicable respectively to bundles of fibres and individual fibres.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**2707. US ISO 1974:1990, Paper — Determination of tearing resistance (Elmendorf method)**

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 fibre board, 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).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**2708. US ISO 1998-1:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 1: Raw materials and products**

This Uganda Standard consists of a list of equivalent terms, in use in the petroleum industry to indicate raw materials or petroleum products, together with the corresponding definitions.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 60,000**

**2709. US ISO 1998-2:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 2: Properties and tests**

This Uganda Standard consists of a list of terms, in use in the petroleum industry to indicate properties of petroleum products and test methods, together with the corresponding definitions.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2710. US ISO 1998-3:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 3: Exploration and production**

This Uganda Standard consists of a list of terms, in use in the petroleum industry in the area of exploration and production, together with the corresponding definitions.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2711. US ISO 1998-4:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 4: Refining**

This Uganda Standard consists of a list of terms, in use in the petroleum industry in the area of refining, together with the corresponding definitions.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2712. US ISO 1998-5:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 5: Transport, storage, distribution**

This Uganda Standard consists of a list of terms, in use in the petroleum industry in the area of transport, storage and distribution, together with the corresponding definitions.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2713. US ISO 1998-6:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 6: Measurement**

This Uganda Standard introduces a list of terms, in use in the petroleum industry to indicate the measurement of crude oils and petroleum products, together with the corresponding definitions.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 65,000**

**2714. US ISO 1998-7:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 7: Miscellaneous terms**

This Uganda Standard consists of a list of terms, with the corresponding definitions, in use in the petroleum industry and that are not definitely relevant to one of the six categories of other parts of this standard.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2715. US ISO 1998-99:2000, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 99: General and index**

This Uganda Standard gives a list of terms in use in the petroleum industry, accompanied by the corresponding definitions. It was compiled to serve an evident need for a ready form of reference document. It therefore does not include all the possible terms, those terms of which significance is unambiguous being excluded.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2716. US 2040:2019, Standard test method for flash and fire points by Cleveland open cup tester**

This Uganda Standard describes the determination of the flash point and fire point of petroleum products by a manual Cleveland open cup apparatus or an automated Cleveland open cup apparatus.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2717. US 2041:2019, Standard test method for foaming characteristics of lubricating oils**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the foaming characteristics of lubricating oils at 24 °C and 93.5 °C. Means of empirically rating the foaming tendency and the stability of the foam are described.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2718. US 2042:2019, Standard practice for calculating viscosity index from kinematic viscosity at 40 °C and 100 °C**

This Uganda Standard covers the procedures for calculating the viscosity index of petroleum products, such as lubricating oils, and related materials from their kinematic viscosities at 40 °C and 100 °C.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 15,000**

**2719. US 2043:2019, Standard Test Method for Measuring Viscosity of New and Used Engine Oils at High Shear Rate and High Temperature by Tapered Bearing Simulator Viscometer at 150 °C**

This Uganda Standard covers the laboratory determination of the viscosity of engine oils at 150 °C and 1.0·10<sup>6</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> using a viscometer having a slightly

tapered rotor and stator called the Tapered Bearing Simulator (TBS) Viscometer.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2720.US 2044:2019, Standard test method for determination of yield stress and apparent viscosity of used engine oils at low temperature**

This Uganda Standard covers the measurement of the yield stress and viscosity of engine oils after cooling at controlled rates over a 43 h or 45 h to a final test temperature of  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  or  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The precision is stated for test temperatures  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The viscosity measurements are made at a shear stress of 525 Pa over a shear rate of  $0.4\text{ s}^{-1}$  to  $15\text{ s}^{-1}$ . This test method is suitable for measurement of viscosities ranging from  $4000\text{ mPa}\cdot\text{s}$  to  $>400\,000\text{ mPa}\cdot\text{s}$ , and is suitable for yield stress measurements of 7 Pa to  $>350\text{ Pa}$ . This test method is applicable for used diesel oils. The applicability and precision to other used or unused engine oils or to petroleum products other than engine oils has not been determined.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 15,000**

**2721.US 2045:2019, Standard test method for determination of additive elements in lubricating oils by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry**

This Uganda Standard covers the quantitative determination of barium, boron, calcium, copper, magnesium, molybdenum, phosphorus, sulfur, and zinc in unused lubricating oils and additive packages.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 15,000**

**2722.US 2046:2019, Standard test method for evaporation loss of lubricating oils**

The Uganda Standard covers four procedures for determining the evaporation loss of lubricating oils (particularly engine oils). Procedure A uses the Noack evaporative tester equipment; Procedure B uses the automated non-Woods metal Noack evaporative apparatus; Procedure C uses Selby-Noack volatility test equipment, and Procedure D uses the Noack S2 test

equipment. The test method relates to one set of operating conditions but may be readily adapted to other conditions when required.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 45,000**

**2723.US 2047:2019, Standard test method for high temperature foaming characteristics of lubricating oils**

This Uganda Standard describes the procedure for determining the foaming characteristics of lubricating oils (specifically transmission fluid and motor oil) at  $150^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2724.US 2048:2019, Standard test method for determination of high temperature deposits by thermo-oxidation engine oil simulation test**

This Uganda Standard covers the procedure to determine the amount of deposits formed by automotive engine oils utilizing the thermo-oxidation engine oil simulation test (TEOST). An interlaboratory study has determined it to be applicable over the range from 10 mg to 65 mg total deposits.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2725.US 2049:2019, Standard Test Method for Estimation of Engine Oil Volatility by Capillary Gas Chromatography**

This Uganda Standard covers an estimation of the amount of engine oil volatilized at  $371^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $700^{\circ}\text{F}$ ).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2726. US ISO 2049:1996, Petroleum products - Determination of colour (ASTM scale)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the visual determination of the colour of a variety of petroleum products, such as lubricating oils, heating fuels, diesel fuels and petroleum waxes. It is limited to products that do not contain artificial dyes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

- 2727. US 2050:2019, Standard Test Method for Evaluation of Rust Preventive Characteristics of Automotive Engine Oils**  
This Uganda Standard covers a Ball Rust Test (BRT) procedure for evaluating the anti-rust ability of fluid lubricants. The procedure is particularly suitable for the evaluation of automotive engine oils under low-temperature, acidic service conditions.  
**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**
- 2728. US 2051:2019, Standard Test Method for Evaluation of Automotive Engine Oils for Inhibition of Deposit Formation in a Spark-Ignition Internal Combustion Engine Fuelled with Gasoline and Operated Under Low-Temperature, Light-Duty Conditions**  
This Uganda Standard covers and is commonly referred to as the Sequence VG test, and it has been correlated with vehicles used in stop-and-go service prior to 1996, particularly with regard to sludge and varnish formation. It is one of the test methods required to evaluate oils intended to satisfy the API SL performance category.  
**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000**
- 2729. US 2052:2019, Standard Test Method for Measuring the Effect on Filterability of Engine Oils After Treatment with Water and Dry Ice and a Short (30 min) Heating Time**  
This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the tendency of an oil to form a precipitate that can plug an oil filter. It simulates a problem that may be encountered in a new engine run for a short period of time, followed by a long period of storage with some water in the oil.  
**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000**
- 2730. US 2053:2019, Standard test method for the determination of homogeneity and miscibility in automotive engine oils**  
This Uganda Standard covers the determination if an automotive engine oil is homogeneous and will remain so, and if it is miscible with certain standard reference oils after being submitted to a prescribed cycle of temperature changes.
- STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000**
- 2731. US 2054:2019, Standard Test Method for Determination of Moderately High Temperature Piston Deposits by Thermo-Oxidation Engine Oil Simulation Test — TEOST MHT**  
This Uganda Standard covers the procedure to determine the mass of deposit formed on a specially constructed test rod exposed to repetitive passage of 8.5 g of engine oil over the rod in a thin film under oxidative and catalytic conditions at 285 °C. The range of applicability of the Moderately High Temperature Thermo-Oxidation Engine Test (TEOST MHT) test method as derived from an interlaboratory study is approximately 10 mg to 100 mg. However, experience indicates that deposit values from 1 mg to 150 mg or greater may be obtained.  
**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**
- 2732. US 2055:2019, Standard Test Method for Evaluation of Automotive Engine Oils in the Sequence IIIG, Spark-Ignition Engine**  
This Uganda Standard covers an engine test procedure for evaluating automotive engine oils for certain high-temperature performance characteristics, including oil thickening, varnish deposition, oil consumption, as well as engine wear. Such oils include both single viscosity grade and multiviscosity grade oils that are used in both spark-ignition, gasoline-fuelled engines, as well as in diesel engines.  
**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 75,000**
- 2733. US 2056:2019, Standard Test Method for Apparent Viscosity of Engine Oils and Base Stocks Between –10 °C and –35 °C Using Cold-Cranking Simulator**  
This Uganda Standard covers the laboratory determination of apparent viscosity of engine oils and base stocks by cold cranking simulator (CCS) at temperatures between –10 °C and –35 °C at shear stresses of approximately 50 000 Pa to 100 000 Pa and shear rates of approximately  $10^5$  to  $10^4$  s<sup>-1</sup> for viscosities of approximately 900 mPa·s to 25 000 mPa·s.

The range of an instrument is dependent on the instrument model and software version installed.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2734. US 2057:2019, Standard Test Method for Low Temperature, Low Shear Rate, Viscosity/Temperature Dependence of Lubricating Oils Using a Temperature-Scanning Technique**

This Uganda Standard covers the measurement of the apparent viscosity of engine oil at low temperatures.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2735. US 2058:2019, Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by Wavelength Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of total sulfur in petroleum and petroleum products that are single-phase and either liquid at ambient conditions, liquefiable with moderate heat, or soluble in hydrocarbon solvents. These materials can include diesel fuel, jet fuel, kerosene, other distillate oil, naphtha, residual oil, lubricating base oil, hydraulic oil, crude oil, unleaded gasoline, gasoline-ethanol blends, and biodiesel.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2736. US 2059:2019, Standard Test Methods for Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Elastomers—Tension**

**Scope:** This Uganda Standard cover procedures used to evaluate the tensile (tension) properties of vulcanized thermoset rubbers and thermoplastic elastomers. These methods are not applicable to ebonite and similar hard, low elongation materials. The methods appear as follows: Test Method A—Dumbbell and Straight Section Specimens and Test Method B—Cut Ring Specimens

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2737. US 2060:2019, Standard Test Method for Rubber Property — Effect of Liquids**

This Uganda Standard covers the required procedures to evaluate the comparative ability of rubber and rubber-like compositions to withstand the effect of liquids. It is designed for testing: (1) specimens of vulcanized rubber cut from standard sheets, (2) specimens cut from fabric coated with vulcanized rubber, or (3) finished articles of commerce. This test method is not applicable to the testing of cellular rubbers, porous compositions, and compressed sheet packing.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2738. US ISO 2060:1994, Textiles — Yarn from packages — Determination of linear density (mass per unit length) by the skein method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the linear density of all types of yarn in package form, with the exception of any yarn that may be the subject of a separate standard.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2739. US 2061:2019, Standard Test Method for Rubber Property — Durometer Hardness**

This Uganda Standard covers twelve types of rubber hardness measurement devices known as durometers: Types A, B, C, D, DO, E, M, O, OO, OOO, OOO-S, and R. The procedure for determining indentation hardness of substances classified as thermoplastic elastomers, vulcanized (thermoset) rubber, elastomeric materials, cellular materials, gel-like materials, and some plastics is also described.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2740. US 2062:2019, Standard Test Method for Evaluation of the Ability of Engine Oil to Emulsify Water and Simulated Ed85 Fuel**

This Uganda Standard describes a qualitative procedure to measure the ability of a specific volume of engine oil to emulsify a specific added volume of combined water and simulated Ed85 fuel upon agitation in a high-speed blender and to retain this emulsified state for at least

24 h at temperatures of both 20 °C to 25 °C and –5 °C to 0 °C

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 15,000**

**2741. US 2063:2019, Standard Test Method for Measuring the Effect on Filterability Of Engine Oils after Treatment with Various Amounts of Water and a long (6-H) Heating Time**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the tendency of an oil to form a precipitate that can plug an oil filter. It simulates a problem that may be encountered in a new engine run for a short period of time, followed by a long period of storage with some water in the oil.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 15,000**

**2742. US 2064:2019, Standard Test Method for Multielement Determination of Used and Unused Lubricating Oils and Base Oils by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES)**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of additive elements, wear metals, and contaminants in used and unused lubricating oils and base oils by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2743. US 2065:2019, Standard Test Method for Bench Oxidation of Engine Oils by ROBO Apparatus**

This Uganda Standard describes a bench procedure to simulate the oil aging encountered in US 2055, the Sequence IIIG engine test method. These aged oils are then tested for kinematic viscosity and for low-temperature pumpability properties as described in the Sequence IIIGA engine test, Appendix X1 of US 2055.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**2744. US 2066:2019, Standard Practice for Utilization of Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications**

This Uganda Standard covers guidelines and statistical methodologies with which two parties, usually a supplier

and a receiver, can compare and combine independently obtained test results to obtain an Assigned Test Value (ATV) for the purpose of resolving a product quality dispute.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2745. US 2067:2019, Standard Test Method for Sulfated Ash from Lubricating Oils and Additives**

This Uganda Standard covers the determination of the sulfated ash from unused lubricating oils containing additives and from additive concentrates used in compounding. These additives usually contain one or more of the following metals: barium, calcium, magnesium, zinc, potassium, sodium, and tin. The elements sulfur, phosphorus, and chlorine can also be present in combined form.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 15,000**

**2746. US 2068:2019, Standard Specification for Fuel System Icing Inhibitors**

This Uganda Standard covers additives for aviation fuels (for example, Specifications D910, D7547, and D1655) used to inhibit ice formation in aircraft fuel systems.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2747. US 2069:2019, Standard Test Method for Shear Stability of Polymer Containing Fluids Using a European Diesel Injector Apparatus at 30 Cycles and 90 Cycles**

This Uganda Standard covers the evaluation of the shear stability of polymer-containing fluids. The test method measures the viscosity loss, in mm<sup>2</sup>/s and percent, at 100 °C of polymer-containing fluids when evaluated by a diesel injector apparatus procedure that uses European diesel injector test equipment. The viscosity loss reflects polymer degradation due to shear at the nozzle. Viscosity loss is evaluated after both 30 cycles and 90 cycles of shearing.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2748. US 2070:2019, Standard Test Method for Evaluation of Diesel Engine Oils in the T-11 Exhaust Gas Recirculation Diesel Engine**

This Uganda Standard covers an engine test procedure for evaluating diesel engine oils for performance characteristics in a diesel engine equipped with exhaust gas recirculation, including viscosity increase and soot concentrations (loading). This test method is commonly referred to as the Mack T-11.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 45,000**

**2749. US 2071:2019, Standard Test Method for Measuring Viscosity of New and Used Engine Oils at High Shear Rate and High Temperature by Tapered Bearing Simulator Viscometer at 150 °C**

This Uganda Standard covers the laboratory determination of the viscosity of engine oils at 150 °C and  $1.0 \cdot 10^6 \text{ s}^{-1}$  using a viscometer having a slightly tapered rotor and stator called the Tapered Bearing Simulator (TBS) Viscometer.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2750. US 2072:2019, Standard Test Method for Determining Automotive Engine Oil Compatibility with Typical Seal Elastomers**

This Uganda Standard covers quantitative procedures for the evaluation of the compatibility of automotive engine oils with several reference elastomers typical of those used in the sealing materials in contact with these oils. Compatibility is evaluated by determining the changes in volume, Durometer A hardness, and tensile properties when the elastomer specimens are immersed in the oil for a specified time and temperature.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2751. US 2074:2019, Standard Test Method for Determination of Yield Stress and Apparent Viscosity of Engine Oils at**

This Uganda Standard covers the measurement of the yield stress and viscosity of engine oils after cooling at controlled rates over a period exceeding 45 h to a final test temperature between  $-10^\circ\text{C}$  and  $-40^\circ\text{C}$ . The

precision is stated for test temperatures from  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $-15^\circ\text{C}$ . The viscosity measurements are made at a shear stress of 525 Pa over a shear rate of  $0.4 \text{ s}^{-1}$  to  $15 \text{ s}^{-1}$ . The viscosity as measured at this shear stress was found to produce the best correlation between the temperature at which the viscosity reached a critical value and borderline pumping failure temperature in engines

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2752. US 2075:2019, Standard Test Method for Shear Stability of Polymer Containing Fluids Using a European Diesel Injector Apparatus**

This Uganda Standard covers the evaluation of the shear stability of polymer-containing fluids. The test method measures the percent viscosity loss at  $100^\circ\text{C}$  of polymer-containing fluids when evaluated by a diesel injector apparatus procedure that uses European diesel injector test equipment. The viscosity loss reflects polymer degradation due to shear at the nozzle.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2753. US 2079:2019, Standard Test Method for Measuring Viscosity at High Temperature and High Shear rate by Tapered-Plug Viscosimeter**

This Uganda Standard covers the laboratory determination of the viscosity of oils at  $150^\circ\text{C}$  and  $1 \times 10^6 \text{ s}^{-1}$  and at  $100^\circ\text{C}$  and  $1 \times 10^6 \text{ s}^{-1}$ , using high shear rate tapered-plug viscometer models BE/C or BS/C.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2754. US 2082:2019, Standard Test Method for Measuring Apparent Viscosity at High-Temperature and High-Shear Rate**

This Uganda Standard covers the laboratory determination of high-temperature high-shear (HTHS) viscosity of engine oils at a temperature of  $150^\circ\text{C}$  using a multicell capillary viscometer containing pressure, temperature, and timing instrumentation. The shear rate for this test method corresponds to an apparent shear rate at the wall of 1.4 million reciprocal seconds ( $1.4 \times 10^6 \text{ s}^{-1}$ ).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2755. US 2083:2019, Standard Test Method for Evaluation of Corrosiveness of Diesel Engine Oil at 135 °C**

This Uganda Standard covers testing diesel engine lubricants to determine their tendency to corrode various metals, specifically alloys of lead and copper commonly used in cam followers and bearings.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2756. US ISO 2137:2007, Petroleum products and lubricants — Determination of cone penetration of lubricating greases and petrolatum**

This Uganda Standard specifies several methods for the empirical estimation of the consistency of lubricating greases and petrolatum by measuring the penetration of a standardized cone.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**2757. US ISO 2160:1998, Petroleum products — Corrosiveness to copper — Copper strip test**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the corrosiveness to copper of liquid petroleum products and certain solvents. Volatile products, having a maximum vapour pressure of 124 kPa at 37.8°C are included.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2758. US ISO 2176:1995, Petroleum products — Lubricating grease — Determination of dropping point**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the dropping point of lubricating grease.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2759. US ISO 2419:2012, Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Sample preparation and conditioning**

This Uganda Standard specifies the preparation of leather for physical and mechanical testing together with standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing. It is applicable to all types of dry leather

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2760. US ISO 2439:2008, Flexible cellular polymeric materials — Determination of hardness (indentation technique)**

This Uganda Standard specifies four methods (A to D) for the determination of indentation hardness and one method (E) for determination of compressive deflection coefficient and hysteresis loss rate of flexible cellular materials. Annex A provides a summary of test parameters and typical force-indentation graphs obtained with these methods.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2761. US ISO 2440:1997, Flexible and rigid cellular polymeric materials — Accelerated ageing tests**

This Uganda Standard specifies, for flexible and rigid cellular polymeric materials, laboratory procedures which are intended to imitate the effects of naturally occurring reactions such as oxidation or hydrolysis by humidity. The physical properties of interest are measured before and after the application of the specified treatments.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2762. US ISO 2470:1990, Paper, board and pulps — Measurement of diffuse blue reflectance factor (ISO brightness)**

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.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2763. US ISO 2471:1998, Paper and board — Determination of opacity (paper backing) — Diffuse reflectance method**



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.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**2764. US ISO 2589:2016, Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of thickness**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the thickness of leather. The method is applicable to all types of leather of any tannage. The measurement is valid for both the whole leather and a test sample.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2765. US ISO 2714:1980, Liquid hydrocarbons — Volumetric measurement by displacement meter systems other than dispensing pumps**

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of displacement meters and gives rules for systematically applying appropriate consideration to the nature of the liquids to be measured, to the installation of a metering system, and to the selection, performance, operation and maintenance of the same.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**2766. US ISO 2715:1981, Liquid hydrocarbons — Volumetric measurement by turbine meter system**

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of turbine meters and gives rules for systematically applying consideration to the nature of the liquids to be measured, to the installation of a metering system, and to the selection, performance, operation and maintenance of the same.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2767. US ISO 2719:2002, Determination of flash point — Pensky-Martens closed cup method**

This Uganda Standard describes two procedures, A and B, using the Pensky-Martens closed cup tester, for determining the flash point of combustible liquids, liquids with suspended solids, liquids that tend to form a surface film under the test conditions and other liquids. It is applicable for liquids with a flash point above 40 °C.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**2768. US ISO 2758:2001, Paper — Determination of bursting strength**

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

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**2769. US ISO 2808:2007, Paints and varnishes — Determination of film thickness**

This standard describes a number of methods that are applicable to the measurement of the thickness of coatings applied to a substrate

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**2770. US ISO 2811-1:2016, Paints and varnishes — Determination of density — Part 1: Pycnometer method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the density of paints, varnishes and related products using a metal or Gay-Lussac pycnometer. *(The Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 83:1999/ ISO 2811-1, Paints and varnishes — Determination of density — Part 1: Pycnometer method, which is being reissued).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**2771. US ISO 2813:2014, Paints and varnishes — Determination of gloss value at 20 degrees, 60 degrees and 85 degrees**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the gloss of coatings using the three geometries of 20°, 60° or 85°. The method is suitable for the gloss measurement of non-textured coatings on plane, opaque substrates. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 85:1999/ISO 2813, Paints and Varnishes —*

*Determination of specular gloss of non-metallic paint films at 20°, 60°, and 85° which has been technically revised ).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**2772. US ISO 2820:1974, Leather — Raw hides of cattle and horses — Method of trim**

This Uganda Standard specifies the method of trimming the raw hides of cattle and horses, intended for the tanning industry

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**2773. US ISO 2821:1974, Leather — Raw hides of cattle and horses — Preservation by stack salting**

This Uganda Standard analyses the various preserving process defects likely to affect the raw hides of cattle and horses, and defines the rules for the preservation of these hides by stack salting.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**2774. US ISO 2822-1:1998, Raw cattle hides and calf skins — Part 1: Descriptions of defects**

This Uganda Standard describes the defects which may occur on raw cattle hides and calf skins intended for tanning. It is applicable to fresh and cured raw cattle hides and calf skins, but not to casualty hides and skins.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**2775. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2776. US ISO 3071:2005, Textiles — Determination of pH of aqueous extract**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the pH of the aqueous extract of textiles. The method is applicable to textiles in any form.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**2777. US ISO 3104:1994, Petroleum products - Transparent and opaque liquids - Determination of kinematic viscosity and calculation of dynamic viscosity**

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the determination of the kinematic viscosity,  $v$ , of liquid petroleum products, both transparent and opaque, by measuring the time for a volume of liquid to flow under gravity through a calibrated glass capillary viscometer. The dynamic viscosity,  $\eta$ , can be obtained by multiplying the measured kinematic viscosity by the density,  $\rho$ , of the liquid.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2778. US ISO 3171:1988, Petroleum liquids — Automatic pipeline sampling**

This Uganda Standard recommends procedures to be used for obtaining, by automatic means, representative samples of crude oil and liquid petroleum products being conveyed by pipeline.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2779. US ISO 3175-2:2010, Textiles — Professional care, dry-cleaning and wet-cleaning of fabrics and garments — Part 2: Procedure for testing performance when cleaning and finishing using tetrachloroethene**

This Uganda Standard specifies drycleaning procedures for tetrachloroethene (perchloroethylene), using commercial drycleaning machines, for fabrics and garments. It comprises a procedure for normal materials and procedures for sensitive and very sensitive materials.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**2780. US ISO 3183: 2012, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Steel pipe for pipeline transportation systems**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the manufacture of two product specification levels (PSL 1 and PSL 2) of seamless and welded steel pipes for use in pipeline transportation systems in the petroleum and natural gas industries. This standard is not applicable to cast pipe.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2781. US ISO 3195: 1975, Sodium hydroxide for industrial use — Sampling — Test sample — Preparation of the main solution for carrying out certain determinations**

This Uganda Standard gives instructions relating to the sampling of consignments of sodium hydroxide, indicates the conditions under which the test sample shall be prepared, and specifies a method for the preparation of the main solution which will be used for carrying out certain determinations.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 10,000**

**2782. US ISO 3196: 1975, Sodium hydroxide for industrial use — Determination of carbonates content — Titrimetric method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a titrimetric method for the determination of the carbonates content of sodium hydroxide for industrial use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2783. US ISO 3233-1:2013, Paints and varnishes — Determination of the percentage volume of nonvolatile matter — Part 1: Method using a coated test panel to determine non-volatile matter and to determine dry film density by the Archimedes principle**

This Uganda Standard describes a procedure for determining the non-volatile matter by volume, NVV, of coating materials and related products by measuring the density of a dried coating for any specified temperature range and period of drying or curing. This method

determines the non-volatile matter immediately after application. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 3233:1998, Paints and varnishes — Determination of volume of dry coating (non-volatile matter) obtained from a given volume of liquid coating, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2784. US ISO 3251:2008, Paints and varnishes — Determination of non-volatile matter of paints, varnishes and binders for paints and varnishes**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the non-volatile-matter content by mass of paints, varnishes, binders for paints and varnishes, polymer dispersions and condensation resins such as phenolic resins (resols, novolak solutions, etc.). The method is also applicable to formulated dispersions containing fillers, pigments and other auxiliaries (e.g. thickeners and film-forming agents). *(This standard cancels and replaces US 79:1999/ISO 3251, Paints and varnishes — Determination of non-volatile matter of paints, varnishes and binders for paints and varnishes which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2785. US ISO 3270:1984, Paints and varnishes and their raw materials — Temperature and humidities for conditioning and testing**

This Uganda Standard specifies conditions of temperature and relative humidity for general use in the conditioning and testing of paints and varnishes and their raw materials. It is applicable to paints and varnishes in liquid or powder form, to wet or dry films, and their raw materials. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 86:1999/ISO 3270, Paints and varnishes and their raw materials — Temperature and humidities for conditioning and testing which is being re-issued).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2786. US ISO 3376:2011, Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of tensile strength and percentage extension**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the tensile strength, elongation at a specified load and elongation at break of leather. It is applicable to all types of leather.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2787. US ISO 3378:2002, Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of resistance to grain cracking and grain crack index**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance of leather to grain cracking and for determining the grain crack index. It is applicable to all heavy leathers.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2788. US ISO 3379:2015, Leather — Determination of distention and strength of surface (Ball burst method)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for the determination of distension and strength of the leather grain or finished surface. This method is applicable to all flexible leathers and it is particularly suitable to determine the lastability of leathers for footwear uppers.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**2789. US ISO 3380:2002, Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of shrinkage temperature up to 100 °C**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of the shrinkage temperature of leather up to 100 °C. It is applicable to all leathers.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2790. US ISO 3385:2014, Flexible cellular polymeric materials — Determination of fatigue by constant-load pounding**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of loss in thickness and loss in hardness of flexible cellular materials intended for use in load-bearing applications such as upholstery. It provides a means of assessing the service performance of flexible cellular

materials based on rubber latex or polyurethane used in load-bearing upholstery.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2791. US ISO 3405:2000, Petroleum products — Determination of distillation characteristics at atmospheric pressure**

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.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2792. US ISO 3679:2015, Determination of flash no flash and flash point — Rapid equilibrium closed-cup method**

This Uganda Standard specifies procedures for flash point tests, within the temperature range of -30 °C to 300 °C, for paints, including water-borne paints, varnishes, binders for paints and varnishes, adhesives, solvents, petroleum, and related products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2793. US ISO 3735:1999, Crude petroleum and fuel oils — Determination of sediment — Extraction method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of sediment in crude petroleum and fuel oils by extraction with toluene. The precision applies to a range of sediment levels from 0,01 % (m/m) to 0,40 % (m/m), although higher levels may be determined.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2794. US ISO 3758: 2012, Textiles — Care labelling code using symbols**

This Uganda Standard establishes a system of graphic symbols, intended for use in the marking of textile articles, and for providing information on the most severe treatment that does not cause irreversible damage to the

article during the textile care process, and specifies the use of these symbols in care labelling. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 372: 2001, Specification for care labeling of textiles).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2795. US ISO 3801:1977, Textiles — Woven fabrics — Determination of mass per unit length and mass per unit area**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the determination of the mass per unit length and the mass per unit area of woven fabrics that have been conditioned in the Standard atmosphere for testing. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 428:2002/ISO 3801 Method for determination of mass per unit length and mass per unit area of woven fabrics which has been republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2796. US ISO 3834-1:2005, Quality requirements for fusion welding of metallic materials — Part 1: Criteria for the selection of the appropriate level of quality requirements**

This Uganda Standard provides a general outline of US ISO 3834 and criteria to be taken into account for the selection of the appropriate level of quality requirements for fusion welding of metallic materials, among the three levels specified in US ISO 3834-2 [3], US ISO 3834-3 [4] and US ISO 3834-4 [5]. It applies to manufacturing, both in workshops and at field installation sites

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**2797. US ISO 3834-2: 2005, Quality requirements for fusion welding of metallic materials — Part 2: Comprehensive quality requirements**

This Uganda Standard defines comprehensive quality requirements for fusion welding of metallic materials both in workshops and at field installation sites

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2798. US ISO 3834-3:2005, Quality requirements for fusion welding of metallic materials — Part 3: Standard quality requirements**

This Uganda Standard defines standard quality requirements for fusion welding of metallic materials both in workshops and at field installation sites.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2799. US ISO 3837:1993, Liquid petroleum products — Determination of hydrocarbon types - Fluorescent indicator adsorption method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a fluorescent indicator adsorption method for the determination of hydrocarbon types over the concentration ranges from 5 % (VW) to 99 % (WV) aromatic hydrocarbons, 0.3 % (VW) to 55 % (V/V) olefins, and 1 % (VIV) to 95 % (V/v) saturated hydrocarbons in petroleum fractions that distill below 315 °C.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2800. US ISO 3856-1:1984, Paints and varnishes — Determination of "soluble" metal content — Part 1: Determination of lead content — Flame atomic absorption spectrometric method and dithizone spectrophotometric method**

This Uganda Standard describes two methods for the determination of the lead content of the test solutions.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2801. US ISO 3951-1:2013, Sampling procedures for inspection by variables — Part 1: Specification for single sampling plans indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection for a single quality characteristic and a single AQL**

This Uganda Standard specifies an acceptance sampling system of single sampling plans for inspection by variables. It is indexed in terms of the acceptance quality limit (AQL) and is designed for users who have simple requirements.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 110,000**

**2802. US ISO 3951-2:2013, Sampling procedures for inspection by variables — Part 2 — General specification for single sampling plans indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot by lot inspection of independent quality characteristics**

This Uganda Standard specifies an acceptance sampling system of single sampling plans for inspection by variables. It is indexed in terms of the acceptance quality limit (AQL) and is of a technical nature, aimed at users who are already familiar with sampling by variables or who have complicated requirements.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 110,000**

**2803. US ISO 3951-3:2007, Sampling procedures for inspection by variables — Part 3 — Double sampling schemes indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot by lot inspection**

This Uganda Standard specifies an acceptance sampling system of double sampling schemes for inspection by variables for percent nonconforming. It is indexed in terms of the acceptance quality limit (AQL).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 110,000**

**2804. US ISO 3951-4:2011, Sampling procedures for inspection by variables — Part 4 — Procedures for assessment of declared quality levels**

This Uganda Standard establishes sampling plans and procedures by variables that can be used to assess whether the quality level of an entity (lot, process, etc.) conforms to a declared value.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 45,000**

**2805. US ISO 3951-5:2006, Sampling procedures for inspection by variables — Part 5 — Sequential sampling plans indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for inspection by variables (known standard deviation)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a system of sequential sampling plans (schemes) for lot-by-lot inspection by variables. The schemes are indexed in terms of a preferred series of acceptance quality limit (AQL) values, ranging from 0.01 to 10, which are defined in terms of

percent nonconforming items. The schemes are designed to be applied to a continuing series of lots.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 55,000**

**2806. US ISO 3987:2010, Petroleum products — Determination of sulfated ash in lubricating oils and additives**

This Uganda Standard describes a procedure for the determination of the mass percentage of sulfated ash from unused lubricating oils containing additives and from additive concentrates used in compounding. These additives usually contain one or more of the following metals: barium, calcium, magnesium, zinc, potassium, sodium and tin. The elements sulfur, phosphorus and chlorine can also be present in combined form.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2807. US ISO 3993: 1984, Liquefied petroleum gas and light hydrocarbons — Determination of density or relative density — Pressure hydrometer method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of density or relative density of liquefied petroleum gases and other light hydrocarbons. The prescribed apparatus shall not be used for materials having gauge vapour pressures higher than 1.4 MPa (14 bar) (absolute vapour pressure 1.5 MPa) at the test temperature. Alternative calibration procedures are described, but only the one using a certified hydrometer is suitable for the determination of density to be used in calculations of quantities for custody transfer or fiscal purposes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2808. US ISO 3998:2013, Textiles — Determination of resistance to certain insect pests**

This Uganda Standard is applicable to all textiles containing animal fibres in any proportion. Conditioned voracity control specimens and test specimens of known mass are placed in contact with selected larvae for 14 days. The loss in mass of all specimens and the condition

of the test larvae are ascertained to assess the resistance of each test specimen

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2809. US ISO 4045:2008, Leather — Chemical tests — Determination of pH**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the pH value and the difference figure of an aqueous leather extract. It is applicable to all types of leather.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2810. US ISO 4047:1977, Leather — Determination of sulphated total ash and sulphated water insoluble ash**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the sulphated total ash and the sulphated water-insoluble ash of all types of leather.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2811. US ISO 4048:2008, Leather — Chemical tests — Determination of matter soluble in dichloromethane and free fatty acid content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the substances in leather which are soluble in dichloromethane. This method is applicable to all types of leather. This standard includes two techniques for extraction of the fatty substances: extraction using the Soxhlet apparatus; and extraction using a pressurized extraction system.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2812. US ISO 4074:2015, Natural rubber latex male condoms — Requirements and test methods (2<sup>nd</sup> 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).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 65,000**

**2813. US ISO 4098:2006, Leather — Chemical tests — Determination of water-soluble matter, water-soluble inorganic matter and water-soluble organic matter**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determination of water-soluble matter, water-soluble inorganic matter and water-soluble organic matter.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2814. US ISO 4124:1994, Liquid hydrocarbons — Dynamic measurement — Statistical control of volumetric metering systems**

This Uganda Standard has been prepared as a guide for establishing and monitoring the performance of such meters, using appropriate statistical control procedures for both central and on-line proving. These procedures may be applied to measurements made by any type of volumetric or mass metering system.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 100,000**

**2815. US ISO 4136: 2012, Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials — Transverse tensile test**

This Uganda Standard specifies the sizes of test specimen and the procedure for carrying out transverse tensile tests in order to determine the tensile strength and the location of fracture of a welded butt joint. This standard applies to metallic materials in all forms of product with joints made by any fusion welding process

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2816. US ISO 4256:1996, Liquefied petroleum gases — Determination of gauge vapour pressure — LPG method**

This Uganda Standard describes a method for the determination of gauge vapour pressures of liquefied petroleum gas products (see clause 3) at temperatures within the approximate range of 35 °C to 70 °C.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2817. US ISO 4257: 2001, Liquefied petroleum gases — Method of sampling**

This Uganda Standard specifies the procedure to be used for obtaining samples of unrefrigerated liquefied petroleum gases (LPG). It is suitable for sampling from bulk containers, to provide samples for laboratory testing of products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2818. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 65,000**

**2819. US ISO 4267-2:1988, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calculation of oil quantities — Part 2: Dynamic measurement**

This Uganda Standard defines the various terms (be they words or Symbols) employed in the calculation of metered Petroleum quantities.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2820. US ISO 4512:2007, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Equipment for measurement of liquid levels in storage tanks — Manual methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the equipment required to measure manually the liquid level or the corresponding volume of petroleum and petroleum products stored in tanks and containers.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 45,000**

**2821. US ISO 4590:2002, Rigid cellular plastics — Determination of the volume percentage of open cells and of closed cells**

This Uganda Standard specifies a general procedure for the determination of the volume percentage of open and of closed cells of rigid cellular plastics, by measurement first of the geometrical volume and then of the air impenetrable volume of test specimens. The procedure includes the correction of the apparent open-cell volume by taking into account the surface cells opened by cutting during specimen preparation. Two alternative methods (method 1 and method 2), and corresponding apparatus, are specified for the measurement of the impenetrable volume.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**2822. US ISO 4625-1:2004, Binders for paints and varnishes — Determination of softening point — Part 1: Ring-and-ball method**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of determining the softening point of resins (including rosin) and similar materials by means of the ring-and-ball apparatus. Both manual and automatic methods are specified (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 574-5:2006, Wax polishes – Determination of the softening point of the non-volatile matter of wax polishes which has been technically revised*).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**2823. US ISO 4628-4:2016, Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 4: Assessment of degree of cracking (2nd edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for assessing the degree of cracking of coatings by comparison with pictorial standards. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 4628- 4:2003, Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 4: Assessment of degree of cracking which has been technically revised*).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**



**2824. US ISO 4628-5:2016, Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 5: Assessment of degree of flaking (2nd edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for assessing the degree of flaking of coatings by comparison with pictorial standard. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 4628-5:2003, Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of paint coatings — Designation of intensity, quantity and size of common types of defect — Part 5: Designation of degree of flaking, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**2825. US ISO 4628-6:2011, Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 6: Assessment of degree of chalking by tape method (2nd edition)**

This Uganda Standard provides pictorial reference standards for designating the degree of chalking of paint coatings. It also describes a method by which the degree of chalking is rated. In using this method, it is essential that care be taken to distinguish between true degradation products and adhering dirt, particularly when chalking is slight. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 4628-6:2007, Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of paint coatings - Designation of intensity, quantity and size of common types of defect — Part 6: Rating of degree of chalking by the method, which has been technically revised)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**2826. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**2827. US ISO 4683-1:1998, Raw sheep skins — Part 1: Descriptions of defects**

This Uganda Standard describes the defects which may occur on raw sheep skins. It is applicable to fresh and cured (air dried, wet salted or dry salted) sheep skins.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000**

**2828. US ISO 4683-2:1999, Raw sheep skins — Part 2: Designation and presentation**

This Uganda Standard specifies a system for the designation and presentation of fine- and coarse-wooled sheep skins still bearing their wool which are intended for the leather or fur industry. It applies to fresh, raw-dried, wet-salted, dry-salted or pickled sheep skins.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000**

**2829. US ISO 4684:2005, Leather — Chemical tests — Determination of volatile matter**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of determination of volatile matter which is applicable to all leather types. It is not possible to determine the exact moisture content of leather by this method. This is because at elevated temperatures other volatile substances escape and tannins and fats can be oxidized. Some absorbed water may be left in the leather after drying.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**2830. 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 bar, 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**2831. US ISO 4915:1991, Textiles — Stitch types — Classification and terminology**

This Uganda Standard classifies, designates, describes and illustrates the various kinds of stitch types used in hand and machine-sewn seams.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 65,000**

**2832. US ISO 4916:1991, Textiles — Seam types — Classification and terminology**

This Uganda Standard classifies, illustrates and designates, the various kinds of stitched seams. It is not intended to be fully comprehensive but to illustrate a number of the most used seam types. It is applicable to seams used most particularly in the clothing industry. All illustrations show the crosssection of the material configuration only.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 80,000**

**2833. US ISO 4925:2005, Road vehicles — Specification of non-petroleum-base brake Fluids for hydraulic systems**

This Uganda Standard gives the specifications, requirements and test methods, for non-petroleum-base 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 45,000**

**2834. US ISO 5077: 2007, Textiles — Determination of dimensional change in washing and drying**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the dimensional change of fabrics, garments or other textile articles when subjected to an appropriate combination of specified washing and drying procedures.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2835. US ISO 5079:1995, Textile fibres — Determination of breaking force and elongation at break of individual fibres**

This Uganda Standard specifies the method and conditions of test for the determination of the breaking force and elongation at break of individual fibres in the conditioned or wet state.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2836. US ISO 5086: 1977, Hand-knotted carpets — Sampling and selection of areas of test**

This Uganda Standard specifies the method of sampling and defines the areas of test for the physical testing and chemical analysis of hand-knotted carpets. It is applicable to most carpets in which the knots are tied by finger or by hook.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2837. US ISO 5089:1977, Textiles — Preparation of laboratory test samples and test specimens for chemical testing**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods of obtaining laboratory test samples of textile materials from laboratory bulk samples taken from a bulk source, and gives general directions for the preparation of test specimens of convenient size for chemical tests. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 439:2002/ISO 5089 Textiles — Preparation of laboratory test samples and test a specimen for chemical testing, which has been renumbered.*)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2838. US ISO 5145: 2014, Cylinder valve outlets for gases and gas mixtures — Selection and dimensioning**

This Uganda Standard establishes practical criteria for determining valve outlet connections for gas cylinders. It applies to the selection of gas cylinder valve outlet connections and specifies the dimensions for a number of them. This standard does not apply to connections used for cryogenic gas withdrawal or gases for breathing equipment, which are the subjects of other International Standards

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 50,000**

**2839. US ISO 5165:1998, Petroleum products — Determination of the ignition quality of diesel fuels — Cetane engine method**

This Uganda Standard establishes the rating of diesel fuel oil in terms of an arbitrary scale of cetane numbers using a standard single cylinder, four-stroke cycle, variable compression ratio, indirect injected diesel engine. The cetane number provides a measure of the ignition characteristics of diesel fuel oil in compression ignition engines. The cetane number is determined at constant speed in a pre-combustion chamber-type compression ignition test engine.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2840. US ISO 5167-1:2003, Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full — Part 1: General General principles and requirements**

This Uganda Standard defines terms and symbols and establishes the general principles for methods of measurement and computation of the flowrate of fluid flowing in a conduit by means of pressure differential devices (orifice plates, nozzles and Venturi tubes) when they are inserted into a circular cross-section conduit running full. This part of US ISO 5167 also specifies the general requirements for methods of measurement, installation and determination of the uncertainty of the measurement of flowrate. It also defines the general specified limits of pipe size and Reynolds number for which these pressure differential devices are to be used.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 45,000**

**2841. US ISO 5167-2:2003, Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full — Part 2: Orifice plates**

This Uganda Standard specifies the geometry and method of use (installation and operating conditions) of orifice plates when they are inserted in a conduit running full to determine the flowrate of the fluid flowing in the conduit.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 60,000**

**2842. US ISO 5173: 2009, Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials — Bend tests**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for making transverse root, face and side bend tests on test specimens taken from butt welds, butt welds with cladding (subdivided into welds in clad plates and clad welds) and cladding without butt welds, in order to assess ductility and/or absence of imperfections on or near the surface of the test specimen. It also gives the dimensions of the test specimen.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2843. US ISO 5178: 2001, Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials — Longitudinal tensile test on weld metal in fusion welded joints**

This Uganda Standard specifies the sizes of test specimens and the test procedure for carrying out longitudinal tensile tests on cylindrical test specimens in order to determine the mechanical properties of weld metal in a fusion welded joint.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2844. US ISO 5272:1979 Toluene for industrial use — Specifications**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for two grades of toluene suitable for industrial purposes. Grade 1 (synthesis grade) is a high quality grade normally required for use only as a chemical feedstock. Grade 2 (ordinary grade) relates to commercially pure toluene and is suitable for most normal commercial uses. This

standard is applicable to material which consists essentially of toluene (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.CH<sub>3</sub>).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 15,000**

**2845. US ISO 5280:1979, Xylene for industrial use — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for xylene suitable for industrial purposes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2846. US ISO 5398-1:2007, Leather — Chemical determination of chromic oxide content — Part 1: Quantification by titration**

This Uganda describes a method for the determination of chromium in aqueous solution obtained from leather. This is an analysis for total chromium in leather; it is not compound specific or specific to its oxidation state.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2847. US ISO 5402-1:2011, Leather — Determination of flex resistance — Part 1: Flexometer method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the wet or dry flex resistance of leather and finishes applied to leather. It is applicable to all types of flexible leather which are less than 3.0 mm thick.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2848. 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 unlined and of any style from ankle boots to full thigh height inclusive.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2849. US ISO 5431:2013, Leather — Wet blue goat skins — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and methods of test for wet blue leather produced from goat skins tanned without hair and with

the use of basic chromium sulfate as the primary tanning agent.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2850. US ISO 5432:2013, Leather — Wet blue sheep skins — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and methods of test for wet blue leather produced from sheep skins tanned without wool and with the use of basic chromium sulfate as the primary tanning agent.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2851. US ISO 5433:2013, Leather — Bovine wet blue — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and methods of test for wet blue leather produced from bovine hides and parts of bovine hides tanned without hair and with the use of basic chromium sulfate as the primary tanning agent.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2852. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2853. US ISO 5923:1989, Fire protection — Fire extinguishing media — Carbon dioxide**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for carbon dioxide as a fire extinguishing medium.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2854. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2855. US ISO 6112:1992 Moulded plastics footwear - Lined or unlined poly(vinyl chloride) industrial boots with general purpose resistance to animal fats and vegetable oils – Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for lined or unlined moulded poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC) industrial boots, having resistance to animal fats and vegetable oils consistent with general purpose industrial usage.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2856. US ISO 6246:1995, Petroleum products - Gum content of light and middle distillate fuels - Jet evaporation method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the existent gum content of aviation fuels, and the gum content of motor gasolines or other volatile distillates in their finished form, and at the time of test

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2857. US ISO 6247:1998, Petroleum products — Determination of foaming characteristics of lubricating oils**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the foaming characteristics of lubricating oils at specified moderate temperatures. It is applicable to lubricants which may or may not contain additives to modify or suppress the tendency to form stable foams. The ratings used to describe the foaming tendency and/or stability are empirical.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2858. US ISO 6251: 1996, Liquefied petroleum gases — Corrosiveness to copper — Copper strip test**

This Uganda Standard describes a method for the determination of the corrosiveness to copper of liquefied petroleum gases

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2859. US ISO 6299:1998, Petroleum products — Determination of dropping point of lubricating greases (wide**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the dropping point of lubricating grease over a wide temperature range.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2860. US ISO 6330:2012, Textiles — Domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing**

This Uganda Standard specifies domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing. The procedures are applicable to textile fabrics, garments or other textile articles which are subjected to appropriate combinations of domestic washing and drying procedures. This standard also specifies the reference detergents and ballasts for the procedures.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**2861. US ISO 6347: 2004, Textile floor coverings — Consumer information**

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical subjects that form the basis for the provision of information, at the point of sale, for the guidance of the consumer prior to and after the purchase of a textile floor covering. It is applicable to textile floor coverings of all types.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2862. US ISO 6406:2005, Gas cylinders — Seamless steel gas cylinders— Periodic inspection and testing**

This Uganda Standard deals with seamless steel transportable gas cylinders (single or those that comprise a bundle) intended for compressed and liquefied gases under pressure, of water capacity from 0.5 l up 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 to be re-introduced into service for a further period of time. This standard does not apply to periodic inspection and testing of acetylene cylinders or composite cylinders with steel liners.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**2863. US ISO 6507-1: 2005, Metallic materials — Vickers hardness test — Part 1: Test method**

This Uganda Standard specifies the Vickers hardness test method, for the three different ranges of test force for metallic materials

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2864. US ISO 6520-1:2007, Welding and allied processes — Classification of geometric imperfections in metallic materials — Part 1: Fusion welding**

This Uganda Standard serves as the basis for a precise classification and description of weld imperfections. In order to avoid any confusion, the types of imperfection are defined with explanations and illustrations where necessary. Metallurgical imperfections are not included.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2865. US ISO 6551:1982, Petroleum liquids and gases — Fidelity and security of dynamic measurement — Cabled transmission of electric and/or**

This Uganda Standard establishes guidelines for ensuring the fidelity and security of pulsed data cabled transmission Systems utilized for the metering of fluids (see the note), a main objective being to ensure the integrity of the primary indication.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2866. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2867. US ISO 6743-9:2003, Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) Classification — Part 9: Family X (Greases)**

This Uganda Standard establishes a detailed classification of family X (Greases) which belongs to class L (Lubricants, industrial oils and related products). It should be read in conjunction with ISO 6743-99[1]. This classification applies to categories of greases used for lubrication of equipment, components of machines, vehicles, etc.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 15,000**

**2868. US ISO 6935-3:1992, Steel for the reinforcement of concrete — Part 3: Welded fabrics**

This Uganda Standard specifies technical requirements for factory made sheets or 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 Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 412-3:2005, Steel for the reinforcement of concrete — Part 3: Welded fabric, which has been republished*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2869. US ISO 6938: 1984, Textiles — Natural fibres — Generic names and definitions**

This Uganda Standard gives the generic names and the definitions of the most important natural fibres according to their specific constitution or origin. An alphabetical list of names in common use is provided, together with the corresponding standardized denominations.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2870. US ISO 6941:2003, Textile fabrics — Burning behaviour — Measurement of flame spread properties of vertically oriented specimens**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the measurement of flame spread times of vertically oriented textile fabrics and industrial products in the form of

single or multi-component fabrics (coated, quilted, multilayered, sandwich combinations, and similar combinations) when subjected to a small, defined flame.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**2871. US ISO 6942:2002, Protective clothing — Protection against heat and fire — Method of test: Evaluation of materials and material assemblies when exposed to a source of radiant heat**

This Uganda Standard specifies two complementary methods (method A and method B) for determining the behaviour of materials for heat protective clothing subjected to heat radiation.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2872. US ISO 6947:2011, Welding and allied processes — Welding positions**

This Uganda Standard defines welding positions for testing and production, for butt and fillet welds, in all product forms.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2873. US ISO 6976:2016, Natural gas — Calculation of calorific values, density, relative density and Wobbe index from composition**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the calculation of gross calorific value, net calorific value, density, relative density, gross Wobbe index and net Wobbe index of natural gases, natural gas substitutes and other combustible gaseous fuels, when the composition of the gas by mole fraction is known. The methods specified provide the means of calculating the properties of the gas mixture at commonly used reference conditions

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 70,000**

**2874. US ISO 7203-1:1995, Fire extinguishing media — Foam concentrates — Part 1: Specification for low expansion foam concentrates for top application to water-immiscible liquids**

This Uganda Standard specifies the essential properties and performance of liquid foam concentrates used to

make low expansion foams for the control, extinction and inhibition of re-ignition of fires of water-immiscible liquids. Minimum performance on certain test fires is specified.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**2875. US ISO 7203-2:1995, Fire extinguishing media — Foam concentrates — Part 2: Specification for medium and high expansion foam concentrates for top application to water-immiscible liquids**

This Uganda Standard specifies the essential properties and performance of liquid foam concentrates used to make medium and/or high expansion foams for the control, extinction and inhibition of re-ignition of fires of water-immiscible liquids. Minimum performance on certain test fires is specified.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**2876. US ISO 7203-3:1999, Fire extinguishing media — Foam concentrates — Part 3: Specification for low expansion foam concentrates for top application to water-miscible liquids**

This Uganda Standard is applicable to low expansion foam concentrates which conform to Part 1. It specifies additional requirements to assess their suitability for use on water-miscible fuels.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 35,000**

**2877. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**2878. US ISO 7278-1:1987, Liquid hydrocarbons — Dynamic measurement — Proving systems for volumetric meters — Part 1: General principles**

This Uganda Standard provides general principles for proving systems for meters used in dynamic measurement of liquid hydrocarbons.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2879. US ISO 7278-2:1988, Liquid hydrocarbons — Dynamic measurement — Proving systems for volumetric meters — Part 2: Pipe provers**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for the design, installation and calibration of pipe provers.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2880. US ISO 7278-3:1998, Liquid hydrocarbons — Dynamic measurement — Proving systems for volumetric meters — Part 3: Pulse interpolation techniques**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the procedures and conditions of use to be observed if pulse interpolation is used in conjunction with a pipe or small volume prover and a turbine or displacement meter to improve the discrimination of proving.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2881. US ISO 7278-4:1999, Liquid hydrocarbons — Dynamic measurement — Proving systems for volumetric meters — Part 4: Guide for operators of pipe provers**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on operating pipe provers to prove turbine meters and displacement meters. It applies both to the types of pipe prover specified in US ISO 7278-2, which are referred to here as “conventional pipe provers”, and to other types referred to here as “compact pipe provers” or “small volume provers”.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2882. 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.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**2883. US ISO 7482-1:1998, Raw goat skins — Part 1: Descriptions of defects**

This Uganda Standard describes the defects which may occur on raw goat skins. It is applicable to fresh and cured (air dried, wet salted or dry salted) goat skins.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2884. US ISO 7482-2:1999, Raw goat skins — Part 2: Guidelines for grading on the basis of mass and size**

This Uganda Standard prescribes guidelines for grading raw goat skins in the fresh and the cured (including sundried) condition on the basis of their mass and size.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2885. US ISO 7482-3:2005, Raw goat skins — Part 3: Guidelines for grading on the basis of defects**

This Uganda Standard prescribes guidelines for the classification of raw or cured, trimmed goat skins on the basis of visually apparent defects.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2886. US ISO 7507-1:2003, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks — Part 1: Strapping method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the calibration of substantially vertical cylindrical tanks by measuring the tank using a strapping tape.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 80,000**

**2887. US ISO 7507-2:2005, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks — Part 2: Optical-reference line method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the calibration of tanks above eight metres in diameter with cylindrical courses that are substantially vertical. It provides a method for determining the volumetric quantity contained within a tank at gauged liquid levels.



**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 45,000**

**2888. US ISO 7507-3:2006, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks — Part 3: Optical-triangulation method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a calibration procedure for application to tanks above 8 m in diameter with cylindrical courses that are substantially vertical. It provides a method for determining the volumetric quantity contained within a tank at gauged liquid levels. The measurements required to determine the radius are made either internally or externally. The external method is applicable only to tanks that are free of insulation.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 55,000**

**2889. US ISO 7507-4:1995, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks - Part 4: Internal electro-optical distance-ranging method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks having diameters greater than 5 m by means of internal measurements using an electro-optical distance ranging instrument, and for the subsequent compilation of tank capacity tables. This method is known as the internal electro-optical distance-ranging (EODR) method.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2890. US ISO 7507-5:2000, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks — Part 5: External electro-optical distance-ranging method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the calibration of non-insulated vertical cylindrical tanks having diameters greater than 5 m, by means of external measurement using an electro-optical distance-ranging method (EODR), and for the subsequent compilation of tank capacity tables. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 7507-5:2000).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2891. US ISO/TR 7507-6:1997, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks — Part 6: Recommendations for monitoring, checking and verification of tank calibration and capacity table**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on monitoring the accuracy of the calibration and the tank capacity table of a vertical cylindrical tank

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2892. US ISO 7619-2:2010, Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of indentation hardness — Part 2: IRHD pocket meter method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the indentation hardness of vulcanized or thermoplastic rubber by means of a pocket hardness meter calibrated in IRHD. The use of such meters is primarily intended for control, not specification purposes. It is possible to increase precision by fixing the pocket hardness meter on a support.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2893. US ISO 7724-1:1984, Paints and varnishes — Colorimetry — Part 1: Principles**

This standard describes the calorimetric terms and fundamental requirements necessary for determining the colour co-ordinates of paint films and related materials.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2894. US ISO 7724-2:1984, Paints and varnishes — Colorimetry — Part 2: Colour measurement**

This standard describes the method for determining the colour co-ordinates of paint films. The method is only applicable to paint films that appear to be uniformly of one colour, i.e. monochromatic, when examined with normal vision.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2895. US ISO 7724-3:1984, Paints and varnishes — Colorimetry — Part 3: Calculation of colour differences**

This standard describes a method for the quantitative calorimetric evaluation of small colour differences between paint films.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2896. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 15,000**

**2897. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 15,000**

**2898. US ISO 7771:1985, Textiles — Determination of dimensional changes of 3 fabrics induced by cold-water immersion**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of the dimensional changes that occur when a fabric is subjected to immersion in cold water without agitation, and dried. It is applicable to fabrics which, in use, are subjected to cold water without agitation. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 381:2001/EAS 242 Dimensional changes of fabric by cold water immersion which has been republished).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2899. US ISO 7864:2016, Sterile hypodermic needles for single use — Requirements and test methods (2<sup>nd</sup> 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 Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 7864:1993, Sterile hypodermic needles for single use which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2900. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 80,000**

**2901. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2902. US ISO 7886-1:2017, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 1: Syringe for manual use (2<sup>nd</sup> 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 Uganda 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**2903. US ISO 7886-2:1996, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 2: Syringes for use with power-driven syringe pumps**

This part of ISO 7886 specifies requirements for sterile Single-use hypodermic syringes of nominal capacity 5 ml and above, made of plastics materials and intended for use with power-driven Syringe Pumps.

This part of ISO 7886 does not apply to syringes for use with insulin (specified in ISO 8537), Single-use syringes made of glass (specified in ISO 595), 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**2904. US ISO 7886-3:2005, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 3: Autodisable syringes for fixed-dose immunization**

This part of ISO 7886 specifies the properties and performance of sterile single-use hypodermic syringes with or without needle, made of plastic materials and stainless steel and intended for the aspiration of vaccines or for the injection of vaccines immediately after filling. Upon delivering a fixed dose of vaccine, the syringe is automatically rendered unusable.

This part of ISO 7886 does not specify the design of the auto-disable feature, which is left to the discretion of the manufacturer.

This part of ISO 7886 is not applicable to syringes for use with insulin (specified in ISO 8537), syringes made of glass (specified in ISO 595), syringes for use with power-driven syringe pumps (specified in ISO 7886-2), auto-disable syringes for variable dose delivery and syringes designed to be prefilled. It does not address compatibility with injection fluids/vaccines.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2905. US ISO 7886-4:2006, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 4: Syringes with re-use prevention feature**

This part of ISO 7886 specifies requirements for sterile single-use hypodermic syringes made of plastics 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 part of ISO 7886 is not applicable to syringes made of glass (specified in ISO 595), auto-disable syringes for fixed dose immunization (ISO 7886-3) and syringes designed to be pre-filled. It does not address compatibility with injection fluids. Other standards can be applicable when syringes are used for any other intended purpose than those specified in this part of ISO 7886.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2906. US ISO 7941: 1988, Commercial propane and butane — Analysis by gas chromatography**

This Uganda Standard specifies a gas chromatographic method for the quantitative determination of hydrocarbons in liquefied Petroleum gas (LPG), excluding components whose concentrations are below 0.1 % (m/m). It is applicable to the analysis of propane, butane and their commercial mixtures, which may include saturated and unsaturated C<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub> and C<sub>5</sub> hydrocarbons. It does not apply to “on-line” chromatography.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2907. 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.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 60,000**

**2908. US ISO 8067:2008, Flexible cellular polymeric materials — Determination of tear strength**

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the tear strength of flexible cellular polymeric materials; method A, using a trouser test piece; method B, using an angle test piece without a nick.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**2909. US ISO 8124-1:2014, Safety of toys — Part 1: Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard applies to all toys, i.e. any product or material designed or clearly intended for use in play by children under 14 years of age. They are applicable to a toy as it is initially received by the consumer and, in addition, they apply after a toy is subjected to reasonably foreseeable conditions of normal use and abuse unless specifically noted otherwise. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 8124-1: 2007, Safety of toys — Part 1: Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000**

**2910. US ISO 8124-2:2007, Safety of toys — Part 2: Flammability (2<sup>nd</sup> 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 first edition US ISO 8124-2:2005, Safety of toys — Part 2: Flammability, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**2911. US ISO 8124-3:2010/Amd.1:2014, Safety of toys — Part 3: Migration of certain elements (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies maximum acceptable levels and methods of sampling and extraction prior to analysis 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 first edition, US ISO 8124-3:2005, Safety of toys — Part 3 Migration of certain elements, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 45,000**

**2912. US ISO 8124-4:2010, Safety of toys — Part 4: Swings, slides and similar activity toys for indoor and outdoor family domestic use**

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. Products covered by this part of US ISO 8124 include swings, slides, seesaws, carousels, rocking toys, climbing frames, fully enclosed toddler swing seats and other products intended to bear the mass of one or more children. Products not included within the scope of this part of US ISO 8124 are:

- a) fitness and sporting equipment unless attached to the activity toy;
- b) equipment intended for use in schools, day care centres, kindergartens, public playgrounds, restaurants, shopping centres and similar public places;
- c) juvenile care products such as, but not limited to, infant swings, playpens/enclosures, beds or furniture including picnic tables, cradle rockers and products specifically designed for therapeutic use.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000**

**2913. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000**

**2914. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**2915. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**2916. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**2917. US ISO 8222:2002, Petroleum measurement systems — Calibration — Temperature corrections for use when calibrating volumetric proving tanks**

This Uganda Standard specifies multiplication factors for the correction of the volume of water transferred from a primary measure to a tank for changes arising from temperature differences during the determination of the capacity of the tank at reference temperature.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 15,000**

**2918. US ISO 8307:2007, Flexible cellular polymeric materials — Determination of resilience by ball rebound**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the resilience by ball rebound of flexible cellular polymeric materials.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2919. US ISO 8498:1990, Woven fabrics — Description of defects — Vocabulary**

This Uganda Standard defines woven-fabric defects, i.e. those characteristics that have been unintentionally introduced into the fabric. The presence of one or other of these characteristics in a fabric does not automatically imply that the fabric is sub-standard. Divided in general defects, yarn defects in a woven fabric, defects in the weft direction, defects in the warp direction, defects due to, or apparent after, dyeing, printing or finishing, defects of, or associated with, the selvages

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2920. US ISO 8499: 2003, Knitted fabrics — Description of defects — Vocabulary**

This Uganda Standard describes defects which commonly appear during the inspection of knitted fabrics. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 418:2003 Knitted fabrics -Description of defects -Vocabulary*).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 55,000**

**2921. US ISO 8537:2016, Sterile single-use syringes, with or without needle, for insulin (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for empty, sterile, single-use syringes, with or without needles, made of plastic materials and intended solely for the injection of insulin, with which the syringes are filled by the end user. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 8537:2007, Sterile single-use syringes, with or without needle, for insulin, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2922. US ISO 8669-1: 1988, Urine collection bags — Part 1: Vocabulary**

This Uganda Standard defines terms used in dealing with urine collection bags; related medical terms are not defined. The terms do not individually or collectively define or recommend a product of a specific design, style or size.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 15,000**

**2923. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**2924. US ISO 8681:1986, Petroleum products and lubricants — Method of classification — Definition of classes**

This Uganda Standard establishes the general classification system which applies to petroleum products, lubricants and related products; defines the classes of petroleum products, lubricants and related products together with their designation. The rules of this classification system to apply to each class of

product concerned will be specified in the relevant standard.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 15,000**

**2925. US ISO 8819: 1993 Liquefied petroleum gases — Detection of hydrogen sulfide — Lead acetate method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the detection of hydrogen sulfide in liquefied petroleum gases.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2926. US ISO 8973: 1997, Liquefied petroleum gases — Calculation method for density and vapour pressure**

This Uganda Standard describes a simplified method for the calculation of density and vapour pressure of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG) based on compositional data and density and vapour pressure factors for individual LPG components. A list of factors is provided in this standard. This method is intended for application in specifications of product quality and is not intended for application to quantity measurement in custody transfer (see ISO 6578).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2927. US ISO 9015-1: 2001, Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials — Hardness testing — Part 1: Hardness test on arc welded joints**

This Uganda Standard specifies hardness tests on transverse sections of arc welded joints of metallic materials. It covers Vickers hardness tests in accordance with ISO 6507-1, normally with test loads of 49,03 N or 98,07 N (HV 5 or HV 10).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2928. US ISO 9029:1990, Crude petroleum — Determination of water — Distillation method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining water in crude oil by distillation. The precision data have only been determined for water contents up to 1 % (v/v).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2929. US ISO 9073-1:1989, Textiles — Test methods for nonwovens — Part 1: Determination of mass per unit area**

This Uganda Standard prescribes the measurement of the area and mass of a test piece and calculation of its mass per unit area in grams per square metre

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2930. US ISO 9073-2:1995, Textiles — Test methods for non wovens — Part 2: Determination of thickness**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the determination of the thickness, when under a specific pressure, of normal and bulky non woven textiles.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2931. US ISO 9117-1:2009, Paints and varnishes — Drying tests —Part 1:Determination of through-dry state and through-dry time**

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining under standard conditions whether a single coat or a multi-coat system of paint, varnish or related material has reached the through-dry state after a specified drying period. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 9117:1990, Paints and varnishes — Determination of through-dry state and through-dry time which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2932. US ISO 9117-3:2010, Paints and varnishes — Drying tests — Part 3:Surface-drying test using Ballotini**

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the surface-drying characteristics of a coating of a paint or varnish which dries by the action of air or by chemical reaction of its component. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 1517:1973, Paints and varnishes — Surface-drying test — Ballotini method, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2933. US ISO 9200:1993, Crude petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Volumetric metering of viscous hydrocarbons**

This Uganda Standard defines viscous hydrocarbons and describes the difficulties that arise when viscous hydrocarbons are raised to high temperatures. The effects of such temperatures upon meters, auxiliary equipment and fittings are discussed, and advice and warnings to overcome or mitigate difficulties are included.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2934. US ISO 9328-5:2011, Steel flat products for pressure purposes — Technical delivery conditions — Part 5: Weldable fine grain steels, thermomechanically rolled**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for flat products for pressure equipment, made of thermomechanically rolled weldable fine grain steels.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2935. US ISO 9407:1991, Shoes sizes — Mondopoint System of sizing and marking**

This Uganda Standard describes the fundamental characteristics of a System of sizing shoes that is to be known as Mondopoint. It specifies the method of size marking for shoes and applies to all types of shoe without restriction.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2936. US ISO 9606-1:2012, Qualification testing of welders —Fusion welding — Part 1: Steels (2nd edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for qualification testing of welders for fusion welding of steels. It provides a set of technical rules for a systematic qualification test of the welder, and enables such qualifications to be uniformly accepted independently of the type of product, location and examiner or examining body. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 9606-1:1994, Approval testing of welders — Fusion welding — Part 1: Steels, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**2937. US ISO 9606-3:1999, Approval testing of welders — Fusion welding — Part 3: Copper and copper alloys**

This Uganda Standard specifies essential requirements, ranges of approval, test conditions, acceptance requirements and certification for the approval testing of welder performance for the welding of copper. This standard applies to the approval testing of welders for the fusion welding of copper.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**2938. US ISO 9606-4:1999, Approval testing of welders — Fusion welding — Part 4: Nickel and nickel alloys**

This Uganda Standard specifies essential requirements, ranges of approval, test conditions, acceptance requirements and certification for the approval testing of welder performance for the welding of nickel. This standard applies to the approval testing of welders for the fusion welding of nickel.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**2939. US ISO 9606-5:2000, Approval testing of welders — Fusion welding — Part 5: Titanium and titanium alloys, zirconium and zirconium alloys**

This Uganda Standard specifies essential requirements, ranges of approval, test conditions, acceptance requirements and certification for the approval testing of welder performance for the welding of titanium and zirconium. This standard applies to the approval testing of welders for the fusion welding of titanium.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**2940. US ISO 9712: 2012, Non-destructive testing — Qualification and certification of NDT personnel**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for principles for the qualification and certification of personnel who perform industrial non-destructive testing (NDT).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**2941. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**2942. 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  $\leq 140$  mm and guaranteed wall thicknesses  $a' \geq 6$  mm, because beyond these limits, additional requirements can apply.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**2943. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**2944. US ISO 9809-4:2014, Gas cylinders — Refillable seamless steel gas cylinders — Design, construction and testing — Part 4: Stainless steel cylinders with an Rm 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<sub>m</sub>*, of less than 1 100 MPa.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**2945. US ISO 9866-2:1991, Textiles — Effect of dry heat on fabrics under low pressure — Part 2: Determination of dimensional change in fabrics exposed to dry heat**

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method in order to predict the behaviour of fabrics. It describes the principle, the apparatus, the atmospheres for conditioning and testing, the test specimens, the test procedure, and the contents of the test report

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2946. US ISO 9994: 2005/Amd.1: 2008, Lighters — Safety specification**

This Uganda 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. (*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 9994: 2005 Lighters — Safety specification*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**2947. US ISO 10156: 2010, Gases and gas mixtures — Determination of fire potential and oxidizing ability for the selection of cylinder valve outlets**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for determining whether or not a gas or gas mixture is flammable in air and whether a gas or gas mixture is more or less oxidizing than air under atmospheric conditions. This standard is intended to be used for the classification of gases and gas mixtures including the selection of gas cylinder valve outlets. This standard does not cover the safe preparation of these mixtures under pressure and at temperatures other than ambient.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**2948. US ISO 10282:2014, Single-use sterile rubber surgical gloves — Specification (2<sup>nd</sup>)**

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 Uganda standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10282:2002, Single-use sterile rubber surgical gloves — Specification, which has been technically revised*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2949. US ISO 10286: 2015, Gas cylinders — Terminology**

This Uganda Standard gives the terminology for standards intended to be used under regulations for the transport of dangerous goods that are based on the UN Model Regulations. Variations from the terminology are permissible to comply with other regulations such as for stationary and automotive applications.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 70,000**

**2950. US ISO 10290: 1993, Textiles — Cotton yarns — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies criteria, with relevant test methods, to be applied in describing single spun grey cotton yarns, which are widely used in international trade.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2951. US ISO 10298:2010, Determination of toxicity of a gas or gas mixture**

This Uganda Standard lists the best available acute-toxicity data of gases from the literature to allow the classification of gases and gas mixtures

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**2952. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**2953. US ISO 10407:1993, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Drill stem design and operating limits**

This Uganda Standard lays down the properties of drill pipe and tool joints, drill collars, kellys, and establishes principles for the design and use of drill stem and their components.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 110,000**

**2954. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000**

**2955. US ISO 10414-1:2008, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Field testing of drilling fluids — Part 1: Water-based fluids**

This Uganda Standard provides standard procedures for determining the following characteristics of water-based drilling fluids; drilling fluid density (mud weight), viscosity and gel strength, filtration, water, oil and solids contents, sand content, methylene blue capacity, pH, alkalinity and lime content, chloride content and total hardness as calcium.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 110,000**

**2956. US ISO 10414-2:2011, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Field testing of drilling fluids — Part 2: Oil-based fluids**

This Uganda Standard provides standard procedures for determining the following characteristics of oil-based drilling fluids; drilling fluid density (mud weight), viscosity and gel strength, filtration, oil, water and solids concentrations, alkalinity, chloride concentration and calcium concentration, electrical stability, lime and calcium concentrations, calcium chloride and sodium chloride concentrations, low-gravity solids and weighting material concentrations.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 110,000**

**2957. US ISO 10416:2008, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling fluids — Laboratory testing**

This Uganda Standard provides procedures for the laboratory testing of both drilling fluid materials and drilling fluid physical, chemical and performance properties. It is applicable to both water-based and oil-

based drilling fluids, as well as the base or “make-up” fluid.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 110,000**

**2958. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**2959. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000**

**2960. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**2961. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**2962. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**2963. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 55,000**

**2964. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000**

**2965. US ISO 10426-4:2004, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Cements and materials for well cementing — Part 4: Preparation and testing of foamed cement slurries at atmospheric pressure**

This Uganda Standard defines the methods for the generation and testing of foamed cement slurries and

their corresponding unfoamed base cement slurries at atmospheric pressure.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2966. US ISO 10426-5:2004, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Cements and materials for well cementing — Part 5: Determination of shrinkage and expansion of well cement formulations at atmospheric pressure**

This Uganda Standard provides the methods for the testing of well cement formulations to determine the dimension changes during the curing process (cement hydration) at atmospheric pressure only. This is a base document, because under real well cementing conditions shrinkage and expansion take place under pressure and different boundary conditions

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2967. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2968. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2969. US ISO 10427-3:2003, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Equipment for well cementing — Part 3: Performance testing of cementing float equipment**

This Uganda Standard describes testing practices to evaluate the performance of cementing float equipment for the petroleum and natural gas industries. This part of US ISO 10427 is applicable to float equipment that will be in contact with water-based fluids used for drilling and cementing wells. It is not applicable to float equipment performance in non-water-based fluids

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2970. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**2971. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000**

**2972. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000**

**2973. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000**

**2974. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 80,000**

**2975. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000**

**2976. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000**

**2977. US ISO 10439-1:2015, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Axial and centrifugal compressors and expander compressors — Part 1: General requirement**

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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000**

**2978. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 90,000**

**2979. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 80,000**

**2980. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 80,000**

**2981. US ISO 10460: 2005, Gas cylinders — Welded carbon-steel gas cylinders — Periodic inspection and testing**

This Uganda Standard deals with welded, carbon-steel, 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 and greater than 150 l up to 450 l. 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 the periodic inspection and testing of acetylene cylinders or composite (fully wrapped or hoop-wrapped) cylinders. This standard is primarily for

industrial gases other than liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), but may also be applied for LPG. For specific LPG applications, see ISO 10464.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2982. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 55,000**

**2983. US ISO 10464: 2004, Gas cylinders — Refillable welded steel cylinders for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) — Periodic inspection and testing**

This Uganda Standard applies to cylinders protected by a system to prevent external corrosion and designed and manufactured in accordance with ISO 4706, ISO 22991 or an equivalent design and construction standard. This standard may also apply to other refillable welded steel cylinder designs for LPG with the approval of the national authority. Cylinders for the on-board storage of LPG as a fuel for vehicles are excluded from this standard, except cylinders used for fork-lift truck applications.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2984. US ISO 10474: 2013, Steel and steel products — Inspection documents**

This Uganda Standard defines the different types of inspection documents supplied to the purchaser, in accordance with the requirements of the order, for the delivery of steel products

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2985. US ISO 10555-1:2013, Intravascular catheters — Sterile and single-use catheters — Part 1: General requirements (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for intravascular catheters, supplied in the sterile condition and intended for single use, for any application. *(This Uganda 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**2986. US ISO 10555-3:2013, Intravascular catheters — Sterile and single-use catheters — Part 3: Central venous catheters (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for central venous catheters supplied in the sterile condition, and intended for single use. *(This Uganda standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10555-3:1996, Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters - Part 3: Central venous catheters, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**2987. US ISO 10555-4:2013, Intravascular catheters — Sterile and single-use catheters — Part 4: Balloon dilatation catheters (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for balloon dilatation catheters supplied in the sterile condition, and intended for single use. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10555-4:1996, Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters - Part 4: Balloon dilation catheters, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**2988. US ISO 10555-5:2013, Intravascular catheters — Sterile and single-use catheters — Part 5: Over-needle peripheral catheters (2<sup>nd</sup> 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 Uganda 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2989. US ISO 10691:2004, Gas cylinders — Refillable welded steel cylinders for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) — Procedures for checking before, during and after filling**

This Uganda Standard specifies the procedures to be adopted when checking transportable refillable welded steel LPG cylinders before, during and after filling. It applies to transportable refillable welded steel LPG cylinders of water capacity from 0.5 l up to and including 150 l. It does not apply to cylinders permanently installed in vehicles, or to plant and filling equipment.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**2990. US ISO 10715:1997, Natural gas — Sampling guidelines**

This Uganda Standard provides concise guidelines for the collection, conditioning and handling of representative samples of processed natural gas streams. It also contains guidelines for sampling strategy, probe location and the handling and design of sampling equipment.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**2991. US ISO 10993-1:2003, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 1: Evaluation and testing**

This Uganda Standard describes the general principles governing the biological evaluation of medical devices; the categorization of devices based on the nature and duration of their contact with the body; and the selection of appropriate tests. This standard does not cover testing of materials and devices that do not come into direct or indirect contact with the patient's body, nor does it cover biological hazards arising from any mechanical failure.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2992. US ISO 10993-2:2006, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 2: Animal welfare requirements**

This Uganda Standard is aimed at those who commission, design and perform tests or evaluate data from animal tests undertaken to assess the biocompatibility of materials intended for use in medical devices, or that of the medical devices themselves. It specifies the minimum requirements to be satisfied to ensure and demonstrate that proper provision has been made for the welfare of animals used in animal tests to assess the biocompatibility of materials used in medical devices.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2993. US ISO 10993-3:2003, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 3: Tests for genotoxicity, carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity**

This Uganda Standard specifies strategies for hazard identification and tests on medical devices for the following biological aspects: genotoxicity, carcinogenicity, and reproductive and developmental toxicity. This standard is applicable for evaluation of a medical device whose potential for genotoxicity, carcinogenicity or reproductive toxicity has been identified.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2994. US ISO 10993-4:2002, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 4: Selection of tests for interactions with blood**

This Uganda Standard provides general requirements for evaluating the interactions of medical devices with blood. It describes a classification of medical and dental devices that are intended for use in contact with blood, based on the intended use and duration of contact as defined in ISO 10993-1, the fundamental principles governing the evaluation of the interaction of devices with blood, and the rationale for structured selection of tests according to specific categories, together with the principles and scientific basis of these tests.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**2995. US ISO 10993-5:2009, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 5: Tests for in vitro cytotoxicity**

This Uganda Standard describes test methods to assess the in vitro cytotoxicity of medical devices. These methods specify the incubation of cultured cells in contact with a device and/or extracts of a device either directly or through diffusion.

These methods are designed to determine the biological response of mammalian cells in vitro using appropriate biological parameters.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**2996. US ISO 10993-6:2007, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 6: Tests for local effects after implantation**

This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for the assessment of the local effects after implantation of biomaterials intended for use in medical devices. This standard applies to materials that are solid and non-biodegradable; degradable and/or restorable; and non-solid, such as porous materials, liquids, pastes and particulates.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**2997. US ISO 10993-7:2008, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 7: Ethylene oxide sterilization residuals**

This Uganda Standard specifies allowable limits for residual ethylene oxide (EO) and ethylene chlorohydrins (ECH) in individual EO-sterilized medical devices, procedures for the measurement of EO and ECH, and methods for determining compliance so that devices may be released. Additional background, including guidance and a flowchart showing how this document is applied, are also included in the informative annexes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 110,000**

**2998. US ISO 10993-9:1999, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 9: Framework for**



**identification and quantification of potential degradation products**

This Uganda Standard provides general principles for the systematic evaluation of the potential and observed biodegradation of medical devices and for the design and performance of biodegradation studies.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**2999. US ISO 10993-10:2002, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 10: Tests for irritation and delayed-type hypersensitivity**

This Uganda Standard describes the procedure for the assessment of medical devices and their constituent materials with regard to their potential to produce irritation and delayed-type hypersensitivity. This standard includes pre-test considerations, details of the test procedures, and key factors for the interpretation of the results.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 65,000**

**3000. US ISO 10993-11:2006, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 11: Tests for systemic toxicity**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives guidance on procedures to be followed in the evaluation of the potential for medical device materials to cause adverse systemic reactions.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 45,000**

**3001. US ISO 10993-12:2007, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 12: Sample preparation and reference materials**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and gives guidance on the procedures to be followed in the preparation of samples and the selection of reference materials for medical device testing in biological systems this standard is not applicable to materials or devices containing live cells.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**3002. US ISO 10993-13:1998, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 13: Identification and**

**quantification of degradation products from polymeric medical devices**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on general requirements for the design of tests for identifying and quantifying degradation products from finished polymeric medical devices ready for clinical use. This standard describes two test methods to generate degradation products, an accelerated degradation test as a screening method and a real-time degradation test. For materials which are intended to polymerize in situ, the set or cured polymer is used for testing. The data generated are used in the biological evaluation of the polymer.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**3003. US ISO 10993-14:2001, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 14: Identification and quantification of degradation products from ceramics**

This Uganda Standard specifies two methods of obtaining solutions of degradation products from ceramics (including glasses) for the purposes of quantification. It also gives guidance on the analysis of these solutions in order to identify the degradation products. Because of the generalized nature of this standard, product specific standards, when available, that address degradation product formation under more relevant conditions of use, should be considered first.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**3004. US ISO 10993-15:2000, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 15: Identification and quantification of degradation products from metals and alloys**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on general requirements for the design of tests for identifying and quantifying degradation products from finished metallic medical devices or corresponding material samples finished as ready for clinical use. It is applicable only to those degradation products generated by chemical alteration of the finished metallic device in an in vitro accelerated degradation test. Because of the accelerated nature of these tests, the test results may not reflect the

implant or material behaviour in the body. The described chemical methodologies are a means to generate degradation products for further assessments.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**3005. US ISO 10993-16:1997, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 16: Toxic kinetic study design for degradation products and leachable**

This Uganda Standard gives principles on how toxic kinetic studies relevant to medical devices should be designed and performed. The considerations for inclusion of toxic kinetic studies in the biological evaluation of medical devices are also described.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**3006. US ISO 10993-17:2002, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 17: Establishment of allowable limits for leachable substances**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of allowable limits for substances leachable from medical devices. It is intended for use in deriving standards and estimating appropriate limits where standards do not exist. It describes a systematic process through which identified risks arising from toxicologically hazardous substances present in medical devices can be quantified. This standard is not applicable to devices that have no patient contact (e.g. in vitro diagnostic devices).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 45,000**

**3007. US ISO 10993-19:2006, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 19: Physico-chemical, morphological and topographical characterization of materials**

This Uganda Standard provides a compilation of parameters and test methods that can be useful for the identification and evaluation of the physico-chemical, morphological and topographical (PMT) properties of materials in finished medical devices. Such an assessment is limited to those properties that are relevant to biological evaluation and the medical device's intended

use (clinical application and duration of use) even if such properties overlap with clinical effectiveness.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**3008. US ISO 10993-20:2006, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 20: Principles and methods for immunotoxicology testing of medical devices**

This Uganda Standard presents an overview of immunotoxicology with particular reference to the potential immunotoxicity of medical devices. It gives guidance on methods for testing for immunotoxicity of various types of medical devices.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 35,000**

**3009. US ISO 11007:1997, Petroleum products and lubricants — Determination of rust-prevention characteristics of lubricating greases**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the rust-prevention characteristics of lubricating grease in the presence of an aqueous test fluid.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 15,000**

**3010. US ISO 11009:2000, Petroleum products and lubricants — Determination of water washout characteristics of lubricating greases**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for evaluating the resistance of lubricating grease to washout by water from a bearing, when tested at 38 °C and 79 °C under specified laboratory conditions. It is not to be considered the equivalent of service evaluation tests characteristics of lubricating greases.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 15,000**

**3011. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**3012. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 65,000**

**3013. US ISO 11114-2 :2012, Gas cylinders — Compatibility of cylinders and valve materials with gas contents — Part 2: Non-metallic materials**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance in the selection and evaluation of compatibility between non-metallic materials for gas cylinders and valves and the gas contents. It also covers bundles, tubes and pressure drums. This standard can be helpful for composite and laminated materials used for gas cylinders. It does not cover the subject completely and is intended to give guidance only in evaluating the compatibility of gas/material combinations. Only the influence of the gas in changing the material and mechanical properties is considered (for example chemical reaction or change in physical state). The basic properties of the materials, such as mechanical properties, required for design purposes are normally available from the materials supplier and are not considered in this part of the standard. The compatibility data given are related to single component gases but can be used to some extent for gas mixtures. Ceramics, glasses, and adhesives are not covered by this part of the standard. Other aspects such as quality of delivered gas are not considered. This part of US ISO 11114 is not intended to be used for cryogenic fluids.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**3014. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**3015. 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**

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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 45,000**

**3016. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**3017. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 65,000**

**3018. US ISO 11120:1999, Gas cylinders — Refillable  
seamless steel tubes of water capacity between 150  
l and 3 000 l — Design, construction and testing**

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes and tests at manufacture of refillable quenched and tempered seamless steel tubes of water capacities from 150 l up to and including 3 000 l for compressed and liquefied gases exposed to extreme world-wide ambient temperatures (normally between -50 °C and +65 °C). This standard is applicable to tubes with a maximum tensile strength  $R_m$  of less than 1 100 MPa. These tubes can be used alone or in batteries to equip trailers or skids (ISO modules) for the transportation and distribution of compressed gases. This standard does not include consideration of any additional stresses that may occur during service or transport, e.g. bending stresses, etc.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 55,000**

**3019. US ISO 11223:2004, Petroleum and liquid  
petroleum products — Direct static measurements**

**— Measurement of content of vertical storage tanks  
by hydrostatic tank gauging**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the selection, installation, commissioning, maintenance, validation and calibration of hydrostatic tank-gauging (HTG) systems for the direct measurement of static mass in petroleum storage tanks. It is intended to cover custody transfer applications, although details of other, less accurate, measurements are included for information. It also gives guidance on calculations of standard volume from measured mass and independently measured reference density. Information is also included on measurements of observed and standard volume using density measured by the HTG system itself.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 75,000**

**3020. US ISO 11469:2001, Plastics — Generic  
identification and marking of plastics products**

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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**3021. US, ISO 11507:2007, Paints and varnishes —  
Exposure of coatings to artificial weathering —  
Exposure to fluorescent UV and water**

This standard specifies exposure conditions for paint coatings exposed to artificial weathering in apparatus including fluorescent UV lamps and condensation or water spray. The effects of weathering are evaluated separately by comparative testing of chosen parameters.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**3022. US ISO 11621:1997, Gas cylinders — Procedures  
for change of gas service**

This Uganda Standard applies to seamless steel, aluminium alloy and welded steel refillable cylinders of all sizes, including large cylinders (water capacity greater than 150 l). It provides general requirements and procedures to be considered whenever a cylinder is being

transferred from one gas service to another for permanent and liquefied gases. It does not apply to cylinders for dissolved acetylene, radioactive gases or gases listed in group G of Table 1.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**3023. US ISO 11625:2007, Gas cylinders — Safe handling**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for safe handling, use and storage of gas cylinders for compressed, liquefied or dissolved gases. This standard applies only to single gas cylinders of sizes from 0,5 I to 150 I water capacity.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**3024. US ISO 11640:2012, Leather — Tests for colour fastness — Colour fastness to cycles of to-and-fro rubbing**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the behaviour of the surface of a leather on rubbing with a wool felt. It is applicable to leathers of all kinds.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**3025. US ISO 11642:2012, Leather — Tests for colour fastness — Colour fastness to water**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the colour fastness to water of leather of all kinds at all stages of processing.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**3026. US ISO 11644:2009, Leather — Test for adhesion of finish**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for measuring the adhesion of the finish to leather or the adhesion between two adjacent layers of the finish. The method is valid for all finished leathers with a smooth surface that can be bonded to an adherent-plate without the adhesive penetrating into the finish. Preliminary experiments might be necessary to determine whether these conditions are met. This test method is valid for finished leathers with a finish-coat thickness of at least 15 µm.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**3027. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**3028. 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. **STATUS:**

**COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**3029. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**3030. US ISO 11948-1:1996, Urine-absorbing aids — Part 1: Whole-product testing**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the absorption capacity of the absorbent core of body worn urine-absorbing aids.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**3031. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000**

**3032. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000**

**3033. US ISO 12213-1:2006, Natural gas — Calculation of compression factor — Part 1: Introduction and guidelines**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the calculation of compression factors of natural gases, natural gases containing a synthetic admixture and similar mixtures at conditions under which the mixture can exist only as a gas.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000**

**3034. US ISO 12213-2:2006, Natural gas — Calculation of compression factor — Part 2: Calculation using molar-composition analysis**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the calculation of compression factors of natural gases, natural gases containing a synthetic admixture and similar mixtures at conditions under which the mixture can exist only as a gas. This standard specifies a method for the calculation of compression factors when the detailed composition of the gas by mole fractions is known, together with the relevant pressures and temperatures.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000**

**3035. US ISO 12213-3:2006, Natural gas — Calculation of compression factor — Part 3: Calculation using physical properties**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the calculation of compression factors when the superior calorific value, relative density and carbon dioxide content are known, together with the relevant pressures and temperatures. If hydrogen is present, as is often the case for gases with a synthetic admixture, the hydrogen content also needs to be known.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000**

**3036. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000**

**3037. US ISO 12466-1:1999, Plywood — Bonding quality — Part 1: Test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for determining the bonding quality of veneer plywood by shear testing. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 12466-1:1999)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000**

**3038. US ISO 12466-2:1999, Plywood — Bonding quality — Part 2: Requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for determination of bonding classes of veneer plywood according to their intended end uses. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 12466-2:1999)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000**

**3039. US ISO 12917-1:2002, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of horizontal cylindrical tanks — Part 1: Manual methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies manual methods for the calibration of nominally horizontal cylindrical tanks, installed at a fixed location. It is applicable to horizontal tanks up to 4 m in diameter and 30 m in length. The methods are applicable to insulated and non-insulated tanks, either when they are above-ground or underground. The methods are applicable to pressurized tanks, and to both knuckle-dish-end and flat-end cylindrical tanks as well as elliptical and spherical head tanks. This part of US ISO 12917 is applicable to tanks inclined by up to 10 % from the horizontal provided a correction is applied for the measured tilt.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000**

**3040. US ISO 12917-2:2002, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of horizontal cylindrical tanks — Part 2: Internal electro-optical distance-ranging method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the calibration of horizontal cylindrical tanks having diameters greater than 2 m by means of internal measurements using an electro-optical distance-ranging instrument, and for the subsequent compilation of tank-capacity tables. This method is known as the internal electro-optical distance-ranging (EODR) method. This part of US ISO 12917 is applicable to tanks inclined by up to 10 % from the horizontal, provided a correction is applied for the measured tilt

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**3041. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 15,000**

**3042. US ISO 12931:2012, Performance criteria for authentication solutions used to combat counterfeiting of material goods**

This Uganda Standard specifies performance criteria and evaluation methodology for authentication solutions used to establish material good authenticity throughout the entire material good life cycle. It does not specify how technical solutions achieve these performance criteria. This standard is intended for all types and sizes of organizations that require the ability to validate the authenticity of material goods.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 45,000**

**3043. US ISO 12937:2000, Petroleum products — Determination of water — Coulometric Karl Fischer titration method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the direct determination of water in petroleum products boiling below 390 °C. It covers the mass fraction range 0,003 % (m/m) to 0,100% (m/m). It is not applicable to products containing ketones or to residual fuel oils. This standard may be applicable to lubricating base oils. However, the precision has not been established for these materials.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**3044. US ISO 12945-1:2000, Textiles — Determination of fabric propensity to surface fuzzing and to pilling — Part 1: Pilling box method**

This Uganda Standard describes a method for the determination of the resistance to pilling and surface change of textile fabrics.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**3045. US ISO 12945-3:2014, Textiles — Determination of the fabric propensity to surface pilling, fuzzing or matting — Part 3: Random tumble pilling method**

This Uganda Standard describes a method for the determination of the resistance to pilling, fuzzing, and matting of textile fabrics using the random tumble pilling tester. This method is applicable to most of woven and knitted fabrics, including napped fabrics (fleeces, inlay fabrics).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**3046. US ISO 12947-4:1998, Textiles — Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method — Part 4: Assessment of appearance change**

This Uganda Standard is applicable to the assessment of the appearance change of specimens covering all textile fabrics including nonwovens and fabrics where the specifier indicates the end performance as having a low abrasion wear life.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**3047. US ISO 13015:2013, Woven fabrics — Distortion — Determination of skew and bow**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the distortion of a woven fabric in which the weft yarns are, in principle, perpendicular to the warp yarns

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**3048. US ISO 13287:2012, Personal protective equipment — Footwear — Test method for slip resistance**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method of test for the slip resistance of PPE footwear. It is not applicable to special purpose footwear containing spikes, metal studs or similar.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**3049. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**3050. US ISO 13341:2010, Gas cylinders — Fitting of valves to gas cylinders**

This Uganda Standard specifies the procedures to be followed when connecting cylinder valves to gas cylinders. It specifically applies to all valve and cylinder combinations connected with ISO screw threads as specified in ISO 10920 and ISO 11363-1. It defines routines for inspection and preparation prior to valving for both taper and parallel screw threads.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**3051. US ISO 13485:2003, Medical devices — Quality management systems — Requirements for regulatory purposes**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for a quality management system where an organization needs

to demonstrate its ability to provide medical devices and related services that consistently meet customer requirements and regulatory requirements applicable to medical devices and related services.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**3052. 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, attapulgit, 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 110,000**

**3053. US ISO 13501:2011, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling fluids — Processing equipment evaluation**

This Uganda Standard specifies a standard procedure for assessing and modifying the performance of solids control equipment systems commonly used in the field in petroleum and natural gas drilling fluids processing.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 80,000**

**3054. US ISO 13503-1:2011, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Completion fluids and materials — Part 1: Measurement of viscous properties of completion fluids**

This Uganda Standard provides consistent methodology for determining the viscosity of completion fluids used in the petroleum and natural gas industries. For certain cases, methods are also provided to determine the rheological properties of a fluid.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**



**3055. US ISO 13503-3:2005, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Completion fluids and materials — Part 3: Testing of heavy brines**

This Uganda Standard covers the physical properties, potential contaminants and test procedures for heavy brine fluids manufactured for use in oil and gas well drilling, completion and workover fluids.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**3056. US ISO 13503-4:2006, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Completion fluids and materials — Part 4: Procedure for measuring stimulation and gravel-pack fluid leak-off under static conditions**

This Uganda Standard provides for consistent methodology to measure fluid loss of stimulation and gravel-pack fluid under static conditions. However, the procedure in this part of US ISO 13503 excludes fluids that react with porous media.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**3057. US ISO 13503-6:2014, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Completion fluids and materials — Part 6: Procedure for measuring leak-off of completion fluids under dynamic conditions**

This Uganda Standard provides consistent methodology for measuring the fluid loss of completion fluids under dynamic conditions. This part of US ISO 13503 is applicable to all completion fluids except those that react with porous media.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**3058. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000**

**3059. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000**

**3060. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 65,000**

**3061. US ISO 13588: 2012, Non-destructive testing of welds — Ultrasonic testing — Use of automated phased array technology other non-destructive testing (NDT) methods or techniques, for manufacturing inspection, pre-service and for in-service inspection**

This Uganda Standard specifies the application of the phased array technology for the semi- or fully automated ultrasonic testing of fusion-welded joints in metallic materials of minimum thickness 6 mm. It applies to full penetration welded joints of simple geometry in plates, pipes, and vessels, where both the weld and parent material are low-alloyed carbon steel.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**3062. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000**

**3063. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 65,000**

**3064. US ISO 13678:2010, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Evaluation and testing of thread compounds for use with casing, tubing, line pipe and drill stem elements**

This Uganda Standard provides requirements, recommendations and methods for the testing of thread compounds intended for use on threaded casing, tubing, and line pipe connections; and for thread compounds intended for use on rotary shouldered connections. The tests outlined are used to evaluate the critical performance properties and physical and chemical characteristics of thread compounds under laboratory conditions.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000**

**3065. US ISO 13679:2002, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Procedures for testing casing and tubing connections**

This Uganda Standard establishes minimum design verification testing procedures and acceptance criteria for casing and tubing connections for the oil and natural gas industries. These physical tests are part of a design verification process and provide objective evidence that the connection conforms to the manufacturer's claimed test load envelope and limit loads.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 65,000**

**3066. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000**

**3067. 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<sup>-1</sup> or greater, or pitch line velocities of 25 m/s or greater, for special purpose applications.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000**

**3068. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000**

**3069. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000**

- 3070. 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.  
*STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000*
- 3071. 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.  
*STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000*
- 3072. US ISO 13737:2004, Petroleum products and lubricants — Determination of low-temperature cone penetration of lubricating greases**  
 This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the cone penetration of lubricating greases at low temperatures.  
*STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000*
- 3073. US ISO 13738:2011, Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) — Family E (Internal combustion engine oils) — Specifications for two-stroke-cycle gasoline engine oils (categories EGB, EGC and EGD, covered in US ISO 6743-15, which defines the classification of lubricating oils for use in internal combustion engines.**  
 This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements of lubricating oils (hereinafter referred to as “two-stroke oils”) to be used in two-stroke-cycle spark-ignition gasoline engines which employ a crankcase scavenging system and are used in transportation, leisure and utility applications, such as motorcycles, snowmobiles and chainsaws. The requirements specified in this standard are applicable to the categories of two-stroke oils, EGB, EGC and EGD, covered in US ISO 6743-15, which defines the classification of lubricating oils for use in internal combustion engines.  
*STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 15,000*
- 3074. US ISO 13758:1996, Liquefied petroleum gases — Assessment of the dryness of propane — Valve freeze method**  
 This Uganda Standard describes a procedure for the assessment of whether liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) hydrocarbons consisting predominantly of propane and/or propene are sufficiently dry to avoid malfunctions in pressure-reducing systems installed in domestic, industrial and automotive LPG applications. The test is normally used as a functional pass/fail test in which the behaviour of the product is assessed in a specially designed and calibrated regulator valve.  
*STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000*
- 3075. US ISO 13769:2007, Gas cylinders — Stamp marking**  
 This Uganda Standard specifies stamp marking of refillable transportable gas cylinders and tubes of volume greater than 0,5 l and less than or equal to 3 000 l, including: steel and aluminium gas cylinders; composite gas cylinders; acetylene cylinders; LPG cylinders.  
*STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000*
- 3076. 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.  
*STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000*
- 3077. US ISO 13916: 1996, Welding — Guidance on the measurement of preheating temperature, interpass temperature and preheat maintenance temperature**  
 This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the measurement of preheating temperature, interpass temperature and preheat maintenance temperature for

fusion welding. This standard may also be applied as appropriate in the case of other welding processes. This standard does not cover the measurement of post weld heat treatment temperatures.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**3078. US ISO 13934-1:2013, Textiles — Tensile properties of fabrics — Part 1: Determination of maximum force and elongation at maximum force using the strip method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure to determine the maximum force and elongation at maximum force of textile fabrics using a strip method.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 65,000**

**3079. US ISO 13935-1:2014, Textiles — Seam tensile properties of fabrics and made-up textile articles — Part 1: Determination of maximum force to seam rupture using the strip method**

This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure to determine the seam maximum force of sewn seams when the force is applied perpendicularly to the seam. This standard specifies the method known as the strip test

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**3080. US ISO 13935-2:2014, Textiles — Seam tensile properties of fabrics and made-up textile articles — Part 2: Determination of maximum force to seam rupture using the grab method**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for the determination of seam maximum force of sewn seams when the force is applied perpendicularly to the seam. This standard describes the method known as the grab test.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**3081. US ISO 13938-1:1999, Textiles — Bursting properties of fabrics — Part 1: Hydraulic method for determination of bursting strength and bursting distension**

This Uganda Standard describes a hydraulic method for the determination of bursting strength and bursting distension of textile fabrics.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**3082. US ISO 13938-2:1999, Textiles — Bursting properties of fabrics — Part 2: Pneumatic method for determination of bursting strength and bursting distension**

This Uganda Standard describes a pneumatic pressure method for the determination of bursting strength and bursting distension of textile fabrics.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**3083. US ISO 13997:1999, Protective clothing — Mechanical properties — Determination of resistance to cutting by sharp objects**

This Uganda Standard specifies a cut test method, and related calculations, for use on materials and assemblies designed for protective clothing. The test determines resistance to cutting by sharp edges, such as knives, sheet metal parts, swarf, glass, bladed tools and castings. This test does not provide data on the resistance to penetration by pointed objects such as needles and thorns. The test described in this standard is not considered suitable for testing materials made from chain mail and metal plates. The text of this standard does not include provisions for the safeguard of the operator.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**3084. US ISO/TS 14067:2013, Greenhouse gases — Carbon footprint of products — Requirements and guidelines for quantification and communication**

This Uganda Standard specifies principles, requirements and guidelines for the quantification and communication of the carbon footprint of a product (CFP), based on international standards on life cycle assessment (ISO 14040 and ISO 14044) for quantification and on environmental labels and declarations (ISO 14020, ISO 14024 and ISO 14025) for communication.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 70,000**

**3085. US ISO 14175: 2008, Welding consumables —  
Gases and gas mixtures for fusion welding and  
allied processes**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the classification of gases and gas mixtures used in fusion welding and allied processes including, but not limited to:

- tungsten arc welding,
- gas-shielded metal arc welding,
- plasma arc welding,
- plasma arc cutting,
- laser welding,
- laser cutting, and
- arc braze welding.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**3086. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**3087. US ISO 14310:2008, Petroleum and natural gas  
industries — Downhole equipment — Packers and  
bridge plugs**

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and guidelines for packers and bridge plugs as defined herein for use in the petroleum and natural gas industry. This International Standard provides requirements for the functional specification and technical specification, including design, design verification and validation, materials, documentation and data control, repair, shipment, and storage.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 45,000**

**3088. 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 standard (ISO 14723). This standard is not applicable to valves for pressure ratings exceeding PN 420.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000**

**3089. US ISO 14596:2007, Petroleum products —  
Determination of sulfur content — Wavelength-  
dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the sulfur content of liquid petroleum products, additives for petroleum products, and semi-solid and solid petroleum products that are either liquefied by moderate heating or soluble in organic solvents of negligible or accurately known sulfur content. The method is applicable to products or additives having sulfur contents in the range 0,001 % (m/m) to 2,50 % (m/m); higher contents can be determined by appropriate dilution. Other elements do not interfere at concentrations anticipated in the materials subject to this analysis.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**3090. US ISO 14676:1997 Adhesives – Evaluation of the  
effectiveness of surface treatment techniques  
for aluminium – Wet peel test by floating-roller  
method**

This Uganda Standard is applicable to the evaluation of the quality of a surface treatment of aluminium or its alloys for high strength adhesive bonding

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**3091. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 100,000**

**3092. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3093. US ISO 14930:2012, Leather — Leather for dress gloves — Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and methods of testing for chrome and chrome-alum tanned leather used for the manufacture of dress gloves

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**3094. US ISO 14931:2004, Leather — Guide to the selection of leather for apparel excluding furs**

This Uganda Standard gives recommended values and related test methods for apparel leather excluding furs. This standard also specifies the sampling and conditioning procedures of laboratory samples.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**3095. US ISO/TR 14969:2004, Medical devices — Quality management systems — Guidance on the application of US ISO 13485:2003**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for the application of the requirements for quality management systems contained in US ISO 13485. It does not add to, or otherwise change, the requirements of US ISO 13485.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 95,000**

**3096. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**3097. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000**

**3098. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 65,000**

**3099. US ISO 15156-1:2015, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Materials for use in H<sub>2</sub>S-containing environments in oil and gas production — Part 1: General principles for selection of cracking-resistant materials**

This Uganda Standard describes general principles and gives requirements and recommendations for the selection and qualification of metallic materials for service in equipment used in oil and gas production and in natural-gas sweetening plants in H<sub>2</sub>S-containing environments, where the failure of such equipment 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 given in the appropriate design codes, standards, or regulations.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**3100. US ISO 15156-2:2015, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Materials for use in H<sub>2</sub>S-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 H<sub>2</sub>S-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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 60,000**

**3101. US ISO 15156-3:2015, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Materials for use in H<sub>2</sub>S-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 H<sub>2</sub>S-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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000**

**3102. US ISO 15169:2003, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Determination of volume, density and mass of the hydrocarbon content of vertical cylindrical tanks by hybrid tank measurement systems**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the selection, installation, commissioning, calibration and verification of hybrid tank measurement systems (HTMS) for the measurement of level, static mass, observed and standard volume, and observed and reference density in tanks storing petroleum and petroleum products in fiscal or custody transfer application

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000**

**3103. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 40,000**

**3104. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**3105. US ISO 15245-1:2001, Parallel threads for connection of valves to gas cylinders — Part 1: Specification**

This Uganda Standard specifies definitions, dimensions and tolerances of parallel screw threads of nominal diameter 30 mm (designated 30P), 25 mm (designated 25P) and 18 mm (designated 18P), for the connection of valves to medical and industrial gas cylinders. This part of US ISO 15245 does not cover the connection requirements for — mechanical strength; gas tightness; capability of repeated assembly and dismounting operations.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**3106. US ISO 15245-2: 2001. Gas cylinders — Parallel threads for connection of valves to gas cylinders — Part 2: Gauge inspection**

This Uganda Standard specifies types, dimensions and principles of use of gauges to be used in conjunction with the sealing systems of the parallel threads specified in US ISO 15245-1.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**3107. US ISO 15403-1:2006, Natural gas — Natural gas for use as a compressed fuel for vehicles — Part 1: Designation of the quality**

This Uganda Standard provides manufacturers, vehicle operators, fuelling station operators and others involved in the compressed-natural-gas vehicle industry with information on the fuel quality for natural gas vehicles

(NGVs) required to develop and operate compressed-natural-gas vehicle equipment successfully.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 45,000**

**3108. US ISO 15510:2014, Stainless steels — Chemical composition**

This Uganda Standard lists the chemical compositions of stainless steels mainly on the basis of a composition of the specifications in existing ISO, ASTM, EN, JIS, and GB (Chinese) standards. They apply to all wrought product forms including ingots and semi-finished material.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 70,000**

**3109. US ISO 15528:2013, Paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes – Sampling (2nd edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies procedures for the sampling of paints, varnishes and raw materials used in their manufacture. Such products include liquids and materials which, without undergoing chemical modification, are capable of being liquefied when heated up, and powdered, granulated and pasty materials. Samples may be taken from containers, e.g. cans, drums, tanks, tank wagons or ships' tanks, as well as from barrels, sacks, big-bags, silos or silo wagons, or from conveyor belts. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 15528:2000, Paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes — Sampling, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**3110. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**



**3111. US ISO 15547-1:2005, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Plate-type heat exchangers — Part 1: Plate-and-frame heat exchangers**

This Uganda Standard gives 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3112. 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 Standard gives 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3113. 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 Standard provides 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000**

**3114. US ISO 15621:2017, Absorbent incontinence aids for urine and/or faeces — General guidelines on evaluation (2<sup>nd</sup> 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 Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 15621:2011, Urine-absorbing aids — General guidelines on evaluation, which has been technically revised*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**3115. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3116. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 1100,000**

**3117. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**3118. US ISO 15590-1:2009, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Induction bends, fittings and flanges for pipeline transportation systems — Part 1: Induction bends**

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions for bends made by the induction bending process for use in pipeline transportation systems for the petroleum and natural gas industries as defined in US ISO 13623.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3119. US ISO 15590-2:2003, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Induction bends, fittings and flanges for pipeline transportation systems — Part 2: Fittings**

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions for unalloyed or low-alloy steel seamless and welded pipeline fittings for use in pipeline transportation systems for the petroleum and natural gas industries as defined in US ISO 13623.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3120. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3121. US ISO 15609-1:2004, Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials — Welding procedure specification — Part 1: Arc welding**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the content of welding procedure specifications for arc welding processes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3122. US ISO 15609-2: 2001, Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials — Welding procedure specification — Part 2: Gas welding**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the content of welding procedure specifications for gas welding processes. Variables listed in this standard are those influencing the quality of the welded joint

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3123. US ISO 15609-3: 2004, Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials — Welding procedure specification — Part 3: Electron beam welding**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the content of welding procedure specifications for electron beam welding. Variables listed in this standard are those influencing the quality and properties of the welded joint

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3124. US ISO 15609-4: 2009, Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials — Welding procedure specification — Part 4: Laser beam welding**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the content of the welding procedure specification (WPS) for laser beam welding processes, including overlay welding. It is not applicable to other processes for cladding (e.g. thermal spraying).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3125. US ISO 15609-5: 2011, Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials — Welding procedure specification — Part 5: Resistance welding**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the content of welding procedure specifications for resistance

spot, seam, butt and projection welding processes. It is necessary to establish the acceptability of applying the principles of this part of US ISO 15609 to other resistance and related welding processes before any qualification is undertaken

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**3126. US ISO 15609-6: 2013, Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials — Welding Procedure specification — Part 6: Laser-arc hybrid welding**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the content of welding procedure specifications for laser-arc hybrid welding processes. Variables listed in this part of US ISO 15609 are those influencing the quality and the properties of the welded joint

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**3127. US ISO 15970:2008, Natural gas — Measurement of properties — Volumetric properties: density, pressure, temperature and compression factor**

This Uganda Standard gives requirements and procedures for the measurement of the properties of natural gas that are used mainly for volume calculation and volume conversion: density at reference and at operating conditions, pressure, temperature and compression factor, pressure, temperature and compression factor

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**3128. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3129. US ISO 16021:2000, Urine-absorbing aids — Basic principles for evaluation of single-use adult-incontinence-absorbing aids from the perspective of users and caregivers**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for designing and conducting a user evaluation of single-use adult incontinence-absorbing aids. It provides guidance on creating data collection tools. In particular, it provides a framework for eliciting and recording the views of users and their carers on product performance.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**3130. US ISO 16037:2002 Rubber condoms for clinical trials — Measurement of physical properties**

This Uganda Standard is intended as a guideline for clinical researchers working with condoms. It suggests a series of laboratory tests to be conducted on the products to be used in any clinical investigation, so that it will be easier to relate the clinical results to the design and quality of the condoms used. This Standard is not applicable to the design of clinical investigations.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**3131. US ISO 16038: 2017, Male condoms — Guidance on the use of ISO 4074 and ISO 23409 in the quality management of condoms (2<sup>nd</sup> 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*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**3132. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000**

**3133. US ISO 16131:2012, Leather — Upholstery leather characteristics — Selection of leather for furniture**

This Uganda Standard specifies sampling and test methods, and gives recommended values for, upholstery leather for furniture.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000**

**3134. US ISO 16148:2016, Gas cylinders — Refillable seamless steel gas cylinders and tubes — Acoustic emission examination (AT) and follow-up ultrasonic examination (UT) for periodic inspection and testing**

This Uganda Standard gives procedures for the use of acoustic emission examination (AT) and ultrasonic examination (UT) follow-up during the periodic inspection and testing of seamless steel cylinders and tubes with a water capacity of up to 3 000 l used for compressed and liquefied gases. This examination provides acoustic emission (AE) indications and locations that are evaluated by a secondary examination using UT for a possible flaw in the cylinder or tube. Methods other than UT for the secondary examination are not covered by this standard.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000**

**3135. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000**

**3136. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000**

**3137. US ISO 16900-1:2014, Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment — Part 1: Determination of inward leakage**

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods for determining inward leakage of respiratory interfaces (RI) and total inward leakage of complete respiratory protective devices (RPD) using specified test agents and incorporating specified body movements, at specified metabolic work rates. These tests are conducted in laboratories using specific test agents under specified conditions and therefore do not indicate the performance of the device in actual use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000**

**3138. US ISO 16900-2:2009, Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment — Part 2: Determination of breathing resistance**

This Uganda Standard specifies the method(s) of test for breathing resistance for:

- a) complete respiratory protective devices;
- b) filters for respiratory protective devices;
- c) respiratory interfaces.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**3139. US ISO 16900-3:2012, Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment — Part 3: Determination of particle filter penetration**

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods for particle filter penetration of separate or integral filters for respiratory protective devices.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**3140. US ISO 16900-5:2016, Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment — Part 5: Breathing machine, metabolic simulator, RPD head forms and torso, tools and verification tools**

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of breathing machines, metabolic simulators, RPD head forms/torso, RPD tools and RPD verification tools that are common to RPD test laboratories. Standardization of these items is essential for the standardization of the test methods. Standardization of the RPD verification tools is essential for demonstrating the delivery of comparable results in different test laboratories. Descriptions on the use of the RPD tools for the different tests are specified in the relevant parts of US ISO 16900.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3141. US ISO 16900-6:2015, Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment — Part 6: Mechanical resistance/strength of components and connections**

This Uganda Standard specifies the method of test for the mechanical resistance and strength of components of respiratory protective devices.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3142. US ISO 16900-7:2015, Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment — Part 7: Practical performance test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies practical performance tests for respiratory protective devices (RPD). The purpose of these tests is to subjectively assess certain properties, characteristics, and functions of the RPD when worn by test subjects in simulated practical use, which cannot be assessed by tests described in other standards.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**3143. US ISO 16900-9:2015, Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment — Part 9: Determination of carbon dioxide content of the inhaled gas**

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods for determining the increased carbon dioxide content of the inhaled gas caused by wearing the RPD. Closed circuit supplied breathable gas RPD are excluded from this part of US ISO 16900.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3144. US ISO 16900-10:2015, Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment — Part 10: Resistance to ignition, flame, radiant heat and heat**

This Uganda Standard specifies the methods for resistance to ignition, flame, radiant heat, and heat.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**3145. US ISO 16900-11:2013, Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment — Part 11: Determination of field of vision**

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods for determining the increased carbon dioxide content of the inhaled gas caused by wearing the RPD. Closed circuit supplied breathable gas RPD are excluded from this part of US ISO 16900.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**3146. US ISO 16900-12:2016, Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment — Part 12: Determination of volume-averaged work of breathing and peak respiratory pressures**

This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods for determining the volume-averaged work of breathing and peak respiratory pressures imposed by the respiratory protective device (RPD). Elastic work, elastic physiological effects, and information on physiological effects of work of breathing (WOB) are specified in ISO 16976-4 and are not included in this test method.

*STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000*

**3147. US ISO 16900-13:2015, Respiratory protective devices — Methods of test and test equipment — Part 13: RPD using regenerated breathable gas and special application mining escape RPD: Consolidated test for gas concentration, temperature, humidity, work of breathing, breathing resistance, elastance and duration**

This Uganda Standard specifies tests which are specific to RPDs using regenerated breathable gas, compressed breathable gas with class L respiratory interfaces, and special application mining escape RPD.

*STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000*

**3148. US ISO 16972:2010, Respiratory protective devices — Terms, definitions, graphical symbols and units of measurement**

This Uganda Standard is applicable to respiratory protective devices. It defines commonly used terms and specifies units of measurement to achieve a uniform interpretation and to prevent ambiguous use. It indicates graphical symbols that may be required to be placed on respiratory protective devices (RPD) or parts of RPD or instruction manuals, in order to instruct the person(s) using the RPD about its operation.

*STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000*

**3149. US ISO 17072-2:2011, Leather — Chemical determination of metal content — Part 2: Total metal content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the total metal content in leather using digestion of the leather and subsequent determination with inductively coupled plasma/optical emission spectrometry (ICP/OES), or inductively coupled plasma/mass spectrometry (ICP/MS), or atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) or spectrometry of atomic fluorescence (SFA).

*STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000*

**3150. 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.

*STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 65,000*

**3151. 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

*STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 110,000*

**3152. 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

*STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 65,000*

**3153. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000**

**3154. US ISO 17089-1:2010, Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits — Ultrasonic meters for gas — Part 1: Meters for custody transfer and allocation measurement**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and recommendations for ultrasonic gas flowmeters (USMs), which utilize the transit time of acoustic signals to measure the flow of single phase homogenous gases in closed conduits.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 110,000**

**3155. US ISO 17348:2016, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Materials selection for high content CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> gas injection and gas production wells with high pressure and high CO<sub>2</sub> content environments [higher than 10 % (molar) of CO<sub>2</sub> and 1 MPa CO<sub>2</sub> partial pressure]. Oil production wells are not covered in this standard. This standard only considers materials compatibility with the environment.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 50,000**

**3156. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000**

**3157. US ISO 17636-1:2013, Non-destructive testing of welds — Radiographic testing — Part 1: X- and gamma-ray techniques with film**

This Uganda Standard specifies techniques of radiographic examination of fusion welded joints in metallic materials using industrial radiographic film techniques. This part of US ISO 17636 applies to the joints of plates and pipes. Besides its conventional meaning, “pipe” as used in this standard covers other cylindrical bodies such as tubes, penstocks, boiler drums, and pressure vessels.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000**

**3158. US ISO 17636-2:2013, Non-destructive testing of welds — Radiographic testing — Part 2: X- and gamma-ray techniques with digital detectors**

This Uganda Standard specifies fundamental techniques of digital radiography with the object of enabling satisfactory and repeatable results to be obtained economically. The techniques are based on generally recognized practice and fundamental theory of the subject. This part of US ISO 17636 applies to the digital radiographic examination of fusion welded joints in metallic materials. It applies to the joints of plates and pipes. Besides its conventional meaning, “pipe”, as used in this International Standard, covers other cylindrical bodies such as tubes, penstocks, boiler drums, and pressure vessel

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000**

**3159. US ISO 17694:2003, Footwear — Test methods for uppers and lining — Flex resistance**

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the flex resistance of uppers and linings irrespective of the material, in order to assess the suitability for the end use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**3160. US ISO 17696:2004, Footwear — Test methods for uppers, linings and insoles — Tear strength**

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for assessing the tear strength of upper, linings and insoles or complete upper assembly, irrespective of material, in order to assess the suitability for the end use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**3161. US ISO 17697:2016, Footwear — Test methods for uppers, lining and insoles — Seam strength**

This Uganda Standard specifies two test methods for determining the seam strength of uppers, lining or insoles, irrespective of the material, in order to assess the suitability for the end use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**3162. US ISO 17699:2003, Footwear — Test methods for uppers and lining — Water vapour permeability and absorption**

This Uganda Standard specifies two test methods for assessing, respectively, the water vapour permeability and the water vapour absorption of uppers or complete upper assembly irrespective of the material, in order to assess the suitability for the end use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**3163. US ISO 17700:2004, Footwear — Test methods for uppers, linings and insoles — Colour fastness to rubbing**

This Uganda Standard specifies two test methods (method A and method B) for assessing the degree of damage (marring) and transfer of a material's surface colour during mild dry or wet abrasion. The methods are applicable to all footwear uppers, linings and insoles

irrespective of the material, in order to assess suitability for end use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**3164. US ISO 17702:2003, Footwear — Test methods for uppers — Water resistance**

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the resistance of a footwear upper material to water penetration on flexing, in order to assess the suitability for the end use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**3165. US ISO 17706:2003, Footwear — Test methods for uppers — Tensile strength and elongation**

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the force required to break a test specimen from uppers irrespective of the material, in order to assess the suitability for the end use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**3166. US ISO 17707:2005, Footwear — Test methods for outsoles — Flex resistance**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the flex resistance of outsoles. This method is intended to assess the effect of sole materials and surface patterns on cut growth.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**3167. US ISO 17708:2003, Footwear — Test methods for whole shoe — Upper sole adhesion**

This Uganda standard describes a test method for the determination of the resistance to separation of the upper from the outsole or to separate adjacent layers of the outsole or to cause tear failure of the upper or the sole is measured. It also defines conditions of ageing that can be used for production control. It applies to all types of footwear (cementing, vulcanisation, injection moulding, etc.) where the evaluation of sole adhesion on the upper is needed and where the upper is continuously assembled (closed shoe). *(This standard cancels and replaces US 613:2005, Footwear - Determination of strength of*



*adhesion at the toe and at the heel of a stuck-on or moulded on sole).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**3168. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**3169. US ISO 17871:2015, Gas cylinders — Quick-release cylinder valves — Specification and type testing**

This Uganda Standard in conjunction with ISO 10297 and ISO 14246 specifies design, type testing, marking and manufacturing tests, and examinations requirements for quick-release cylinder valves intended to be fitted to refillable transportable gas cylinders which convey non-toxic, non-oxidizing, and non-corrosive compressed or liquefied gases or extinguishing agents charged with compressed gases to be used for fire-extinguishing, explosion protection, and rescue applications.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**3170. US ISO 18416:2015, Cosmetics — Microbiology — Detection of *Candida albicans***

The Uganda Standard prescribes a method that is based on the detection of *Candida albicans* in a non-selective liquid medium (enrichment broth), followed by isolation on a selective agar medium. Other methods may be appropriate dependent on the level of detection required.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**3171. US ISO 18454: 2001 Footwear - Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing of footwear and components for footwear**

This Uganda Standard specifies out the general conditioning and testing atmospheres for the evaluation of footwear and footwear component properties. This Uganda Standard defines two standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing of footwear and footwear components.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**3172. US ISO 18775:2008, Veneers — Terms and definitions, determination of physical characteristics and tolerances**

This Uganda Standard establishes the standard terms and definitions (including those relative to features and defects), the methods for the determination of physical characteristics and the tolerances for dimensions (length, width, thickness) for wood veneers, including natural, treated and multilaminar veneers, that can be obtained by slicing, rotary cutting or sawing. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 18775:2008).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**3173. 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. (This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the International Standard ISO 18776:2008).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**3174. US ISO 19952:2005, Footwear — Vocabulary**

This Uganda Standard defines terms used in the footwear industry, in English, French, Spanish and Italian. The

terms and their definitions are listed alphabetically in English.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**3175. US ISO 19954: 2003, Footwear — Test methods for whole shoe — Washability in a domestic washing machine**

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for the evaluation of the behaviour of footwear when subjected to domestic washing. The evaluation is based upon the modification of some characteristics measured before and after washing. This standard specifies a method of domestic washing adapted to all types of footwear

**STATUS VOLUNTARY:      PRICE: 30,000**

**3176. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3177. US ISO 20344:2011, Personal protective equipment — Test methods for footwear**

This Uganda Standard specifies methods for testing footwear designed as personal protective equipment. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 612:2005, Leather footwear — Method of sampling).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 95,000**

**3178. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 45,000**

**3179. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 45,000**

**3180. 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 45,000**

**3181. US ISO 20826:2006, Automotive LPG components — Containers**

This Uganda Standard specifies the technical requirements for the design and the testing of automotive Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) containers, to be permanently attached to a motor vehicle which uses automotive LPG as a fuel. The technical requirements cover the design criteria, the requirements on

construction and workmanship, and the marking and re-qualification procedures. This standard also covers all tests, including their frequencies, to be carried out on auto gas containers, during production and performance verification. Specific recommendations are also given on the tests to be carried out when changing the design.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 70,000**

**3182. US ISO 20846:2004, Petroleum products — Determination of sulfur content of automotive fuels — Ultraviolet fluorescence method**

This Uganda Standard specifies an ultraviolet (UV) fluorescence test method for the determination of the sulfur content of motor gasolines, including those containing up to 2,7 % (*m/m*) oxygen, and of diesel fuels, including those containing up to 5 % (*V/V*) fatty acid methyl ester (FAME), having sulfur contents in the range 3 mg/kg to 500 mg/kg. Other products may be analysed and other sulfur contents may be determined according to this test method; however, no precision data for products other than automotive fuels and for results outside the specified range have been established for this standard.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 35,000**

**3183. US ISO 20847:2004, Petroleum products — Determination of sulfur content of automotive fuels — Ultraviolet fluorescence method**

This Uganda Standard specifies an energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence (EDXRF) test method for the determination of the sulfur content of motor gasolines, including those containing up to 2,7 % (*m/m*) oxygen, and of diesel fuels, including those containing up to 5 % (*V/V*) fatty acid methyl ester (FAME), having sulfur contents in the range 30 mg/kg to 500 mg/kg. Other products may be analysed and other sulfur contents may be determined according to this test method; however, no precision data for products other than automotive fuels and for results outside the specified range have been established for this standard.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 35,000**

**3184. US ISO 20865:2002, Footwear — Test methods for outsoles — Compression energy**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the compression energy of outsoles.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**3185. US ISO 20869:2010, Footwear — Test method for outsoles, insoles, linings and insoles — Water soluble content**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the water soluble contents for outsoles, insoles, lining and insoles.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**3186. US ISO 20871:2001, Footwear — Test methods for outsoles — Abrasion resistance**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the abrasion resistance for outsoles, irrespective of the material.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**3187. US ISO 20874:2001, Footwear — Test methods for outsoles — Needle tear strength**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the needle tear strength for outsoles, irrespective of the material

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**3188. US ISO 20875:2001, Footwear — Test methods for outsoles — Determination of split tear strength and delamination resistance**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the split tear strength and delamination resistance for outsoles

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**3189. US ISO 20876:2001, Footwear — Test methods for insoles — Resistance to stitch tear**

This Uganda Standard describes a method for evaluating the ability of an insole, irrespective of the material, to hold stitches, or to take clenched metal fastenings. The method has become accepted as a general quality

criterion for insole materials even where attachment is by means of adhesives

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**3190. US ISO 20844:2015, Petroleum and related products — Determination of the shear stability of polymer-containing oils using a diesel injector nozzle**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method to assess the resistance to shear stresses applied to mineral oils, synthetic oils, and other fluids containing polymers, when passed through a specified diesel injector nozzle

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

**3191. US ISO 21007-1:2005, Gas cylinders — Identification and marking using radio frequency identification technology — Part 1: Reference architecture and terminology**

This Uganda Standard establishes a common framework for data structure for unambiguous identification of single or manifolded gas cylinders and for other common data elements in this sector. It also serves as a terminology document in the area of radio frequency identification (RFID) technology.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**3192. US ISO 21007-2:2015, Gas cylinders — Identification and marking using radio frequency identification technology — Part 2: Numbering schemes for radio frequency identification**

This Uganda Standard establishes a common flexible framework for data structure to enable the unambiguous identification in gas cylinders (GC) applications and for other common data elements in this sector.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**3193. US ISO 21148:2017, Cosmetics — Microbiology — General instructions for microbiological examination**

This Uganda Standard gives general instructions for carrying out microbiological examinations of cosmetic

products, in order to ensure their quality and safety, in accordance with an appropriate risk analysis (e.g. low water activity, hydro-alcoholic, extreme pH values). Because of the large variety of products and potential uses within this field of application, these instructions might not be appropriate for some products in every detail (e.g. certain water-immiscible products).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3194. US ISO 21149:2017, Cosmetics — Microbiology — Enumeration and detection of aerobic mesophilic bacteria**

This Uganda Standard gives general guidelines for enumeration and detection of aerobic mesophilic bacteria present in cosmetics by counting the colonies on agar medium after aerobic incubation, or by checking the absence of bacterial growth after enrichment.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3195. US ISO 21457:2010, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Materials selection and corrosion control for oil and gas production systems**

This Uganda Standard identifies the corrosion mechanisms and parameters for evaluation when performing selection of materials for pipelines, piping and equipment related to transport and processing of hydrocarbon production, including utility and injection systems. This includes all equipment from and including the well head, to and including pipelines for stabilized products. This standard is not applicable to downhole components.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**3196. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 70,000**

**3197. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 70,000**

**3198. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY, PRICE: 110,000**

**3199. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**3200. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**3201. US ISO 22198: 2006, Textiles — Fabrics — Determination of width and length**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of length and width of textile fabrics that are in a tension-free relaxed state. The test is applicable to textile fabrics of full width, folded lengthwise down the middle, or in tubular form, but no longer than 100 m. This standard does not specify a method to determine or describe construction defects or other defects. It is not applicable to coated fabrics. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 444:2002/ISO 3932 Methods for the determination of woven fabrics — Measurement of width pieces and US 445:2002/ISO 3933 Methods for the determination of woven fabrics — Measurement of length pieces).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 25,000**

**3202. US ISO/TS 22367:2008, Medical laboratories — Reduction of error through risk management and continual improvement**

This Uganda Standard characterizes the application of ISO 15189 as a system for reducing laboratory error and improving patient safety by applying the principles of risk management, with reference to examination aspects, especially to pre- and post-examination aspects, of the cycle of laboratory medical care. This standard proposes

a methodology for finding and characterizing medical laboratory error that would be avoided with the application of ISO 15189.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 60,000**

**3203. US ISO 22649:2016, Footwear — Test methods for insoles and insocks — Water absorption and desorption**

This Uganda Standard specifies two test methods for determining the water absorption and desorption of insoles and insocks, irrespective of the material. These methods are as follows:

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**3204. US ISO 22650:2002, Footwear — Test methods for whole shoe — Heel attachment**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the heel attachment of footwear. It applies to woman's medium and high heeled footwear. This test method measures three related wear properties; the rigidity of the shoe back part during normal walking, the amount of permanent deformation of the back part caused by a fairly large force applied to, the heel in a backward direction and the force required to detach the heel.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**3205. US ISO 22654:2002, Footwear — Test methods for outsoles — Tensile strength and elongation**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of the tensile strength and elongation of outsoles.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**3206. US ISO 22702:2005 Utility lighters — General consumer-safety requirements**

This consumer-safety specification covers all flame-producing consumer products commonly known as utility lighters (also known as grill lighters, fireplace lighters, lighting rods or gas matches), and similar devices.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 35,000**

**3207. US ISO 22716:2007, Cosmetics — Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) — Guidelines on Good Manufacturing Practices**

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for the production, control, storage and shipment of cosmetic products. These guidelines cover the quality aspects of the product, but as a whole do not cover safety aspects for the personnel engaged in the plant, nor do they cover aspects of protection of the environment. Safety and environmental aspects are inherent responsibilities of the company and could be governed by local legislation and regulation. These guidelines are not applicable to research and development activities and distribution of finished products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 60,000**

**3208. US ISO 22717:2015, Cosmetics — Microbiology — Detection of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa***

This Uganda Standard gives general guidelines for the detection and identification of the specified microorganism *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in cosmetic products. Microorganisms considered as specified in this standard might differ from country to country according to national practices or regulations.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**3209. US ISO 22718:2015, Cosmetics — Microbiology — Detection of *Staphylococcus aureus***

This Uganda Standard gives general guidelines for the detection and identification of the specified microorganism *Staphylococcus aureus* in cosmetic products. Microorganisms considered as specified in this standard might differ from country to country according to national practices or regulations.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**3210. US ISO 22991: 2004, Gas cylinders — Transportable refillable welded steel cylinders for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) — Design and construction**

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements concerning material, design, construction and workmanship, procedure and test at manufacture of transportable refillable welded steel liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders of water capacity up to and including 150 l, exposed to ambient temperatures.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 50,000**

**3211. 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.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 60,000**

**3212. US ISO 23529:2010, Rubber — General procedures for preparing and conditioning test pieces for physical test methods**

This Uganda Standard specifies general procedures for the preparation, measurement, marking, storage, and conditioning of rubber test pieces for use in physical tests specified in other standards, and the preferred conditions to be used during the tests. Special conditions, applicable to a particular test or material or simulating a particular climatic environment, are not included, nor are special requirements for testing whole products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 60,000**

**3213. US ISO 24153:2009, Random sampling and randomisation procedures**

This Uganda Standard defines procedures for random sampling and randomization. Several methods are provided, including approaches based on mechanical devices, tables of random numbers, and portable computer algorithms

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 50,000**

**3214. US ISO 24254:2007, Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) -- Family E (internal combustion engine oils) -- Specifications for oils for use in four-stroke cycle motorcycle gasoline engines and associated drivetrains (categories EMA and EMB)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements of lubricating engine oils (hereinafter referred to as “four-stroke engine oils”) to be used in four-stroke cycle spark ignition gasoline engines employing a common sump containing the lubricating oil for both the engine and associated drivetrain (transmission, clutch, starter) of motorcycles, motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and related equipment. Classification of four-stroke engine oils is defined in ISO 6743-15 [1]. Among all of the categories covered by ISO 6743-15, this standard includes categories EMA and EMB.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 15,000**

**3215. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 25,000**

**3216. US ISO 25760:2009, Gas cylinders — Operational procedures for the safe removal of valves from gas cylinders**

This Uganda Standard is intended for suppliers, operators in testing facilities, operators performing cylinder maintenance and any person authorized to remove valves from gas cylinders. It details procedures for the safe removal of valves from cylinders and includes techniques for the identification of inoperable valves.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 35,000**

**3217. US ISO 25841: 2017, Female condoms — Requirements and test methods (2<sup>nd</sup> 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 Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 25841:2014, Female condoms — Requirements and test methods, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 70,000**

**3218. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3219. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 75,000**

**3220. US ISO 29941: 2010, Condoms — Determination of nitrosamines migrating from natural rubber latex condoms**

This Uganda Standard specifies a test method to determine the release of *N*-nitrosamines from condoms made from natural rubber latex.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**3221. 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.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**



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## MANAGEMENT AND SERVICES STANDARDS

### **3222. US ISO/IWA 2:2007, Quality management systems — Guidelines for the application of ISO 9001:2000 in education (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

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.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

### **3223. US ISO/IEC GUIDE 7:1994 Guidelines for drafting of standards suitable for use for conformity assessment**

This Guide sets out guidelines to assist technical committees in drafting standards suitable for use for conformity assessment of products.

The guidelines contained herein may also be used as appropriate for the drafting of standards intended for conformity assessment of processes and services.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

### **3224. US ISO/IEC Guide 17:2016, Guide for writing standards taking into account the needs of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance and recommendations to writers of standards on the needs of micro, small and medium- sized enterprises (SMEs) in order to avoid the exclusion of SMEs from the market and the distortion of fair competition.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

### **3225. US ISO/IEC GUIDE 23:1982 Methods of indicating conformity with standards for third-party certification systems**

This Guide lays down methods of indicating conformity with Standards and reference thereto in Standards.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

### **3226. US ISO Guide 27: 1983 Guidelines for corrective action to be taken by a certification body in the event of misuse of its mark of conformity**

This standard identifies the series of procedures which a national certification body (non-governmental) should have reported misuse of its registered mark of conformity, or a situation in which a certified product is subsequently found to be hazardous.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 20,000**

### **3227. US ISO/IEC GUIDE 28:2004 Conformity assessment — Guidance on a third-party certification system for products**

This Guide gives general guidelines for a specific product certification system. It is applicable to a third-party product certification system for determining the conformity of a product with specified requirements through initial testing of samples of the product, assessment and surveillance of the involved quality system, and surveillance by testing of product samples taken from the factory or the open market, or both. This Guide addresses conditions for use of a mark of conformity and conditions for granting a certificate of conformity. This system corresponds to system 5 product certification system as described in ISO/IEC Guide 67.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

### **3228. US ISO/IEC Guide 50:2014, Safety aspects — Guidelines for child safety in standards and other specifications (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance to experts who develop and revise standards, specifications and similar publications. It aims to address potential sources of bodily harm to children from products that they use, or with which they are likely to come into contact, even if not specifically intended for children. This Guide does not provide guidance on the prevention of intentional harm (e.g. child abuse) or non-physical forms of harm, such as psychological harm (e.g. intimidation). *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC*

*Guide 50:2002, Safety aspects — Guidelines for child safety, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 45,000**

**3229. US ISO/IEC GUIDE 53:2004 Conformity assessment — Guidance on the use of an organization's quality management system in product certification [Revision of the first edition (ISO/IEC GUIDE 53:1988)]**

This Guide outlines a general approach by which certification bodies can develop and apply product certification schemes utilizing requirements of an organization's quality management system.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**3230. US ISO/IEC GUIDE 60:2004 Conformity assessment — Code of good practice**

This Guide recommends good practices for all elements of conformity assessment, including normative documents, bodies, systems, schemes and results. It is intended for use by individuals and bodies who wish to provide, promote or use ethical and reliable conformity assessment services.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

**3231. US ISO Guide 64:2008, Guide for addressing environmental issues in product standards**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on addressing environmental issues in product standards. It is primarily intended for product standards writers. Its purpose is to outline the relationship between the provisions in product standards and the environmental aspects and impacts of the product; and to assist in drafting or revising provisions in product standards in order to reduce potential adverse environmental impacts at different stages of the entire product life-cycle.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 55,000**

**3232. US ISO/IEC GUIDE 68:2004 Arrangements for the recognition and acceptance of conformity assessment results**

This Guide provides an introduction to the development, issuance and operation of arrangements for the recognition and acceptance of results produced by bodies undertaking similar conformity assessment and related activities. The activities to which this guidance is intended to apply are those related to the conduct of unregulated marketplace transactions extending across borders from one country to another. While agreements among governments pertaining to transactions of regulated goods and services can take into account the agreements addressed by this Guide, the guidance provided here is introductory and general in nature and does not specifically address any special requirements that governmental agreements might generate.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**3233. US ISO/IEC Guide 71:2014, Guide for addressing accessibility in standards (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance to standards developers on addressing accessibility requirements and recommendations in standards that focus, whether directly or indirectly, on systems (i.e. products, services and built environments) used by people. To assist standards developers to define accessibility requirements and recommendations, the Guide presents:

- a summary of current terminology relating to accessibility;
- issues to consider in support of accessibility in the standards development process;
- a set of accessibility goals (used to identify user accessibility needs);
- descriptions of (and design considerations for) human abilities and characteristics;
- strategies for addressing user accessibility needs and design considerations in standards.

*(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC Guide 71:2001, Guidelines for standards developers to address the needs of older persons and persons with disabilities, which has been technically revised.*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 60,000**

**3234. US ISO GUIDE 73:2009, Risk management — Vocabulary**

This Uganda Standard provides the definitions of generic terms related to risk management. It aims to encourage a mutual and consistent understanding of, and a coherent approach to, the description of activities relating to the management of risk, and the use of uniform risk management terminology in processes and frameworks dealing with the management of risk.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000**

**3235. US 534:2008, Occupational health and safety management systems — Specification**

This Uganda Standard gives requirements for an occupational health and safety (OH&S) management system, to enable an organization to control its OH&S risks and improve its performance. It does not state specific OH&S performance criteria, nor does it give detailed specifications for the design of management systems.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**3236. US 536:2014 Occupational health and safety management systems — Guidelines for the implementation of US 534**

This Uganda Standard provides generic advice on the application of US 534. It explains the underlying principles of US 534 and describes the intent, typical inputs, processes and typical outputs, against each requirement of US 534, to aid the understanding and implementation of US 534. This Uganda Standard does not create additional requirements to those specified in US 534 nor does it prescribe mandatory approaches to the implementation of US 534. This Uganda Standard is applicable to occupational health and safety (OH&S) rather than product and services safety.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000**

**3237. US 701-1:2008 Code of practice for disaster management — Part 1: Terminology and Implementation**

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.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000**

**3238. US 701-2:2008 Code of practice for disaster management — Part 2: All-risk emergency operation planning**

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.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000**

**3239. US 701-3:2008, Code of practice for disaster management — Part 3: Hazard-specific response planning**

This Uganda Standard covers the development of operational plans for specific hazards identified in the risk assessment process as a high priority hazard. The standard covers planning requirements for three of the most frequently recurring hazards in Uganda namely floods and dam failure; hurricanes and storm winds; and dangerous goods incidents.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000**

**3240. US 701-4:2008, Disaster management — Part 4: Standard specification for handling disasters**

This Uganda Standard lays down the minimum requirements for handling and responding to disasters in the areas of water supply and sanitation, nutrition, food aid, shelter and site planning and health services.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000**

**3241. US 713:2008, Requirements for hygiene in commercial skin penetration, hairdressing, and beauty and natural therapy**

This Uganda Standard covers requirements for the hygiene in commercial skin penetration, hair dressing, beauty and natural therapy. The guidelines also outline and review the infection prevention techniques that are critical in reducing the risk of disease transmission. It provides operators with information that enables them to take all reasonable precautions towards infection control. By following these provisions, operators can be reassured that they are minimizing the risk of transmitting infectious diseases. This standard applies to commercial operators involved in beauty treatments including facials, waxing, massage, skin peels, manicures and pedicures; and hairdressing services including cutting, shaving, colouring, and perfuming; and skin penetration including tattooing, acupuncture, ear piercing and electrolysis.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**3242. US 809:2013, Code of practice for the management of swimming and spa pools**

This Uganda Standard covers the guidelines for the management of swimming and spa pools.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**3243. US 810: 2011, Guidelines for cleaning and disinfection**

This Uganda Standard covers guidelines for effective and regular cleaning of food handling surfaces in establishments, equipment and vehicles in order to remove physical dirt and all micro-organisms that may act as a source of food contamination.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**3244. US 851:2009, Garages services – General guidelines for service, maintenance and repair of vehicles and related equipment**

This Uganda Standard defines the general guidelines for service, maintenance and repair of vehicles and related equipment by garage service providers. These guidelines

also lay down the basic principles that can be used by any agency whether government, public or private when procuring garage services.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**3245. US 852:2009, Cleaning chemicals for use in the food industry**

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for cleaning chemicals intended for use in the food industry. The standard sets minimum requirements for the safety of such cleaning chemicals, which are intended for use on food processing equipment and might come into contact with food products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 25,000**

**3246. US 865:2009, Efficacy of cleaning plant, equipment and utensils: Swab technique (Metric units)**

This Uganda Standard method covers the sampling and testing of plant, equipment and utensils for efficacy of cleaning and disinfecting using the swab technique. This standard method is only applicable to surfaces that have been previously cleaned and disinfected.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**3247. US 870:2009, Quality management systems – Requirements for cleaning service organizations**

This Uganda Standard describes the procedures and principles to be considered in designing and implementing quality management programs for cleaning organizations. This Standard applies, without respect to the size of the organization, both to cleaning organizations that self-perform cleaning and to building service contractors.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**3248. US 892:2009, Cleaning and maintenance of floors**

This Uganda Standard outlines the basic principles of floor maintenance, and covers procedures for the cleaning and maintenance of resilient, wooden and hard surface floors in domestic, commercial and industrial

establishments as relevant. This code of practice does not cover the cleaning and maintenance of conductive flooring for which specialized maintenance products are required.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 50,000**

**3249. US 909:2011, General standard for Halal food**

This Uganda Standard defines the basic requirements that shall be followed at any stage of food chain including, receiving, preparation, processing, sorting, determination, packaging, labelling, marking, controlling, handling, transportation, distribution, storage and service of Halal Food and its products based on Islamic rules.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 35,000**

**3250. US 910:2011, Guidelines for bodies providing Halal Certification**

This Uganda Standard specifies the rules that the Halal certification bodies shall satisfy and the requirements for the execution of Halal certification activities. It also contains principles and requirements for the competence, consistency and impartiality of the audit and certification of Halal product/service and/or management systems for bodies providing these activities.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 35,000**

**3251. US 911:2011, Guidelines for the Halal Accreditation Body accrediting Halal Certification Bodies**

This Uganda Standard prescribes general guidance and procedures for the Halal Accreditation Body assessing and accrediting Halal Certification Bodies. It is also appropriate as a requirements document for the peer evaluation process for mutual recognition arrangements between Halal accreditation bodies of OIC member states.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 35,000**

**3252. US 929:2011, Health and safety at events — Requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the planning, organizing and staging of events by an event organizer, whether an individual or an organization.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 110,000**

**3253. US 942:2012, Code of Practice for official statistics**

This Code of Practice covers the principles and protocols for the production, management and dissemination of official statistics.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 35,000**

**3254. US 943:2012, Guidelines for production of quality statistics**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines that promote the application of best statistical practices for producing quality national statistics. These guidelines cover the three main sources of quantitative data namely: censuses, surveys, and administrative records.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 45,000**

**3255. US 944:2013, Sanitation of bed and breakfast establishments**

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for sanitation in bed and breakfast (or B & B) establishments which are small lodging establishments that offer overnight accommodation and breakfast, but usually do not offer other meals.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 35,000**

**3256. US 957:2011, Social Responsibility – Organizational accountability at the work place**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements to enable an organization to establish, maintain and implement policies, procedures and practices concerning issues relating to organizational accountability at the workplace within its sphere of influence; and demonstrate to stakeholders that its policies, procedures and practices are in conformity with applicable national legal, statutory, regulatory requirements and requirements specific to the organization and of this standard.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 30,000**

**3257. US 996-1:2012, Halaal consumer goods — Part 1:  
Cosmetic and personal care — General guidelines**

This Uganda Standard prescribes practical guidelines for halal cosmetic and personal care industry. It serves as a basic requirement for cosmetic and personal care industry and trade or business in Uganda. This standard should be used together with the Guidelines for Control of Cosmetic Products in Uganda and Guidelines on Cosmetic Good Manufacturing Practice, by National Drug Authority.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**3258. US 996-2:2015, Halal consumer goods — Part 2:  
Usage of animal bone, skin and hair – General guidelines**

This Uganda Standard gives practical guidelines for the usage of bone, skin and hair in halal consumer goods.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3259. US ISO 1503:2008, Spatial orientation and  
direction of movement — Ergonomic requirements**

This Uganda Standard sets out design principles, procedures, requirements and recommendations for the spatial orientation and direction of movement of controls and displays used in tool machines, industrial robots, office machines, earth-moving machinery, transportation (automobiles, railway electric cars/rolling stock, aircraft, ships, etc.), information, daily commodities, public utilities and the operational components of building facilities.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 60,000**

**3260. US 1531:2013, Child care — Safety of  
transportation — Requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the safe transportation of children.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**3261. US 1544:2015, Guidelines for manufacturing and  
handling of halal medicinal products, traditional  
medicines and health supplements**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for manufacturing and handling of halal medicinal products, traditional medicines and health Supplements from the sourcing of starting material(s), manufacturing, packaging, transportation and storage of *halal* medicinal products, traditional medicines and health supplements.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3262. US 1551:2013, Hygiene practice in food service  
establishments and catering services — Code of  
practice**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the hygienic handling of food for human consumption in food service establishments and catering services from delivery to service.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**3263. US 1552:2015, First aid facilities and services —  
Code of practice**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for immediate and effective first aid to workers or others who have been injured or become ill at the workplace in order to reduce the severity of the injury or illness and to promote comprehensive and practical preventive strategies that improve the working environment as well as recovery.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3264. US 1553:2015, Workplace amenities and facilities  
— Code of practice**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the provision of workplace amenities and facilities for the working environment in all workplaces other than construction workplaces.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3265. US 1580-1:2017, Gaming equipment — Part 1:  
Requirements for casinos**

This Uganda Standard provides the 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**3266. US 1580-2:2017, Gaming equipment — Part 2: Requirements for limited payout machines**

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 payout machines.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**3267. US 1581:2015 Halalan – Toyyiban assurance pipeline- Part 1: Management system requirements for transportation of goods and /or cargo chain services**

This Uganda Standard prescribes management system requirements for assurance of the Halalan-toyyiban integrity of goods and/or cargo being handled through various modes of transportation.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**3268. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 70,000**

**3269. US 1591:2019, Occupational safety for onshore oil and gas production operations — Requirements**

This Uganda Standard covers occupational safety practices that apply to oil and gas production operations during drilling, well servicing and work over operations to ensure occupational safety of personnel within the oil and gas sector and/or industry. (This standard cancels and replaces US1575:2016 Occupational safety for onshore oil and gas production operations — Requirements, which is being reissued).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**3270. US 1629:2015, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Classification and conformity assessment of products, processes and services**

This Uganda Standard describes: two classification methods (one based on calculated risk, the other on judgement of risk) which may be used to determine the appropriate conformity assessment system for products, processes and services; a set of five conformity assessment systems from which the most suitable is chosen when conformity assessment of products, processes and services is required. (This standard is based on ISO/TR 13881:2000, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Classification and conformity assessment of products, processes and services).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3271. US 1630:2015, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Reliability modelling and calculation of safety systems**

This Uganda Standard aims to close the gap between the state-of-the-art and the application of probabilistic calculations for the safety systems of the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries. It provides guidelines for reliability and safety system analysts and the oil and gas industries. (This standard is based on ISO/TR 12489:2013, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Reliability modelling and calculation of safety systems).



**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3272. US 1792-1:2017, Classification of pesticides and stock remedies — Part 1: Pesticides for sale and handling**

This Uganda Standard covers the classification of pesticides for sale and handling. Each pesticide has been allocated to one of five danger groups in accordance with the degree of its intrinsic toxic properties. The allocation is based on World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 110,000**

**3273. US 1792-2:2017, Classification of pesticides and stock remedies — Part 2: Stock remedies for sale and handling**

This Uganda Standard covers the classification of stock remedies, with the exception of vaccines and antibiotics, for sale and handling. Each stock remedy has been allocated to one of five danger groups in accordance with the degree of its intrinsic toxic properties. The allocation is based on the World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3274. US 1793:2018, The 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 75,000**

**3275. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 15,000**

**3276. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**3277. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 15,000**

**3278. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 10,000**

**3279. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**3280. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**3281. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**3282. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 10,000**

**3283. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**3284. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 10,000**

**3285. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3286. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**3287. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 15,000**

**3288. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 10,000**

**3289. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**3290. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**3291. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 10,000**

**3292. US 1935:2019, Standard Terminology for Waste and Waste Management**

This Uganda Standard contains standard definitions of terms used in the general area of waste and waste management. It is intended to promote understanding by providing precise technical definitions of terms used.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**3293. US 1936:2019, Standard Guide for Sampling Waste Piles**

This Uganda Standard is intended to provide guidance for sampling waste piles. It can be used to obtain samples for waste characterization related to use, treatment, or disposal; to monitor an active pile; to prepare for closure of the waste pile; or to investigate the contents of an abandoned pile.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**3294. US 1937:2019, Standard Guide for General Planning of Waste Sampling**

This Uganda Standard provides information for formulating and planning the many aspects of waste sampling that are common to most waste sampling situations.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**3295. US 1938:2019, Standard Guide for Generation of Environmental Data Related to Waste Management**

**Activities: Selection and Optimization of Sampling Design**

This Uganda Standard provides practical guidance on the selection and optimization of sample designs in waste management sampling activities, within the context of the requirements established by the data quality objectives or other planning process.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3296. US 1939:2019, Standard Guide for Laboratory Subsampling of Media Related to Waste Management Activities**

This Uganda Standard covers common techniques for obtaining representative subsamples from a sample received at a laboratory for analysis. These samples may include solids, sludges, liquids, or multilayered liquids (with or without solids).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**3297. US 1940:2019, Standard Practice for Sampling Waste Streams on Conveyors**

This Uganda Standard describes standard procedures for sampling waste on open and closed conveying systems and is applicable to any waste material that can be conveyed to a waste pile or container. The conveyor system can be a vertical (vertical lifts), sloped or horizontal type. This standard is intended for particles and slurries, which can be sampled using scoop, dipper, or shovel type samplers. It is not intended for large size sample constituents, such as boulders, large rocks, and debris.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 10,000**

**3298. US 1941:2019, Standard Guide for Collecting Treatment Process Design Data at a Contaminated Site — A Site Contaminated With Chemicals of Interest**

This Uganda Standard lists the physical and chemical treatment processes design data needed to evaluate, select, and design treatment processes for remediation of contaminated sites.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**3299. US 1942:2019, Standard Practice for Sampling of Liquids in Waste Management Activities Using a Peristaltic Pump**

This Uganda Standard covers the use of a peristaltic pump for sampling liquids from multiple depths. It is applicable for a wide range of fluids including: high-viscosity fluids, aggressive and corrosive fluids, high-purity solutions and abrasive fluids. It is especially useful for sampling liquids that require complete isolation from the pump.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 10,000**

**3300. US 1943:2019, Standard Practice for Sampling of Tanks by Field Personnel**

This Uganda Standard covers information for field personnel to follow in order to collect samples from tanks. The purpose of this practice is to help field personnel in planning and obtaining samples from vertical and horizontal tanks, open-topped rectangular/square tanks, railroad and truck tankers, vacuum trucks and tanks with multiple compartments using equipment and techniques that will assist in meeting the sampling objectives. The practice is applicable to hazardous materials, products, raw materials, by-product, or waste.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

**3301. US 1944:2019, Standard Guide for Conformity Assessment of Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment**

This Uganda Standard describes options for conformity assessment (CA) requirements relating to personal protective clothing and equipment (hereafter referred to as “PPE”).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**3302. US 1945:2019, Standard Practice for Conformity Assessment of Protective Clothing Worn by Operators Applying**

This Uganda Standard establishes the conformity assessment requirements for limited use and reusable

garments that are worn while spraying field strength liquid pesticides.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 10,000**

**3303. US 1946:2019, Standard Practice for Body Measurements and Sizing of Fire and Rescue Services Uniforms and Other Thermal Hazard Protective Clothing**

This Uganda Standard is intended to assist in size selection of work uniforms for fire and rescue services personnel and workers who may be exposed to thermal hazards. Work uniform ensembles consist of a shirt and trouser apparel combination. This practice is applicable to uniforms for both male and female personnel. This practice provides a standard means for measuring human body dimensions for the selection and ordering shirts and trousers.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**3304. US 1947:2019, Standard Practice for Range of Motion Evaluation of First Responder's Protective Ensembles**

This Uganda Standard specifies the test equipment and procedures for assessing ROM on subjects wearing a protective clothing ensemble. This practice covers the ergonomic measurements of range of motion and subjective perceptions. To increase safety during testing, this practice requires the use of human participants who meet specific health and physical fitness requirements.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**3305. US 1948:2019, Standard Practice for Confined Area Entry**

This Uganda Standard covers recognized procedures necessary to protect the health and safety of workers required to enter confined spaces. These procedures are particularly applicable to entry into the confined areas associated with the use of halogenated organic solvents. Confined areas addressed in this practice include, but are not limited to: vapor degreasers, cold cleaning tanks, storage vessels, tank cars and trucks, van trailers, ships or barges, pits or sumps, and unventilated rooms. This

practice does not necessarily address entry into all confined spaces nor does it address the decision strategy involved in requiring such entry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 10,000**

**3306. US 1949:2019, Standard Practice for Assessing Language Proficiency**

This Uganda Standard describes best practices for the development and use of language tests in the modalities of speaking, listening, reading, and writing for assessing ability according to the Interagency Language Roundtable (ILR) scale. This practice focuses on testing language proficiency in use of language for communicative purposes. This practice is not intended to address testing and test development in the following specialized areas: Translation, Interpretation, Audio Translation, Transcription, other job-specific language performance tests, or Diagnostic Assessment.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**3307. US 1950:2019, Standard Practice for Language Interpreting**

This Uganda Standard defines the minimum professional standard for quality services in language interpreting. It is intended for use by stakeholders with varying levels of expertise in the field of interpreting.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 15,000**

**3308. US 1951:2019, Standard Guide for Use-Oriented Foreign Language Instruction**

This Uganda Standard covers identification of the components of a quality language instructional program and establishes criteria for each component. This guide is meant to provide criteria for the minimum standard for a program designed to attain specified language proficiency goals.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**3309. US 1952:2019, Standard Guide for Quality Assurance in Translation**

This Uganda Standard identifies factors relevant to the quality of language translation services for each phase of a translation project. The guide is intended for use by all stakeholders, with varying levels of knowledge in the field of translation. This

guide is designed to provide a framework for agreement on specifications for translation projects. Within this framework, the participants in a service agreement can define the processes necessary to arrive at a product of desired quality to serve the needs and expectations of the end user.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY    PRICE: 20,000**

**3310. US 1953:2019, Standard Practices for Parasailing**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines and procedures for the operation, maintenance, and inspection of parasail vessels, equipment, and associated activities including crew training and flying passengers aloft in a parasail.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY    PRICE: 15,000**

**3311. US 1954:2019, Standard Safety Specification for Consumer Trampoline Enclosures**

This Uganda Standard covers the components, assembly, use, labelling, and performance requirements of consumer trampoline enclosures. This specification is applicable to trampoline enclosures to be sold as an accessory to or packaged with trampolines of a minimum bed size of 3300 in.<sup>2</sup> (2.1 m<sup>2</sup>); a minimum height of 20 in. (510 mm); intended for the purpose of intended for the purpose of continuous, vertical jumping activities, and intended for consumer use

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY    PRICE: 15,000**

**3312. US 1955:2019, Standard Practice for Classification, Design, Manufacture, Construction, Maintenance, and Operation of Stationary Wave Systems**

This Uganda Standard applies to the classification, design, manufacture, construction, operation, maintenance, and inspection of stationary waves. Stationary wave systems shall be defined as a system that delivers a constantly flowing sheet of water nominally up to 24 in. thick travelling over a form allowing for patron interaction with a perpetual wave.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY    PRICE: 10,000**

**3313. US ISO 3534-1:2006, Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 1: General statistical terms and terms used in probability**

This Uganda Standard defines general statistical terms and terms used in probability which may be used in the drafting of other Standards. In addition, it defines symbols for a limited number of these terms.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY    PRICE: 110,000**

**3314. US ISO 3534-2:2006, Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 2: Applied statistics**

This Uganda Standard defines defines applied statistics terms, and expresses them in a conceptual framework.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY    PRICE: 110,000**

**3315. US ISO 3534-3:2013, Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 3: Design of experiments**

This Uganda Standard defines the terms used in the field of design of experiments and may be used in the drafting of other standards. More specifically, it defines terms used in the field of design of experiments for which the response variable is one-dimensional and continuous and for which the expectation of the response variable is linear in the parameters. The terms with regard to the statistical analysis are based on the assumption that the error term follows a normal distribution with constant variance.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY    PRICE: 110,000**

**3316. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY    PRICE: 40,000**

**3317. US ISO 3864-2:2016, Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Part 2: Design principles for product safety labels (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard establishes additional principles to US ISO 3864-1 for the design of safety labels for products, i.e. any items manufactured and offered for sale in the normal course of commerce, including but not limited to consumer products and industrial equipment. The purpose of a product safety label is to alert persons to a specific hazard and to identify how the hazard can be avoided. This document is applicable to all products in all industries where safety-related questions can be posed. However, it is not applicable to safety labels used

- for chemicals,
- for the transport of dangerous substances and preparations and
- in those sectors subject to legal regulations which differ from certain provisions of this document.

The design principles incorporated in this document are intended to be used by all ISO Technical Committees and anyone designing product safety labels in the development of product safety label standards for their industries or services. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 3864-2:2004, Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Part 2: Design principles for product safety labels, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**3318. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3319. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3320. US ISO 4007:2012, Personal protective equipment — Eye and face protection — Vocabulary**

This Uganda Standard defines and explains the principal terms used in the field of personal eye and face protection.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 110,000**

**3321. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3322. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3323. US ISO 6385:2016, Ergonomics principles in the design of work systems (2<sup>nd</sup> 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 Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 6385:2004, Ergonomic principles in the design of work systems, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3324. US ISO 6422-1:2010, Layout key for Trade Documents — part 1: Paper-based documents**

This Uganda Standard specifies a key for the layout of documents relating to administrative, commercial, productive and distributive activities constituting trade, irrespective of whether these documents are completed in handwriting, by mechanical or automatic equipment or by reproduction. It is intended particularly for the designing of aligned series of forms employing a reproducible master in a one-run method of document preparation.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**3325. US ISO 7000:2014, Graphical symbols for use on equipment — Registered symbols**

This Uganda Standard provides a collection of graphical symbols which are placed on equipment or parts of equipment of any kind in order to instruct the person(s) using the equipment as to its operation.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**3326. US ISO 7001:2007, Graphical symbols — Public information symbols**

This Uganda Standard specifies graphical symbols for the purposes of public information. The standard is generally applicable to public information symbols in all locations and all sectors where the public has access.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**3327. US ISO 7010:2011, Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Registered safety signs**

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 US ISO 3864-1 and the design of the graphical symbols is according to US ISO 3864-3. 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, in general, to those sectors subject to a regulation which may differ with regard to certain points



of this standard and of the US ISO 3864 series. This standard specifies the safety sign originals that may be scaled for reproduction and application purposes.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 110,000**

**3328. US ISO 7250-1:2008, Basic human body measurements for technological design — Part 1:**

**Body measurement definitions and landmarks**

This Uganda Standard provides a description of anthropometric measurements which can be used as a basis for comparison of population groups.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 110,000**

**3329. US ISO 7372:2005, Trade data interchange — trade data elements directory**

This Uganda Standard lists standard data elements intended to facilitate open interchange of data in international trade. The standard data elements listed can be used with any method for data interchange on paper documents as well as with other means of data processing and communication.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 110,000**

**3330. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 30,000**

**3331. US ISO 8440:1986, Location of codes in trade documents**

This Uganda Standard provides the specification of the location of document and field code designation and coded data entries in documents used in international trade. Suitable for automatic data processing (ADP) systems.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**3332. US ISO 9000:2015, Quality management systems — Fundamentals and vocabulary (2<sup>nd</sup> edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the terms and definitions that apply to all quality management and quality management system standards. [*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 9000:2005, Quality management systems — Fundamentals and vocabulary (1<sup>st</sup> edition) which has been technically revised*].

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 80,000**

**3333. US ISO 9001:2015, Quality management systems — Requirements (3<sup>rd</sup> edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for a quality management system when an organization:

- a) needs to demonstrate its ability to consistently provide products and services that meet customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, and
- b) aims to enhance customer satisfaction through the effective application of the system, including processes for improvement of the system and the assurance of conformity to customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

[*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 9001:2008, Quality management systems — Requirements (2<sup>nd</sup> edition) which has been technically revised*].

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3334. US ISO 9004:2009, Managing for the sustained success of an organization — A quality management approach (2nd Edition)**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance to organizations to support the achievement of sustained success by a quality management approach. It is not intended for certification, regulatory or contractual use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**3335. US ISO 9241-1:1997, Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs)**

**— Part 1: General introduction**

This Uganda Standard introduces the multipart standard on ergonomic requirements for the use of visual display terminals for office tasks and - provides guidelines for a user-performance approach.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**3336. US ISO 9241-2:1992, Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs)**

**— Part 2: Guidance on task requirements**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines to users of VDT-based information processing systems with reference to office tasks. This guidance is relevant to both the organization implementing the system and the people using the equipment. The ergonomics principles concerned are set out in US ISO 6385.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**3337. US ISO 9241-5:1998, Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs)**

**— Part 5: Workstation layout and postural requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies ergonomic guiding principles which apply to the user requirements, design, and procurement of workstation equipment for office tasks using VDTs. In particular, the general principles and requirements specified in this part of US ISO 9241 apply to the standards specifying technical design of furniture and equipment constituting the workplace.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**3338. US ISO 9241-6:1999, Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs)**

**— Part 6: Guidance on the work environment**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on basic principles for the ergonomic design of the work environment and the workstation, taking into account lighting, effects of noise and mechanical vibrations, electrical and magnetic fields and static electricity, thermal environment, space organization and workplace layout.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**3339. US ISO 9241-12:1998, Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs)**

**— Part 12: Presentation of information**

This Uganda Standard provides ergonomic recommendations for the presentation of information and specific properties of presented information on text-based and graphical user interfaces used for office tasks.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**3340. US ISO 9241-13:1998, Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs)**

**- Part 13: User guidance**

This Uganda Standard provides recommendations for user guidance attributes of software user interfaces and their evaluation. User guidance as defined in this part of US ISO 9241 is information additional to the regular user-computer dialogue that is provided to the user on request or is automatically provided by the system.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**3341. US ISO 9241-15:1997, Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs)**

**- Part 15: Command dialogues**

This Uganda Standard provides recommendations for command dialogues used to accomplish typical office tasks using visual display terminals (VDTs). Command dialogues are sequences of instructions provided by the user to the system which, when processed, result in associated system actions. Users input (from recall, rather than selecting from a menu) complete or abbreviated command phrases (e.g. mnemonics, letters, function keys, hot keys in the order required by the command language

syntax and the computer performs the activities initiated by the command(s) and their associated parameters.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 60,000**

**3342. US ISO 9241-16:1999, Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs) — Part 16: Direct manipulation dialogues**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on the design of direct manipulation dialogues.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 60,000**

**3343. US ISO 9241-20:2008, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 20: Accessibility guidelines for information/communication technology (ICT) equipment and services**

This Uganda Standard is intended for use by those responsible for planning, designing, developing, acquiring, and evaluating information/communication technology (ICT) equipment and services.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 60,000**

**3344. US ISO 9241-110:2006, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 110: Dialogue principles**

This Uganda Standard sets forth ergonomic design principles formulated in general terms (i.e. presented without reference to situations of use, application, environment or technology) and provides a framework for applying those principles to the analysis, design and evaluation of interactive systems.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 60,000**

**3345. US ISO 9241-129:2010, Ergonomics of human-system interaction - Part 129: Guidance on software individualization**

This Uganda Standard provides ergonomics guidance on individualization within interactive systems, including recommendations on where individualization might be appropriate or inappropriate, and how to apply individualization.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 60,000**

**3346. US ISO 9241-143:2012, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 143: Forms**

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and recommendations for the design and evaluation of forms — in which the user fills-in, selects entries for, or modifies labelled fields on, a “form” or dialogue box presented by the system.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 60,000**

**3347. US ISO 9241-151:2008, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 151: Guidance on World Wide Web user interfaces**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on the human-centred design of software Web user interfaces with the aim of increasing usability. Web user interfaces address either all Internet users or closed user groups such as the members of an organization, customers and/or suppliers of a company or other specific communities of users.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 60,000**

**3348. US ISO 9241-154:2013, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 154: Interactive voice response (IVR) applications**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on, and requirements for, the user interface design of interactive voice response (IVR) applications. It covers both IVR systems that employ touchtone input and those using automated speech recognition (ASR) as the input mechanism. It is equally applicable to cases in which the caller or the IVR system itself (e.g. in some telemarketing applications) initiates the call. This part of US ISO 9241 is intended to be used together with US ISO/IEC 13714.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 60,000**

**3349. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 60,000**

**3350. US ISO 9241-171:2008, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 171: Guidance on software accessibility**

This Uganda Standard provides ergonomics guidance and specifications for the design of accessible software for use at work, in the home, in education and in public places. It covers issues associated with designing accessible software for people with the widest range of physical, sensory and cognitive abilities, including those who are temporarily disabled, and the elderly.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 60,000**

**3351. US ISO 9241-210:2010, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 210: Human-centred design for interactive systems**

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and recommendations for human-centred design principles and activities throughout the life cycle of computer-based interactive systems. It is intended to be used by those managing design processes, and is concerned with ways in which both hardware and software components of interactive systems can enhance human-system interaction.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 60,000**

**3352. US ISO 9241-300:2008, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 300: Introduction to electronic visual display requirements**

This Uganda Standard provides an introduction to the other parts in the US ISO 9241 “300” subseries, and explains its modular structure. The US ISO 9241 “300” subseries establishes requirements for the ergonomic design of electronic visual displays.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 60,000**

**3353. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**3354. US ISO/TS 9241-411:2012, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 411: Evaluation methods for the design of physical input devices**

This Uganda Standard specifies evaluation methods for the design of physical input devices for interactive systems.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 60,000**

**3355. US ISO 9241-420:2011, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 420: Selection of physical input devices**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for the selection of input devices for interactive systems, based on ergonomic factors, considering the limitations and capabilities of users and the specific tasks and context of use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 110,000**

**3356. US ISO 9241-910:2011, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 910: Framework for tactile and haptic interaction**

This Uganda Standard provides a framework for understanding and communicating various aspects of tactile/haptic interaction. It defines terms, describes structures and models, and gives explanations related to the other parts of the US ISO 9241 “900” subseries.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 70,000**

**3357. US ISO 9241-920:2009, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 920: Guidance on tactile and haptic interactions**

This Uganda Standard gives recommendations for tactile and haptic hardware and software interactions.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 45,000**

**3358. US ISO 9355-1:1999, Ergonomic requirements for the design of displays and control actuators —**

**Part 1: Human interactions with displays and control actuators**

This Uganda Standard applies to the design of displays and control actuators on machinery. It specifies general principles for human interaction with displays and control actuators, to minimize operator errors and to ensure an efficient interaction between the operator and the equipment. It is particularly important to observe these principles when an operator error may lead to injury or damage to health.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3359. US ISO 9355-2:1999, Ergonomic requirements for the design of displays and control actuators — Part 2: Displays**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the selection, design and location of displays to avoid potential ergonomic hazards associated with their use. It specifies ergonomics requirements and covers visual, audible and tactile displays. It applies to displays used in machinery (e.g. devices and installations, control panels, operating and monitoring consoles) for occupational and private use. Specific ergonomics requirements for visual display terminals (VDTs) used for office tasks are given in the standard US ISO 9241.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3360. US ISO 9355-3:2006, Ergonomic requirements for the design of displays and control actuators — Part 3: Control actuators**

This Uganda Standard gives ergonomic requirements for, and guidance on, the selection, design and location of control actuators adapted to the needs of the operator, suitable for the control task in question and taking account of the circumstances of their use. It is applicable to manual control actuators used in equipment for both occupational and private use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 60,000**

**3361. US ISO 9735-1:2002, Electronic data interchange for administration, commerce and transport (edifact) — application level syntax rules (syntax**

**version number: 4, syntax release number: 1) — part 1: syntax rules common to all parts**

This Uganda Standard specifies common syntax rules for the formatting of batch and interactive messages to be interchanged between computer application systems. It includes the terms and definitions for all parts of US ISO 9735.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3362. US ISO 9735-2:2002, Electronic data interchange for administration, commerce and transport (edifact) — application level syntax rules (syntax version number: 4, syntax release number: 1) — part 2: syntax rules specific to batch edi**

This Uganda Standard specifies syntax rules specifically for the formatting of batch messages to be interchanged between computer application systems.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**3363. US ISO 9735-3:2002, Electronic data interchange for administration, commerce and transport (edifact) — application level syntax rules (syntax version number: 4, syntax release number: 1) — part 3: syntax rules specific to interactive edi**

This Uganda Standard specifies syntax rules specifically for the transfer of interactive messages to be interchanged between computer application systems.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3364. US ISO 10001:2007, Quality management — Customer satisfaction — Guidelines for codes of conduct for organizations**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for planning, designing, developing, implementing, maintaining and improving customer satisfaction codes of conduct. This standard is applicable to product-related codes containing promises made to customers by an organization concerning its behaviour. Such promises and related provisions are aimed at enhanced customer satisfaction.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3365. US ISO 10002:2014, Quality management -- Customer satisfaction -- Guidelines for complaints handling in organizations**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on the process of complaints handling related to products within an organization, including planning, design, operation, maintenance, and improvement. *(This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 10002:2004 which has been revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000**

**3366. US ISO 10003:2007, Quality management — Customer satisfaction — Guidelines for dispute resolution external to organizations**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for an organization to plan, design, develop, operate, maintain and improve an effective and efficient dispute-resolution process for complaints that have not been resolved by the organization.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000**

**3367. US ISO 10004:2012, Quality management — Customer satisfaction — Guidelines for monitoring and measuring**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance in defining and implementing processes to monitor and measure customer satisfaction. This standard is intended for use by organizations regardless of type, size or product provided. The focus of this standard is on customers external to the organization.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000**

**3368. US ISO 10005:2005 Quality management systems - Guidelines for quality plans**

This standard provides guidelines for the development, review, acceptance, application and revision of quality plans. It is applicable whether or not the organization has a management system in conformity with ISO 9001. It is applicable to quality plans for a process, product, project or contract, any product category (hardware, software, processed materials and services) and any industry.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**3369. US ISO 10006:2003 Quality management systems -- Guidelines for quality management in projects**

This standard gives guidance on the application of quality management in projects. It is applicable to projects of varying complexity, small or large, of short or long duration, in different environments, and irrespective of the kind of product or process involved.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000**

**3370. US ISO 10007:2003 Quality management - Guxidelines for configuration management**

This standard gives guidance on the use of configuration management within an organization. It is applicable to the support of products from concept to disposal.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**3371. US ISO 10008:2013, Quality management — Customer satisfaction — Guidelines for business-to-consumer electronic commerce transactions**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for planning, designing, developing, implementing, maintaining and improving an effective and efficient business-to-consumer electronic commerce transaction (B2C ECT) system within an organization. It is applicable to any organization engaged in, or planning to be engaged in, a business-to-consumer electronic commerce transaction, regardless of size, type and activity. US ISO 10008:2013 is not intended to form part of a consumer contract or to change any rights or obligations provided by applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. This standard aims to enable organizations to set up a fair, effective, efficient, transparent and secure B2C ECT system, in order to enhance consumers' confidence in B2C ECTs and increase the satisfaction of consumers. It is aimed at B2C ECTs concerning consumers as a sub-set of customers.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000**

**3372. US ISO 10012:2003 Measurement management systems - Requirements for measurement processes and measuring equipment**

This standard specifies generic requirements and provides guidance for the management of measurement processes and metrological confirmation of measuring equipment used to support and demonstrate compliance with metrological requirements. It specifies the quality management requirements of a measurement management system that can be used by an organization performing measurements as part of the overall management system, and to ensure metrological requirements are met.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 35,000**

**3373. US ISO TR 10013:2001 Guidelines for quality management system documentation**

This Technical Report provides guidelines for the development and maintenance of the documentation necessary to ensure an effective quality management system, tailored to the specific needs of the organization.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 35,000**

**3374. US ISO 10014:2006 Quality management - Guidelines for realizing financial and economic benefits**

This US ISO 10014:2006 provides guidelines for realizing financial and economic benefits from the application of the ISO 9000 quality management principles.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 50,000**

**3375. US ISO 10015:1999 Quality Management: Guidelines for training**

These guidelines cover the development, implementation, maintenance, and improvement of strategies and systems for training that affect the quality of the products supplied by an organization. This International Standard applies to all types of organizations. It is not intended for use in contracts, regulations, or for certification.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**3376. US ISO/TR 10017:2003 Guidance on statistical techniques for ISO 9001:**

Technical Report provides guidance on the selection of appropriate statistical techniques that may be useful to an organization in developing, implementing, maintaining and improving a quality management system in compliance with ISO 9001.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 50,000**

**3377. US ISO 10018:2012, Quality management — Guidelines on people involvement and competence**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on engaging people in an organization's quality management system, and on enhancing their involvement and competence within it. This standard is applicable to any organization, regardless of size, type, or activity.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 50,000**

**3378. US ISO 10019:2005 Guidelines for the selection of quality management system consultants and use of their services**

This standard provides guidance for the selection of quality management system consultants and the use of their services. It is intended to assist organizations when selecting a quality management system consultant. It gives guidance on the process for evaluating the competence of a quality management system consultant and provides confidence that the organization's needs and expectations for the consultant's services will be met

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 50,000**

**3379. US ISO 10075:1991, Ergonomic principles related to mental work-load — General terms and definitions**

This Uganda Standard defines terms in the field of mental work-load, covering mental stress and mental strain, and specifies the relations between the concepts involved. It applies to the design of working conditions with respect to mental work-load and is intended to promote a common usage of terminology between experts and practitioners in the field of ergonomics as well as in general. It does not address methods of measurement and principles of task design, which are or will be dealt with in other International Standards.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**3380. US ISO 10075-2:1996, Ergonomic principles related to mental workload — Part 2: Design principles**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the design of work systems, including task and equipment design and design of the workplace, as well as working conditions, emphasizing mental workload and its effects, as specified in US ISO 10075.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**3381. US ISO 10075-3:2004, Ergonomic principles related to mental workload — Part 3: Principles and requirements concerning methods for measuring and assessing mental workload**

This Uganda Standard establishes principles and requirements for the measurement and assessment of mental workload and specifies the requirements for measurement instruments.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**3382. 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 k.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3383. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3384. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3385. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3386. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3387. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3388. US ISO 10377:2013, Consumer product safety — Practical guidance for suppliers**

This Uganda Standard provides practical guidance to suppliers on assessing and managing the safety of consumer products, including effective documentation of risk assessment and risk management to meet applicable requirements. This standard describes how to:

- identify, assess, reduce or eliminate hazards;
- manage risks by reducing them to tolerable levels;
- provide consumers with hazard warnings or instructions essential to the safe use or disposal of consumer products.

This standard is intended to apply to consumer products but might also be applicable to decisions concerning safety in other product sectors.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**3389. US ISO 10393:2013, Consumer product recall — Guidelines for suppliers**

This Uganda Standard provides practical guidance to suppliers on consumer product recalls and other corrective actions after the product has left the manufacturing facility. Other corrective actions include, but are not limited to, refunds, retrofit, repair, replacement, disposal and public notification. This standard is intended to apply to consumer products but might also be applicable to other sectors.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**3390. US ISO 10667-1:2011, Assessment service delivery — Procedures and methods to assess people in work and organizational settings — Part 1: Requirements for the client**

This Uganda Standard establishes requirements and guidance for the client working with the service provider

to carry out the assessment of an individual, a group, or an organization for work-related purposes. The standard enables the client to base its decisions on sound assessment results. This standard also specifies assessment methods and procedures that can be carried out for various work-related purposes made by or affecting individuals, groups or organizations.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 45,000**

**3391. US ISO 10667-2:2011, Assessment service delivery — Procedures and methods to assess people in work and organizational settings — Part 2: Requirements for service providers**

This Uganda Standard establishes requirements and guidance for the service provider in working with a client to carry out the assessment of an individual, group or organization for work-related purposes and to deliver quality assessment services. This standard also contains guidance for the service provider in the delivery and use of assessment methods and procedures that can be carried out for various work-related purposes made by or affecting individuals, groups or organizations.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 45,000**

**3392. US ISO 10668:2010, Brand valuation -- Requirements for monetary brand valuation**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for procedures and methods of monetary brand value measurement. This standard specifies a framework for brand valuation, including objectives, bases of valuation, approaches to valuation, methods of valuation and sourcing of quality data and assumptions. It also specifies methods for reporting the results of such valuation.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 45,000**

**3393. US ISO 11064-1:2000, Ergonomic design of control centres — Part 1: Principles for the design of control centres**

This Uganda Standard specifies ergonomic principles, recommendations and requirements to be applied in the design of control centres, as well as in the expansion,

refurbishment and technological upgrades of control centres.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 50,000**

**3394. US ISO 11064-2:2000, Ergonomic design of control centres — Part 2: Principles for the arrangement of control suites**

This Uganda Standard covers ergonomic design principles for control centres and, more specifically, the various arrangements of rooms and spaces in a control suite. The principles are based on an analysis of functions and tasks that have to be supported by the control room and functionally-related rooms.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 45,000**

**3395. US ISO 11064-3:1999 Ergonomic design of control centres — Part 3: Control room layout**

This Uganda Standard establishes ergonomic principles for the layout of control rooms. It includes requirements, recommendations and guidelines on control room layouts, workstation arrangements, the use of off-workstation visual displays and control room maintenance.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 50,000**

**3396. US ISO 11064-4:2013, Ergonomic design of control centres — Part 4: Layout and dimensions of workstations**

This Uganda Standard specifies ergonomic principles, recommendations and requirements for the design of workstations found in control centres. It covers control workstation design with particular emphasis on layout and dimensions.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 45,000**

**3397. US ISO 11064-5:2008, Ergonomic design of control centres — Part 5: Displays and controls**

This Uganda Standard presents principles and gives requirements and recommendations for displays, controls, and their interaction, in the design of control-centre hardware and software.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 45,000**

**3398. US ISO 11064-6:2005, Ergonomic design of control centres — Part 6: Environmental requirements for control centres**

This Uganda Standard gives environmental requirements as well as recommendations for the ergonomic design, upgrading or refurbishment of control rooms and other functional areas within the control suite.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3399. US ISO 11611:2015, Protective clothing for use in welding and allied processes (2<sup>nd</sup> 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*).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 80,000**

**3400. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 80,000**

**3401. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3402. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3403. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3404. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3405. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 80,000**

**3406. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 80,000**

**3407. US ISO 12812-1:2017, Core banking — Mobile financial services — Part 1: General framework**

This Uganda Standard defines the general framework of mobile financial services (payment and banking services involving a mobile device), with a focus on:

- a) a set of definitions commonly agreed by the international financial industry;
- b) the opportunities offered by mobile devices for the development of such services;
- c) the promotion of an environment that reduces or minimizes obstacles for mobile financial service providers who wish to provide a sustainable and reliable service to a wide range of customers (persons and businesses), while ensuring that customers' interests are protected;
- d) the different types of mobile financial services accessed through a mobile device including mobile proximate payments, mobile remote payments and mobile banking, which are detailed in other parts of US ISO 12812;
- e) the mobile financial services supporting technologies; and
- f) the stakeholders involved in the mobile payment ecosystems.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3408. US ISO/TS 12812-2:2017, Core banking — Mobile financial services — Part 2: Security and data protection for mobile financial services**

This Uganda Standard describes and specifies a framework for the management of the security of MFS. It includes

- a) a generic model for the design of the security policy,
- b) a minimum set of security requirements,
- c) recommended cryptographic protocols and mechanisms for mobile device authentication, financial message secure exchange and external authentication, including the following:

- point-to-point aspects to consider for MFS;
  - end-to-end aspects to consider;
  - security certification aspects;
  - generation of mobile digital signatures;
- d) interoperability issues for the secure certification of MFS,
- e) recommendations for the protection of sensitive data,
- f) guidelines for the implementation of national laws and regulations (e.g. anti-money laundering and combating the funding of terrorism (AML/CFT), and
- g) security management considerations.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 75,000**

**3409. US ISO/TS 12812-3:2017, Core banking — Mobile financial services — Part 3: Financial application lifecycle management**

This Uganda Standard specifies the interoperable lifecycle management of applications used in mobile financial services. As defined in US ISO 12812-1, an application is a set of software modules and/or data needed to provide functionality for a mobile financial service. This document deals with different types of applications which is the term used to cover authentication, banking and payment applications, as well as credentials.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**3410. US ISO 12812-4:2017, Core banking — Mobile financial services — Part 4: Mobile payments-to-persons**

This Uganda Standard provides comprehensive requirements and recommendations, as well as specific use cases for implementation of interoperable mobile payments-to-persons. The emphasis is placed on the principles governing the operational functioning of mobile payments-to-persons systems and processes, as well as the presentation of the underlying technical,

organizational, business, legal and policy issues, leveraging legacy infrastructures of existing payment instruments.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000**

**3411. US ISO/TS 12812-5:2017, Core banking — Mobile financial services — Part 5: Mobile payments to businesses**

This Uganda Standard focuses on mechanisms by which a person (“consumer”, “payer” or “business”) uses a mobile device to initiate a payment to a business entity (“merchant” or “payee”). Such a payment may use the traditional merchant point of interaction (POI) system, where the manner of settling the payment follows well-established merchant services paradigms. Additionally, there are other ways for a consumer to make a payment to a merchant, using the mobile device to initiate, authorize and process transactions outside of traditional payment networks using secure payment instruments. Accordingly, this document supports both “push” and “pull” payments (i.e. transactions that are pushed or transmitted from a mobile device into a POI or pulled or received into a mobile device or POI), which are initiated and/or confirmed by a consumer to purchase goods and or services, including proximate payments, remote secure server payments, as well as mobile payments that leverage other technologies [e.g. cloud computing, quick response (“QR”) codes, biometrics, geo-location and other methods to authenticate and authorize the transaction].

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 75,000**

**3412. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 80,000**

**3413. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3414. US ISO 13687:2014, Tourism and related services — Yacht harbours — Minimum requirements**

This Uganda Standard establishes minimum requirements for commercial and non-commercial harbours for leisure boats and yachts to deliver services to the boating community, 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. Compliance with this standard does not guarantee total safety or total freedom of risk in case of abnormal weather conditions above wind force 9 on the Beaufort scale and extreme sea conditions or rogue waves.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 80,000**

**3415. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 80,000**

**3416. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 80,000**

**3417. US ISO/TS 13811:2015, Tourism and related services — Guidelines on developing environmental specifications for accommodation establishments**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for developing specifications aimed at reducing the negative impacts and increasing the positive impacts of accommodation establishments on the environment. This standard does not apply to campsites.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 80,000**

**3418. US ISO 13857:2008, 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 35,000**

**3419. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 80,000**

**3420. 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).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 80,000**

**3421. US ISO 14001:2015, Environmental management systems — Requirements with guidance for use (2<sup>nd</sup> edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for an environmental management system that an organization can use to enhance its environmental performance. This standard is intended for use by an organization seeking to manage its environmental responsibilities in a systematic manner that contributes to the environmental pillar of sustainability. [This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 14001:2004, Environmental management systems — Requirements (1<sup>st</sup> edition) which has been technically revised].

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3422. US ISO 14004:2016, Environmental management systems — General guidelines on implementation (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for an organization on the establishment, implementation, maintenance and improvement of a robust, credible and reliable environmental management system. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 14004:2004, Environmental management systems — General guidelines on principles, systems and support techniques, which has been technically revised.*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 80,000**

**3423. US ISO 14005:2010, Environmental management systems — Guidelines for the phased**

**implementation of an environmental management system, including the use of environmental performance evaluation**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for all organizations, but particularly small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), on the phased development, implementation, maintenance and improvement of an environmental management system. It also includes advice on the integration and use of environmental performance evaluation techniques. This standard is applicable to any organization, regardless of its level of development, the nature of the activities undertaken or the location at which they occur.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 90,000**

**3424. US ISO 14006:2011, Environmental management systems — Guidelines for incorporating ecodesign**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines to assist organizations in establishing, documenting, implementing, maintaining and continually improving their management of ecodesign as part of an environmental management system (EMS). This standard is intended to be used by those organizations that have implemented an EMS but can help in integrating ecodesign in other management systems. The guidelines are applicable to any organization regardless of its size or activity.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3425. US ISO 14015:2001, Environmental management — Environmental assessment of sites and organizations (EASO)**

This standard provides guidance on how to conduct an EASO through a systematic process of identifying environmental aspects and environmental issues and determining, if appropriate, their business consequences.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3426. US ISO 14020:2000, Environmental labels and declarations – General principles**

This standard establishes guiding principles for the development and use of environmental labels and

declarations. It is intended that other applicable standards in the ISO 14020 series be used in conjunction with this International Standard.

This standard is not intended for use as a specification for certification and registration purposes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3427. US ISO 14021:2016, Environmental labels and declarations — Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labelling) [2<sup>nd</sup> Edition]**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for self-declared environmental claims, including statements, symbols and graphics, regarding products. It further describes selected terms commonly used in environmental claims and gives qualifications for their use. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 14021:1999, Environmental labels and declarations — Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labelling), which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3428. US ISO 14024:1999, Environmental labels and declarations — Type I environmental labelling — Principles and procedures**

This Uganda Standard establishes the principles and procedures for developing Type I environmental labelling programmes, including the selection of product categories, product environmental criteria and product function characteristics; and for assessing and demonstrating compliance. This standard also establishes the certification procedures for awarding the label. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 93:1999/ISO 14024, Environmental labels and declarations — Type I: Auditing - Environmental labelling — Principles and procedures, which is being reissued).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**3429. US ISO 14025:2006, Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures**

This standard establishes the principles and procedures for developing Type III environmental declaration programmes and Type III environmental declarations. It specifically establishes the use of the ISO 14040 series of standards in the development of Type III environmental declaration programmes and Type III environmental declarations.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 55,000**

**3430. US ISO 14046:2014, Environmental management -- Water footprint -- Principles, requirements and guidelines**

This Uganda Standard specifies principles, requirements and guidelines related to water footprint assessment of products, processes and organizations based on life cycle assessment (LCA).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 55,000**

**3431. US ISO 14031:2013, Environmental management — Environmental performance evaluation — Guidelines**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the design and use of environmental performance evaluation (EPE) within an organization. It is applicable to all organizations, regardless of type, size, location and complexity. This standard does not establish environmental performance levels. The guidance in this standard can be used to support an organization's own approach to EPE, including its commitments to compliance with legal and other requirements, the prevention of pollution, and continual improvement.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 55,000**

**3432. US ISO/TS 14033:2012, Environmental management — Quantitative environmental information — Guidelines and examples**

This Uganda Standard supports the application of standards and reports on environmental management. It provides guidelines on how to acquire quantitative environmental information and data and implement methodology. It gives guidelines to organizations on general principles, policy, strategy and activities



necessary to obtain quantitative environmental information for internal and/or external purposes. Such purposes can be, for example, to establish inventory routines and support decision making related to environmental policies and strategies, aimed in particular at comparing quantitative environmental information. The information is related to organizations, activities, facilities, technologies or products.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 55,000**

**3433. US ISO 14040:2006, Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Principles and framework**

This standard specifies the general framework, principles and requirements for conducting and reporting life cycle assessment studies. This International Standard does not describe the life cycle assessment technique in detail.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 45,000**

**3434. US ISO 14044:2006, Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines (replaces ISO 14040:1997, ISO 14041:1999, ISO 14042:2000, and ISO 14043:2000)**

This standard specifies the requirements and the procedures necessary for life cycle assessment (LCA) including:

- ☐ The compilation and preparation of the definition of goal and scope of the LCA;
- ☐ The life cycle inventory analysis (LCI) phase;
- ☐ The life cycle impact assessment (LCIA) phase;
- ☐ The life cycle interpretation phase;
- ☐ The reporting and critical review of the LCA;
- ☐ The limitations of the LCA;
- ☐ The relationship between the LCA phases.;
- ☐ The conditions for use of value choices and optional elements.
- ☐ This standard covers life cycle assessment (LCA) studies and life cycle inventory (LCI) studies.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 100,000**

**3435. US ISO 14045:2012, Environmental management — Eco-efficiency assessment of product systems — Principles, requirements and guidelines**

This Uganda Standard describes the principles, requirements and guidelines for eco-efficiency assessment for product systems including: the goal and scope definition of the eco-efficiency assessment, the environmental assessment, the product system value assessment, the quantification of eco-efficiency, interpretation (including quality assurance), reporting and critical review of the eco-efficiency assessment.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 55,000**

**3436. US ISO/TR 14047:2012, Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Illustrative examples on how to apply ISO 14044 to impact assessment situations**

This Uganda Standard provides examples to illustrate current practice of life cycle impact assessment. These examples are only a sample of all possible examples and they reflect the key elements of the life cycle impact assessment (LCIA) phase of the LCA.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 100,000**

**3437. US ISO 14050:2009, Environmental management — Vocabulary (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard defines terms of fundamental concepts related to environmental management. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 14050:2002, which has been technically revised*).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 55,000**

**3438. US ISO 14051:2011, Environmental management — Material flow cost accounting — General framework**

This Uganda Standard provides a general framework for material flow cost accounting (MFCA). Under MFCA, the flows and stocks of materials within an organization are traced and quantified in physical units (e.g. mass, volume) and the costs associated with those material flows are also evaluated. The resulting information can

act as a motivator for organizations and managers to seek opportunities to simultaneously generate financial benefits and reduce adverse environmental impacts. MFCA is applicable to any organization that uses materials and energy, regardless of their products, services, size, structure, location, and existing management and accounting systems.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 55,000**

**3439. US ISO/TR 14062:2002, Environmental management — Integrating environmental aspects into product design and development**

This Technical Report describes concepts and current practices relating to the integration of environmental aspects into product design and development, where “product” is understood to cover both goods and services. This Technical Report is applicable to the development of sector-specific documents.

It is not applicable as a specification for certification and registration purposes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 55,000**

**3440. US ISO 14063:2006, Environmental management -- Environmental communication -- Guidelines and examples**

This standard gives guidance to an organization on general principles, policy, strategy and activities relating to both internal and external environmental communication. It utilizes proven and well-established approaches for communication, adapted to the specific conditions that exist in environmental communication. It is applicable to all organizations regardless of their size, type, location, structure, activities, products and services, and whether or not they have an environmental management system in place.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 55,000**

**3441. US ISO 14064-1:2006, Greenhouse gases – Part 1 Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gases emissions and removals**

This part of US ISO 14064 specifies principles and requirements at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 55,000**

**3442. US ISO 14064–2:2006, Greenhouse gases – Part 2 Specification with guidance at the project level for quantification, monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emission reductions or removal enhancements**

This part of US ISO 14064 specifies principles and requirements and provides guidance at the project level for quantification, monitoring and reporting of activities intended to cause greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions or removal enhancements.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 55,000**

**3443. US ISO 14064–3:2006, Greenhouse gases – Part 3 Specification with guidance for validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions**

This part of US ISO 14064 specifies principles and requirements and provides guidance for those conducting or managing the validation and/or verification of greenhouse gas (GHG) assertions.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 55,000**

**3444. US ISO 14065:2013, Greenhouse gases — Requirements for greenhouse gas validation and verification bodies for use in accreditation or other forms of recognition**

This Uganda Standard specifies principles and requirements for bodies that undertake validation or verification of greenhouse gas (GHG) assertions.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 45,000**

**3445. US ISO 14066:2011, Greenhouse gases — Competence requirements for greenhouse gas validation teams and verification teams**

This Uganda Standard specifies competence requirements for validation teams and verification teams. This standard complements the implementation of US ISO 14065. This

standard is not linked to any particular greenhouse gas (GHG) programme. If a particular GHG programme is applicable, competence requirements of that GHG programme are additional to the requirements of this standard.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 45,000**

**3446. US ISO/TR 14069:2013, Greenhouse gases — Quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions for organizations — Guidance for the application of ISO 14064-1**

This Uganda Standard describes the principles, concepts and methods relating to the quantification and reporting of direct and indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for an organization. It provides guidance for the application of ISO 14064-1 to greenhouse gas inventories at the organization level, for the quantification and reporting of direct emissions, energy indirect emissions and other indirect emissions. This standard describes for all organizations, including local authorities, the steps for: establishing organizational boundaries, in accordance with either a control approach (financial or operational) or an equity share approach; establishing operational boundaries, by identifying direct emissions and energy indirect emissions to be quantified and reported, as well as any other indirect emissions the organization chooses to quantify and report; for each category of emission, guidance is provided on specific boundaries and methodologies for the quantification of GHG emissions and removals; GHG reporting: guidance is provided to promote transparency regarding the boundaries, the methodologies used for the quantification of direct and indirect GHG emissions and removals, and the uncertainty of the results.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 110,000**

**3447. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3448. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3449. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3450. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**3451. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3452. US ISO 15189:2012, Medical laboratories —**

**Requirements for quality and competence**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for quality and competence in medical laboratories. This standard can be used by medical laboratories in developing their quality management systems and assessing their own competence. It can also be used for confirming or recognizing the competence of medical laboratories by laboratory customers, regulating authorities and accreditation bodies.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 70,000**

**3453. US ISO 15190:2003, Medical laboratories —**

**Requirements for safety**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for safe practices in the medical laboratory.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3454. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 100,000**

**3455. US ISO 15489-1:2016, Information and documentation — Records management — Part 1: Concepts and principles**

This Uganda Standard defines the concepts and principles from which approaches to the creation, capture and

management of records are developed. This part of US ISO 15489 describes concepts and principles relating to the following:

- records, metadata for records and records systems;
- policies, assigned responsibilities, monitoring and training supporting the effective management of records;
- recurrent analysis of business context and the identification of records requirements;
- records controls;
- processes for creating, capturing and managing records.

This standard applies to the creation, capture and management of records regardless of structure or form, in all types of business and technological environments, over time.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 70,000**

**3456. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 70,000**

**3457. US ISO 15663-1:2000, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Life cycle costing — Part 1: Methodology**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for undertaking life-cycle costing for the development and operation of facilities for drilling, production and pipeline transportation within the petroleum and natural gas industries.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 70,000**

**3458. US ISO 15663-2:2001, Petroleum and natural gas industries —Life-cycle costing —Part 2:Guidance on application of methodology and calculation methods**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on application of the methodology for life-cycle costing for the development and operation of facilities for drilling, production and pipeline transportation within the petroleum and natural gas industries. This part of US ISO 15663 also provides guidance on the application and calculations of the life-cycle costing process defined in US ISO 15663-1. This part of US ISO 15663 is not concerned with determining the life-cycle cost of individual items of equipment, but rather with life-cycle costing in order to estimate the cost differences between competing project options.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000**

**3459. US ISO 15663-3:2001, Petroleum and natural gas industries —Life-cycle costing —Part 3: Implementation guidelines**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the implementation of life-cycle costing for the development and operation of the facilities for drilling, production and pipeline transportation within the petroleum and natural gas industries. This part of US ISO 15663 is applicable when making decisions on any option which has cost implications for more than one cost element or project phase.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000**

**3460. US ISO 16000-1:2004, Indoor air — Part 1: General aspects of sampling strategy**

This Uganda Standard is intended to aid the planning of indoor pollution monitoring. Before a sampling strategy is devised for indoor air monitoring, it is necessary to clarify for what purposes, when, where, how often and over what periods of time monitoring is to be performed. The answers to these questions depend, in particular, on a number of special characteristics of the indoor environments, on the objective of the measurement and, finally, on the environment to be measured. This part of

US ISO 16000 deals with the significance of these factors and offers suggestions on how to develop a suitable sampling strategy.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 35,000**

**3461. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**3462. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 55,000**

**3463. US ISO 16278:2016, Health informatics — Categorical structure for terminological systems of human anatomy**

This Uganda Standard defines the characteristics required to synthetically describe the organization and content of human anatomy within a terminological system. It is intended primarily for use with computer-based applications such as clinical electronic health records,

decision support and for various bio-medical research purposes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**3464. US ISO 16678:2014 Guidelines for interoperable object identification and related authentication systems to deter counterfeiting and illicit trade**

This Uganda Standard describes a framework for identification and authentication systems. It provides recommendations and best practice guidance that include:

- consequences and guidance of
- management and verification of identifiers,
- physical expression of identifiers, and
- participants' due diligence;
- vetting of all participants within the system;
- relationship between the unique identifier and possible authentication elements related to it;
- questions that deal with the identification of the inspector and any authorized access to privileged information about the object; and
- inspector access history (logs).

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 70,000**

**3465. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**3466. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 110,000**

**3467. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**3468. 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;

oxygen consumption as a function of metabolic rate and minute ventilation for persons representing three body sizes;

peak inspiratory flow rates during conditions of speech and no speech for persons representing three body sizes as a function of metabolic rates.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000**

**3469. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000**

**3470. US ISO/TS 16976-3:2011, 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 factors contributing to the present content 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000**

**3471. US ISO/TS 16976-4:2012, 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 standard describes how much additional impediment people can tolerate and contains values that can be used to judge the acceptability of an RPD.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000**

**3472. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000**

**3473. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000**

**3474. US ISO/TS 16976-7:2013, 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000**

**3475. 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:

the biomechanical interaction between RPD and the human body;

the interaction between RPD and the human senses: vision, hearing, smell, taste and skin contact.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 70,000**

**3476. US ISO/IEC 17000:2004 Conformity assessment Vocabulary and general principles**

This standard specifies general terms and definitions relating to conformity assessment, including the accreditation of conformity assessment bodies, and to the use of conformity assessment to facilitate trade.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 70,000**

**3477. US ISO/PAS 17001:2005 Conformity assessment - Impartiality -- Principles and requirements**

US ISO/PAS 17001:2005 contains principles and requirements for the element of impartiality as it relates to standards for conformity assessment.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**3478. US ISO/PAS 17002:2004 Conformity assessment — Confidentiality — Principles and requirements**

This Publicly Available Specification (PAS) contains principles and requirements for the element of confidentiality as it relates to conformity assessment. It is an internal tool for use in the ISO standards development process by ISO/CASCO working groups when addressing the element of confidentiality in the preparation of their documents. This Publicly Available Specification is not a stand-alone normative document to be used directly in conformity assessment activities.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**3479. US ISO/PAS 17003:2004 Conformity assessment — Complaints and appeals — Principles and requirements**

This Publicly Available Specification (PAS) contains principles and requirements for the elements of complaints and appeals as they relate to conformity assessment. It is an internal tool for use in the ISO standards development process by ISO/CASCO working groups when addressing the elements of complaints and appeals in the preparation of their documents. This Publicly Available Specification is not a stand-alone normative document to be used directly in conformity assessment activities.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**3480. US ISO/PAS 17004:2005 Conformity assessment — Disclosure of information — Principles and requirements**

This Publicly Available Specification (PAS) contains principles and requirements for the element of disclosure of information as it relates to standards for conformity assessment. It is an internal tool for use in the ISO/IEC standards development process by ISO/CASCO working groups when considering the element of disclosure of



information in preparation of their documents. This Publicly Available Specification is not a standalone normative document to be used directly in conformity assessment activities.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**3481. US ISO/IEC 17007:2009, Conformity assessment — Guidance for drafting normative documents suitable for use for conformity assessment**

This Uganda Standard provides principles and guidance for developing normative documents that contain specified requirements for objects of conformity assessment to fulfil and those for conformity assessment systems that can be employed when demonstrating whether an object of conformity assessment fulfils specified requirements. This standard is intended for use by standards developers not applying the ISO/IEC Directives, industry associations and consortia, purchasers, regulators, consumers and non-government groups, accreditation bodies, conformity assessment bodies, conformity assessment scheme owners, and other interested parties, such as insurance organizations.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**3482. US ISO/IEC 17011:2004 Conformity assessment — General requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting conformity assessment Bodies**

This standard specifies general requirements for accreditation bodies assessing and accrediting conformity assessment bodies (CABs).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**3483. US ISO/IEC 17020:2012, Conformity assessment — Requirements for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for the competence of bodies performing inspection and for the impartiality and consistency of their inspection activities. It applies to various types of inspection bodies and it applies to any stage of inspection. *(This Uganda Standard*

*cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC 17020:1998, General criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**3484. US ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems — Part 1: Requirements**

This Uganda Standard contains principles and requirements for the competence, consistency and impartiality of bodies providing audit and certification of all types of management systems. Certification bodies operating to this part of US ISO/IEC 17021 do not need to offer all types of management system certification. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC 17021:2011, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 60,000**

**3485. US ISO/IEC 17021-2:2016, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems — Part 2: Competence requirements for auditing and certification of environmental management systems (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies additional competence requirements for personnel involved in the audit and certification process for environmental management systems (EMS) and complements the existing requirements of US ISO/IEC 17021-1. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC TS 17021-2:2012, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems — Part 2: Competence requirements for auditing and certification of environmental management systems, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**3486. US ISO/IEC 17021-3:2017, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems — Part 3: Competence requirements for auditing and certification of quality management systems (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies additional competence requirements for personnel involved in the audit and certification process for quality management systems (QMS) and complements the existing requirements of US ISO/IEC 17021-1. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC TS 17021-3:2013, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems — Part 3: Competence requirements for auditing and certification of quality management systems, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**3487. US ISO/IEC TS 17021-4:2013, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems — Part 4: Competence requirements for auditing and certification of event sustainability management systems**

This Uganda Standard complements the existing requirements of US ISO/IEC 17021. It specifies additional competence requirements for personnel involved in the audit and certification process for event sustainability management systems (ESMS).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**3488. US ISO/IEC TS 17021-5:2014, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems — Part 5: Competence requirements for auditing and certification of asset management systems**

This Uganda Standard complements the existing requirements of US ISO/IEC 17021. It specifies additional competence requirements for personnel involved in the certification process for asset management systems.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**3489. US ISO/IEC TS 17021-6:2014, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems — Part 6: Competence requirements for auditing and certification of business continuity management systems**

This Uganda Standard complements the existing requirements of US ISO/IEC 17021. It includes specific competence requirements for personnel involved in the certification process for business continuity management systems (BCMS).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**3490. US ISO/IEC TS 17021-9:2016, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems — Part 9: Competence requirements for auditing and certification of anti-bribery management systems**

This Uganda Standard complements the existing requirements of US ISO/IEC 17021-1. It includes specific competence requirements for personnel involved in the certification process for anti-bribery management systems (ABMS).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**3491. US ISO/IEC 17024:2012, Conformity assessment — General requirements for bodies operating certification of persons (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard contains principles and requirements for a body certifying persons against specific requirements, and includes the development and maintenance of a certification scheme for persons. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC 17024:2003, Conformity assessment — General requirements for bodies operating certification of persons, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 45,000**

**3492. US ISO/IEC 17025:2005 General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories**

This standard specifies the general requirements for the competence to carry out tests and/or calibrations, including sampling. It covers testing and calibration performed using standard methods, non-standard methods, and laboratory-developed methods.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000**

**3493. US ISO/IEC TS 17027:2014, Conformity assessment -- Vocabulary related to competence of persons used for certification of persons**

This Uganda Standard specifies terms and definitions related to the competence of persons used in the field of certification of persons, in order to establish a common vocabulary. These terms and definitions can also be used as applicable in other documents specifying competence of persons, such as regulations, standards, certification schemes, research, training, licensing and registration.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000**

**3494. US ISO/IEC 17030:2003 Conformity assessment — General requirements for third-party marks of conformity**

This standard provides general requirements for third-party marks of conformity, including their issue and use.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 20,000**

**3495. US ISO 17034:2016, General requirements for the competence of reference material producers**

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for the competence and consistent operation of reference material producers. This standard sets out the requirements in accordance with which reference materials are produced. It is intended to be used as part of the general quality assurance procedures of the reference material producer. This Uganda Standard covers the production of all reference materials, including certified reference materials.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**3496. US ISO/IEC 17040:2005 Conformity assessment — General requirements for peer assessment of conformity assessment bodies and accreditation bodies**

This standard specifies the general requirements for the peer assessment process to be carried out by agreement groups of accreditation bodies or conformity assessment bodies. It addresses the structure and operation of the agreement group only insofar as they relate to the peer assessment process.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**3497. US ISO/IEC 17043:2010, Conformity assessment — General requirements for proficiency testing**

This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for the competence of providers of proficiency testing schemes and for the development and operation of proficiency testing schemes. These requirements are intended to be general for all types of proficiency testing schemes, and they can be used as a basis for specific technical requirements for particular fields of application. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC Guide 43-1:1997, Proficiency testing by interlaboratory comparisons - Part 1: Development and operation of proficiency testing schemes and US ISO/IEC Guide 43-2:1997, Proficiency testing by interlaboratory comparisons - Part 2: Selection and use of proficiency testing schemes by laboratory accreditation bodies, which have been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000**

**3498. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 25,000**

**3499. US ISO/IEC 17050-1:2004 Conformity assessment — Supplier's declaration of conformity — Part 1: General requirements**

This standard specifies general requirements for a supplier's declaration of conformity in cases where it is desirable, or necessary, that conformity of an object to the specified requirements be attested, irrespective of the sector involved.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**3500. US ISO/IEC 17050-2:2004 Conformity assessment — Supplier's declaration of conformity — Part 2: Supporting documentation**

This standard specifies general requirements for supporting documentation to substantiate a supplier's declaration of conformity, as described in Part 1. For the purposes of this part of US ISO/IEC 17050, the object of a declaration of conformity can be a product, process, management system, person or body. Instead of "supplier's declaration of conformity", the term "declaration of conformity" can be used when appropriate.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**3501. US ISO/IEC 17065:2012, Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services**

This Uganda Standard contains requirements for the competence, consistent operation and impartiality of product, process and service certification bodies. Certification bodies operating to this standard need not offer all types of products, processes and services certification. Certification of products, processes and services is a third-party conformity assessment activity. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC Guide 65:1996, which has been technically revised)*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000**

**3502. US ISO/IEC 17067:2013, Conformity assessment -- Fundamentals of product certification and guidelines for product certification schemes**

This Uganda Standard describes the fundamentals of product certification and provides guidelines for understanding, developing, operating or maintaining certification schemes for products, processes and services. This standard is intended for use by all with an interest in product certification, and especially by certification scheme owners.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000**

**3503. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 35,000**

**3504. 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

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000**

**3505. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000**

**3506. .US ISO 17364:2013, Supply chain applications of  
RFID — Returnable transport items (RTIs) and  
returnable packaging items (RPIs)**

This Uganda Standard defines the requirements for RFID tags for returnable transport items (RTIs). RTIs are defined as all means to assemble goods for transportation, storage, handling and product protection in the supply chain which are returned for further usage, including, for example, pallets with and without cash deposits as well as all forms of reusable crates, trays, boxes, roll pallets, barrels, trolleys, pallet collars and lids.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 55,000**

**3507. US ISO 17365:2013, Supply chain applications of  
RFID — Transport units**

This Uganda Standard defines the basic features of RFID for use in the supply chain when applied to transport units. In particular it provides specifications for the identification of the transport unit, makes recommendations about additional information on the RF tag, specifies the semantics and data syntax to be used, specifies the data protocol to be used to interface with business applications and the RFID system, specifies the minimum performance requirements, specifies the air interface standards between the RF interrogator and RF tag, and specifies the reuse and recyclability of the RF tag.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 55,000**

**3508. US ISO 17366:2013, Supply chain applications of  
RFID — Product packaging**

This Uganda Standard defines the basic features of RFID for use in the supply chain when applied to product packaging. In particular it provides specifications for the identification of the product packaging, makes recommendations about additional information on the RF tag, specifies the semantics and data syntax to be used, specifies the data protocol to be used to interface with business applications and the RFID system, specifies the minimum performance requirements, specifies the air interface standards between the RF interrogator and RF tag, and specifies the reuse and recyclability of the RF tag.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 55,000**

**3509. US ISO/TR 17370:2013, Application guideline on  
data carriers for supply chain management**

This Uganda Standard specifies a method to establish compatibility among various data carriers such as linear symbols, two-dimensional symbols and RFID, as well as their one-to-one relationship by illustrating the structure supporting the basic ISO-compliant supply chain control system. In particular, it

- specifies the relationship of various global standards related to the supply chain,
- illustrates the types and data structures in the layered supply chain network,
- specifies the relationship among the layered structure of the supply chain,
- specifies the management of serial numbers in supply chain management,
- specifies data storage on the named data carriers,
- specifies the required data volume for each data carrier,
- specifies the data structure between the data carrier and the reader (interrogator),
- specifies the data structure between the host system (computer) and the reader (interrogator), and
- illustrates complex data carriers (rewritable hybrid media, etc.)

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 55,000**

**3510. US ISO 17523:2016, Health informatics —  
Requirements for electronic prescriptions**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements that apply to electronic prescriptions. It describes generic principles that are considered important for all electronic prescriptions. This standard is constrained to the content of the electronic prescription itself, the digital document which is issued by a prescribing healthcare professional and received by a dispensing healthcare professional.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 55,000**

**3511. US ISO/TS 17582:2014, Quality management systems — Particular requirements for the application of ISO 9001:2008 for electoral organizations at all levels of government**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for a quality management system where an organization a) needs to demonstrate its ability to consistently provide product that meets customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, and b) aims to enhance customer satisfaction through the effective application of the system, including processes for continual improvement of the system and the assurance of conformity to customer and applicable statutory

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 75,000**

**3512. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 110,000**

**3513. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 75,000**

**3514. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 20,000**

**3515. 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

-Good quality services responding to customer's implicit and explicit needs,

-The respectful use of the thalassotherapy concept,

-Very specifically, the implementation of hygiene and safety principles, and

-The comfort to the customers.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 75,000**

**3516. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 75,000**

**3517. US ISO 18065:2015, Tourism and related services — Tourist services for public use provided by Natural Protected Areas Authorities — Requirements**

This Uganda Standard establishes the requirements for tourist services provided directly by Natural Protected Areas Authorities (NPAA) in order to satisfy visitors while giving priority to the NPA conservation objectives, excluding the marine protected areas.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 75,000**

**3518. US ISO 18091:2014, Quality management systems — Guidelines for the application of ISO 9001:2008 in local government**

This Uganda Standard provides local governments with guidelines for achieving reliable results through the application of ISO 9001:2008 on an integral basis. These guidelines do not, however, add, change or modify the requirements of ISO 9001:2008. All the guidelines indicated in this standard are generic and applicable to all local governments, regardless of their type, size and product/service provided. The user can apply the guidance contained in US ISO 18091:2014 as a whole or, in part, as necessary, to their maximum benefit.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 80,000**

**3519. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3520. US ISO/TS 18152:2010, Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Specification for the process assessment of human-system issues**

This Uganda Standard presents a human-systems (HS) model for use in ISO/IEC 15504-conformant assessment of the maturity of an organization in performing the processes that make a system usable, healthy and safe

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**3521. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**3522. US ISO 18185-5:2007, Freight containers — Electronic seals — Part 5: Physical layer**

This Uganda Standard specifies the air interface between electronic container seals and Reader/Interrogators of those seals. This standard describes the physical layer for supply chain applications of RFID for freight containers in accordance with the US ISO 18185 series and ISO 17363, since it is expected that the implementation of these standards will face the same international conditions. However, each of these standards has its own

unique requirements other than the physical layer. It is expected that RFID Freight Container Identification (as specified in ISO 10374 and ISO 17363), and electronic seals (as specified in the ISO 18185 series) will be able to use the same infrastructure, while recognizing that there may be requirements for different frequencies for passive devices as opposed to the active devices identified in this standard. It is to be used in conjunction with the other parts of ISO 18185.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**3523. US ISO 18186:2011, Freight containers — RFID cargo shipment tag system**

This Uganda Standard is applicable to freight containers as defined in ISO 668 as well as other associated containers and transport equipment. This standard defines how freight container logistic transparency and efficiency can be improved through use of an RFID cargo shipment tag system and an Internet-based software package.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**3524. US ISO 18513:2003, Tourism services — Hotels and other types of tourism accommodation — Terminology**

This Uganda Standard defines terms used in the tourism industry in relation to the various types of tourism accommodation and other related services.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 55,000**

**3525. 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.

This standard is applicable to any organization that needs to:

- a) establish, implement, maintain and improve an SOMS;
- b) assess its conformity with its stated security operations management policy;
- c) 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).*

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 80,000**

**3526. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3527. US ISO 19011:2011, Guidelines for auditing management systems (2<sup>nd</sup>. Edition)**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on auditing management systems, including the principles of auditing, managing an audit programme and conducting management system audits, as well as guidance on the evaluation of competence of individuals involved in the audit process, including the person managing the audit programme, auditors and audit teams. *(This standard*



*cancels and replaces US ISO 19011:2002 which has been revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 60,000**

**3528. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 20,000**

**3529. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3530. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3531. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 25,000**

**3532. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 30,000**

**3533. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3534. US ISO 19600:2014, Compliance management systems — Guidelines**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for establishing, developing, implementing, evaluating, maintaining and improving an effective and responsive compliance management system within an organization. The guidelines on compliance management systems are applicable to all types of organizations.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 60,000**

**3535. US ISO 19731:2017, Digital analytics and web analyses for purposes of market, opinion and social research — Vocabulary and service requirements**

This Uganda specifies the terms and definitions, as well as the service requirements, for organizations and professionals that conduct digital analytics and web analyses for collecting, analysing and reporting of digital data for purposes of market, opinion and social research by various methods and techniques. It provides the criteria against which the quality of such services can be assessed and evaluated.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 35,000**

**3536. US ISO 20022-1:2013, Financial services — Universal financial industry message scheme — Part 1: Metamodel**

This Uganda Standard consists of:

the overall description of the modelling approach;  
the overall description of the ISO 20022 Repository contents;  
a high-level description of the input to be accepted by the Registration Authority to feed/modify the Repository's Data Dictionary and Business Process Catalogue;  
a high-level description of the Repository output to be made publicly available by the Registration Authority. Business Transactions and Message Sets complying with ISO 20022 can be used for electronic data interchange amongst any industry participants (financial and others), independently of any specific communication network. Network-dependent rules, such as message acknowledgement and message protection, are outside the scope of ISO 20022.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 110,000**

**3537. US ISO 20022-2:2013, Financial services — Universal financial industry message scheme — Part 2: UML profile**

This Uganda Standard defines the UML Profile. In essence, it defines how to use UML to create models that conform to the ISO 20022 Metamodel, which is defined in US ISO 20022-1. In so doing, it defines a UML-based concrete syntax for the Metamodel. It does not preclude the specification of additional concrete syntaxes for the Metamodel, such as a textual concrete syntax.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 90,000**

**3538. US ISO 20022-3:2013, Financial services — Universal financial industry message scheme — Part 3: Modelling**

This Uganda Standard describes the modelling workflow, complementing US ISO 20022-1 and US ISO 20022-2. The modelling workflow describes the required steps a modeller follows in order to develop and maintain standardized Business Transactions and Message Sets.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3539. US ISO 20022-4:2013, Financial services —  
Universal financial industry message scheme —  
Part 4: XML Schema generation**

This Uganda Standard was prepared to complement the ISO 20022 Metamodel, as specified in US ISO 20022-1, with the XML syntax transformation rules to be applied by the ISO 20022 Registration Authority in order to translate an ISO 20022 compliant Message Definition into an XML Schema for the description and validation of XML Messages. It specifies the transformation rules from level 3 to level 4. It is a deterministic transformation, meaning that the resulting XML Schema is completely predictable for a given Message Definition. There is neither manual input to the transformation itself nor manual adjustment to the result of the transformation.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 55,000**

**3540. US ISO 20022-5:2013, Financial services —  
Universal financial industry message scheme —  
Part 5: Reverse engineering**

This Uganda Standard was prepared to complement US ISO 20022-1. The reverse engineering guidelines explain how to extract relevant information from existing Industry Message Sets in order to prepare the submission to the ISO 20022 Registration Authority of equivalent, ISO 20022 compliant Business Transactions and Message Sets. The ISO 20022 Repository will contain all ISO 20022 compliant Business Transactions and Message Sets, as outlined in US ISO 20022-1.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 55,000**

**3541. US ISO 20022-6:2013, Financial services —  
Universal financial industry message scheme —  
Part 6: Message transport characteristics**

This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of the Message Transport System required for an ISO 20022 Business Transaction and Message Definition. Changes to the value of the Message Transport Characteristics can affect the Business Transaction and Message Definition. Each Business Transaction in the ISO 20022 Repository is associated with a Message Transport Mode. The

Message Transport Mode specifies the values for the Message Transport Characteristics. This part of US ISO 20022 specifically does not define the wire-level interoperability of message transports. The overall structure is of a layered specification so that ISO 20022 can be implemented over many message transports. This part of US ISO 20022 defines only those characteristics required for interoperability at the business process and message level.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3542. US ISO 20022-7:2013, Financial services —  
Universal financial industry message scheme —  
Part 7: Registration**

This Uganda Standard specifies the responsibilities of the Registration Authority. The Registration Authority (RA) is the operating authority responsible for the registration of the universal financial industry message scheme and the maintenance of the ISO 20022 Repository, and for providing access to the information as described in US ISO 20022-1.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3543. US ISO 20022-8:2013, Financial services —  
Universal financial industry message scheme —  
Part 8: ASN.1 generation**

This Uganda Standard describes the transformation rules to generate ASN.1 abstract syntax from an ISO 20022 compliant Message Definition. The generated abstract syntax is for the description and validation of Messages. The transformation rules are a transformation from Level 3 to Level 4. It is a deterministic transformation, meaning that the resulting ASN.1 is completely predictable for a given Message Definition. There is neither manual input to the transformation itself nor manual adjustment to the result of the transformation.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3544. US ISO 20121:2012, Event sustainability  
management systems — Requirements with  
guidance for use**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for an event sustainability management system for any type of event or event-related activity, and provides guidance on conforming to those requirements. This standard has been designed to address the management of improved sustainability throughout the entire event management cycle

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 55,000**

**3545. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 60,000**

**3546. US ISO 20252:2012 Market, opinion and social research — Vocabulary and service requirements**

This Uganda Standard defines the terms used in the service delivery by organizations and professionals who own and/or use access panels for market, opinion and social research.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 55,000**

**3547. US ISO 20400:2017, Sustainable procurement — Guidance**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance to organizations, independent of their activity or size, on integrating sustainability within procurement, as described in US ISO 26000. It is intended for stakeholders involved in, or impacted by, procurement decisions and processes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 70,000**

**3548. US ISO 20700:2017, Guidelines for management consultancy services**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the effective delivery of management consultancy services.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 45,000**

**3549. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 55,000**

**3550. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 60,000**

**3551. US ISO 20712-3:2014, Water safety signs and beach safety flags — Part 3: Guidance for use**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance for the selection and use of water safety signs as specified in US ISO 20712-1 and beach safety flags as specified in US ISO 20712-2, in aquatic environments. It provides guidance on their location, mounting positions, lighting and maintenance.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 60,000**

**3552. US ISO 20815:2008, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Production assurance and reliability management**

This Uganda Standard introduces 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY PRICE: 60,000**

**3553. US ISO 21101:2014, Adventure tourism – Safety management systems – Requirements**

This Uganda Standard outlines the requirements of a safety management system for adventure tourism activity providers. A provider can use this standard for the following:

- ☐ to enhance safety performance;
- ☐ to meet expectations for participant and staff safety;
- ☐ to demonstrate safe practice;
- ☐ to support compliance with applicable legal requirements.

This standard can be used by all types and sizes of providers, operating in different geographic, cultural and social environments.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000**

**3554. US ISO/TR 21102:2013, Adventure tourism — Leaders — Personnel competence**

This Uganda Standard indicates what the market normally considers as desirable competencies and the related expected results of competencies for adventure tourism activity leaders common to any adventure tourism activity. This standard does not apply to adventure tourism activity leaders involved in underwater activities for which there are other specific standards.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**3555. US ISO 21103:2014, Adventure tourism — Information for participants**

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for information to be provided to participants before, during and after adventure tourism activities. This standard can be used by all types and sizes of providers operating in different geographic, cultural and social environments.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**3556. US ISO 22000:2005, Food safety management systems – requirements for any organization in the food chain**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for a food safety management system where an organization in the food chain needs to demonstrate its ability to control food safety hazards in order to ensure that food is safe at the time of human consumption.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 55,000**

**3557. US ISO/TS 22002-1:2009, Prerequisite programmes on food safety — Part 1: Food manufacturing**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for establishing, implementing and maintaining prerequisite programmes (PRP) to assist in controlling food safety hazards. This standard is applicable to all organizations, regardless of size or complexity, which are involved in the manufacturing step of the food chain and wish to implement PRP in such a way as to address the requirements.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**3558. US ISO/TS 22002-2:2013, Prerequisite programmes on food safety — Part 2: Catering**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the design, implementation, and maintenance of prerequisite programmes (PRPs) to assist in controlling food safety hazards in catering. This standard is applicable to all organizations which are involved in the processing, preparation, distribution, transport, and serving of food and meals and wish to implement PRPs in accordance with the requirements specified in US ISO 22000. The scope of this standard includes catering, air catering, railway catering, banquets, among others, in central and satellite units, school and industry dining rooms, hospitals and healthcare facilities, hotels, restaurants, coffee shops, food services, and food stores.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**3559. US ISO/TS 22002-3:2011, Pre-requisite programmes on food safety —Part 3: Farming**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and guidelines for the design, implementation, and documentation of prerequisite programmes (PRPs) that maintain a hygienic environment and assist in controlling food safety hazards in the food chain. This standard is applicable to all organizations (including individual farms or groups of farms), regardless of size or complexity, which are involved in farming steps of the food chain and wish to implement PRPs.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**3560. US ISO/TS 22002-4:2013, Pre-requisite programmes on food safety — Food packaging manufacturing**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for establishing, implementing and maintaining prerequisite programmes (PRPs) to assist in controlling food safety hazards in the manufacture of food packaging. This standard is not designed or intended for use in other parts or activities of the food supply chain.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 60,000**

**3561. US ISO/TS 22003:2013, Food safety management systems — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of food safety management systems (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard defines the rules applicable for the audit and certification of a food safety management system (FSMS) complying with the requirements given in ISO 22000 (or other sets of specified FSMS requirements). It also provides the necessary information and confidence to customers about the way certification of their suppliers has been granted. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/TS 22003:2007, Food safety management systems – Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of food safety management systems, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**3562. US ISO 22004:2014, Food safety management systems — Guidance on the application of ISO 22000 (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard provides generic advice on the application of US ISO 22000. This standard does not create, alter or replace any of the requirements in ISO 22000. As individual organizations are free to choose the necessary methods and approaches to fulfil the requirements of US ISO 22000, the guidance provided by this standard, are under no circumstances, to be considered a requirement. This standard has been drafted to enhance acceptance and use of ISO 22000-based food safety management systems (FSMS), as well as to improve understanding, communication and coordination between organizations in the food chain. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/TS 22004:2005 Food safety management systems – Guidance on the application of ISO 22000:2005, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 50,000**

**3563. US ISO/TS 22005:2007 Food safety management systems – Traceability in the feed and food chain – General Principles and basic requirements for system design and implementation**

This Uganda Standard gives the principles and specifies basic requirements for the design and implementation of a feed and food traceability system. It can be applied by an organization operating at any step in the feed and food chain. It is intended to be flexible enough to allow feed organizations and food organizations to achieve identified objectives

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**3564. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 65,000**

**3565. US ISO 22300:2012, Societal security — Terminology**

This Uganda Standard contains terms and definitions applicable to societal security to establish a common understanding so that consistent terms are used.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**3566. US ISO 22301:2012, Societal security — Business continuity management systems — Requirements**

This Uganda Standard for business continuity management specifies requirements to plan, establish, implement, operate, monitor, review, maintain and continually improve a documented management system to protect against, reduce the likelihood of occurrence, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disruptive incidents when they arise. The requirements specified in this standard are generic and intended to be applicable to all organizations, or parts thereof, regardless of type, size and nature of the organization. The extent of application of these requirements depends on the organization's operating environment and complexity.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**3567. US ISO 22311:2012, Societal security — Video-surveillance — Export interoperability**

This Uganda Standard is mainly for societal security purposes and specifies a common output file format that can be extracted from the video-surveillance contents collection systems (stand-alone machines or large scale systems) by an exchangeable data storage media or through a network to allow end-users to access digital video-surveillance contents and perform their necessary processing

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**3568. US ISO 22313:2012, Societal security — Business continuity management systems — Guidance**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance based on good international practice for planning, establishing,

implementing, operating, monitoring, reviewing, maintaining and continually improving a documented management system that enables organizations to prepare for, respond to and recover from disruptive incidents when they arise. It is not the intent of this standard to imply uniformity in the structure of a BCMS but for an organization to design a BCMS that is appropriate to its needs and that meets the requirements of its interested parties. These needs are shaped by legal, regulatory, organizational and industry requirements, the products and services, the processes employed, the environment in which it operates the size and structure of the organization and the requirements of its interested parties. This standard is generic and applicable to all sizes and types of organizations, including large, medium and small organizations operating in industrial, commercial, public and not-for-profit sectors that wish to: establish, implement, maintain and improve a BCMS; ensure conformance with the organization's business continuity policy; or make a self-determination and self-declaration of compliance with this standard

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**3569. US ISO 22315 Societal security — Mass evacuation — Guidelines for planning**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for mass evacuation planning in terms of establishing, implementing, monitoring, evaluating, reviewing and improving preparedness. It establishes a framework for each activity in mass evacuation planning for all identified hazards. It will help organizations to develop plans that are evidence-based and that can be evaluated for their effectiveness.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 50,000**

**3570. US ISO/TS 22317:2015, Societal security — Business continuity management systems — Guidelines for business impact analysis (BIA)**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for an organization to establish, implement, and maintain a formal and documented business impact analysis (BIA) process. This Technical Specification does not prescribe a

uniform process for performing a BIA, but will assist an organization to design a BIA process that is appropriate to its needs. This standard is applicable to all organizations regardless of type, size, and nature, whether in the private, public, or not-for-profit sectors. The guidance can be adapted to the needs, objectives, resources, and constraints of the organization. It is intended for use by those responsible for the BIA process.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3571. US ISO/TS 22318:2015, Societal security — Business continuity management systems — Guidelines for supply chain continuity**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance on methods for understanding and extending the principles of BCM embodied in ISO 22301 and ISO 22313 to the management of supplier relationships. This Technical Specification is generic and applicable to all organizations (or parts thereof), regardless of type, size and nature of business. It is applicable to the supply of products and services, both internally and externally. The extent of application of this Technical Specification depends on the organization's operating environment and complexity. Supply chain management considers the full range of activities concerned with the provision of supplies or services to an organization as a part of business-as-usual. The scope of this Technical Specification is less broad in that it specifically considers the issues faced by an organization which needs continuity of supply of products and services to protect its business activities or processes, and the continuity strategies for current suppliers within supply chains, which can be used to mitigate the impact of disruption; this is SCCM. Guidance on developing a business continuity plan or business continuity management system is set out in ISO 22301 and ISO 22313.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3572. US ISO 22316:2017, Security and resilience — Organizational resilience — Principles and attributes**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance to enhance organizational resilience for any size or type of organization. It is not specific to any industry or sector. This document can be applied throughout the life of an organization. This document does not promote uniformity in approach across all organizations, as specific objectives and initiatives are tailored to suit an individual organization's needs.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**3573. US ISO 22319:2017, Security and resilience — Community resilience — Guidelines for planning the involvement of spontaneous volunteers**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for planning the involvement of spontaneous volunteers (SVs) in incident response and recovery. It is intended to help organizations to establish a plan to consider whether, how and when SVs can provide relief to a coordinated response and recovery for all identified hazards. It helps identify issues to ensure the plan is risk-based and can be shown to prioritize the safety of SVs, the public they seek to assist and incident response staff. This document is intended for use by organizations with responsibility for, or involvement in, part or all of the planning for working with SVs. It is applicable to all types and sizes of organizations that are involved in the planning for, and management of, SVs (e.g. local, regional, and national governments, statutory bodies, international and non-governmental organizations, businesses and public and community groups).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 35,000**

**3574. US ISO 22320:2011, Societal security — Emergency management — Requirements for incident response**

This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for effective incident response and provides the basics for command and control, operational information, coordination and cooperation within an incident response organization. It includes command and control organizational structures and procedures, decision support, traceability, information management, and



interoperability. It establishes requirements for operational information for incident response which specifies processes, systems of work, data capture and management in order to produce timely, relevant and accurate information. It supports the process of command and control as well as coordination and cooperation, internally within the organization and externally with other involved parties, and specifies requirements for coordination and cooperation between organizations. This standard is applicable to any organization (private, public, governmental or non-profit) involved in preparing or responding to incidents at the international, national, regional or local levels.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**3575. US ISO 22397:2014, Societal security — Guidelines for establishing partnering arrangements**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for establishing partnering arrangements among organizations to manage multiple relationships for events impacting on societal security. It incorporates principles and describes the process for planning, developing, implementing and reviewing partnering arrangements. This standard is applicable to all organizations regardless of type, size and nature of activity whether in or between the private, public, or not-for-profit sectors.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 50,000**

**3576. US ISO 22398:2013, Societal security — Guidelines for exercises**

This Uganda Standard recommends good practice and guidelines for an organization to plan, conduct, and improve its exercise projects which may be organized within an exercise programme. It is applicable to all organizations regardless of type, size or nature, whether private or public. The guidance can be adapted to the needs, objectives, resources, and constraints of the organization. It is intended for use by anyone with responsibility for ensuring the competence of the organization's personnel, particularly the leadership of the

organization, and those responsible for managing exercise programmes and exercise projects.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY** **PRICE: 40,000**

**3577. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 50,000**

**3578. 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 that commissioning rope-access work and by rope-access associations.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY** **PRICE: 20,000**

**3579. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3580. US ISO 22870:2016, Point-of-care testing (POCT)**

**— Requirements for quality and competence**

This Uganda Standard gives specific requirements applicable to point-of-care testing and is intended to be used in conjunction with ISO 15189. The requirements of this document apply when POCT is carried out in a hospital, clinic and by a healthcare organization providing ambulatory care. This document can be applied to transcutaneous measurements, the analysis of expired air, and in vivo monitoring of physiological parameters. Patient self-testing in a home or community setting is excluded, but elements of this document can be applicable.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 25,000**

**3581. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3582. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 50,000**

**3583. US ISO 24511:2007, Activities relating to drinking water and wastewater services — Guidelines for the management of wastewater utilities and for the assessment of wastewater services**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines for the management of wastewater utilities and for the assessment of wastewater services. This standard is applicable to publicly and privately owned and operated wastewater utilities, but does not favour any particular ownership or operational model.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 80,000**

**3584. US ISO 24516-1:2016, Guidelines for the management of assets of water supply and wastewater systems — Part 1: Drinking water distribution networks**

This Uganda Standard specifies guidelines for technical aspects, tools and good practices for the management of assets of drinking water networks to maintain value from existing assets. This standard does not apply to the management of assets of waterworks (including catchment and treatment, pumping and storage in the network), which are also physically part of the drinking water system and can influence the management of assets of the pipe network.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 60,000**

**3585. US ISO 24518:2015, Activities relating to drinking water and wastewater services — Crisis management of water utilities**

This Uganda Standard provides general guidance to water utilities to develop and implement a crisis management system. This standard may be applicable to all sizes of public or private water utilities that want to prepare,

respond, and recover from a crisis. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US IWA 6:2008, Guidelines for the management of drinking water utilities under crisis conditions, which has been technically revised*).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3586. US ISO 24521:2016, Activities relating to drinking water and wastewater services — Guidelines for the management of basic on-site domestic wastewater services**

This Uganda standard provides guidance for the management of basic on-site domestic wastewater services, using appropriate technologies in their entirety at any level of development. This standard supplements and is intended to be used in conjunction with US ISO 24511.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 70,000**

**3587. US ISO 24803:2017, Recreational diving services — Requirements for recreational diving providers (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for service providers in the field of recreational scuba diving and snorkelling excursions. It specifies the following areas of service provision: introductory diving activities; snorkelling excursions; provision of training and education; organized and guided diving for qualified divers; and rental of diving and snorkelling equipment. Service providers can offer one or more of these services. This document specifies the nature and quality of the services to the client. This document does not apply to freediving (also called “apnea diving”). (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO 24803:2007, Recreational diving services — Requirements for recreational scuba diving service providers, which has been technically revised*).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 30,000**

**3588. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 60,000**

**3589. US ISO 26000:2010, Guidance on social responsibility**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance to all types of organizations, regardless of their size or location, on: Concepts, terms and definitions related to social responsibility; The background, trends and characteristics of social responsibility; Principles and practices relating to social responsibility;

The core subjects and issues of social responsibility; Integrating, implementing and promoting socially responsible behaviour throughout the organization and, through its policies and practices, within its sphere of influence; Identifying and engaging with stakeholders; and communicating commitments, performance and other information related to social responsibility.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 110,000**

**3590. US ISO 26362:2009 Access panels in market, opinion and social research — Vocabulary and service requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies the terms and definitions, as well as the service requirements, for organizations and professionals who own and/or use access panels for market, opinion and social research. It develops the criteria against which access panel providers can be evaluated and against which the quality of access panels can be assessed. This standard is applicable to all types of access panels, whether recruited and used online (e.g. via internet) or offline (e.g. via telephone, post or face-to-face interaction).

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3591. 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.

**STATUS: COMPULSORY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3592. US ISO 27500:2016, The human-centred organization — Rationale and general principles**

This Uganda Standard is intended for executive board members and policy makers of all types of organizations (whether large or small) in the private, public and non-profit sectors. It describes the values and beliefs that make an organization human-centred, the significant business benefits that can be achieved, and explains the risks for the organization of not being human-centred. It provides recommendations for the policies that executive board members need to implement to achieve this. It sets out high-level human-centred principles for executive board members to endorse in order to optimize performance, minimize risks to organizations and individuals, maximize well-being in their organization, and enhance their relationships with the customers. The importance of organizational policy to address human-centeredness is emphasized.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3593. US ISO 27799:2016, Health informatics — Information security management in health using ISO/IEC 27002**

This Uganda Standard gives guidelines for organizational information security standards and information security

management practices including the selection, implementation and management of controls taking into consideration the organization's information security risk environment(s). It defines guidelines to support the interpretation and implementation in health informatics of US ISO/IEC 27002 and is a companion to that standard.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 110,000**

**3594. US ISO 28000:2007, Specification for security management systems for the supply chain**

This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for a security management system, including those aspects critical to security assurance of the supply chain. Security management is linked to many other aspects of business management. Aspects include all activities controlled or influenced by organizations that impact on supply chain security. These other aspects should be considered directly, where and when they have an impact on security management, including transporting these goods along the supply chain.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3595. US ISO 28001:2007, Security management systems for the supply chain — Best practices for implementing supply chain security, assessments and plans — Requirements and guidance**

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and guidance for organizations in international supply chains to develop and implement supply chain security processes; establish and document a minimum level of security within a supply chain(s) or segment of a supplychain; assist in meeting the applicable authorized economic operator (AEO) criteria set forth in the World Customs Organization Framework of Standards and conforming national supply chain security programmes.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 40,000**

**3596. US ISO 28003:2007, Security management systems for the supply chain — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of supply chain security management systems**

This Uganda Standard contains principles and requirements for bodies providing the audit and certification of supply chain security management systems according to management system specifications and standards. It defines the minimum requirements of a certification body and its associated auditors, recognizing the unique need for confidentiality when auditing and certifying/registering a client organization.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3597. US ISO 28004:2007, Security management systems for the supply chain — Guidelines for the implementation of ISO 28000**

This Uganda Standard provides generic advice on the application of ISO 28000:2007. It explains the underlying principles of ISO 28000 and describes the intent, typical inputs, processes and typical outputs, for each requirement of ISO 28000. This is to aid the understanding and implementation of ISO 28000.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3598. US ISO 28004-2:2014, Security management systems for the supply chain — Guidelines for the implementation of ISO 28000 — Part 2: Guidelines for adopting ISO 28000 for use in medium and small seaport operations**

This Uganda Standard identifies supply chain risk and threat scenarios, procedures for conducting risks/threat assessments, and evaluation criteria for measuring conformance and effectiveness of the documented security plans in accordance with ISO 28000 and the ISO 28004 series implementation guidelines. An output of this effort will be a level of confidence rating system based on the quality of the security management plans and procedures implemented by the seaport to safeguard the security and ensure continuity of operations of the supply chain cargo being processed by the seaport. The rating system will be used as a means of identifying a measurable level of confidence (on a scale of 1 to 5) that the seaport security operations are in conformance with ISO 28000 for protecting the integrity of the supply chain.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3599. US ISO 28004-3:2014, Security management systems for the supply chain — Guidelines for the implementation of ISO 28000 — Part 3: Additional specific guidance for adopting ISO 28000 for use by medium and small businesses (other than marine ports)**

This Uganda Standard has been developed to supplement ISO 28004-1 by providing additional guidance to medium and small businesses (other than marine ports) that wish to adopt ISO 28000. The additional guidance in ISO 28004-3:2014, while amplifying the general guidance provided in the main body of ISO 28004-1, does not conflict with the general guidance, nor does it amend ISO 28000.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3600. US ISO 28004-4:2014, Security management systems for the supply chain — Guidelines for the implementation of ISO 28000 — Part 4: Additional specific guidance on implementing ISO 28000 if compliance with ISO 28001 is a management objective**

This Uganda Standard provides additional guidance for organizations adopting ISO 28000 that also wish to incorporate the Best Practices identified in ISO 28001 as a management objective on their international supply chains. The Best Practices in ISO 28001 both help organizations establish and document levels of security within an international supply chain and facilitate validation in national Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) programmes that are designed in accordance with the World Customs Organization (WCO) Framework of Standards. This standard is not designed as a standalone document. The main body of ISO 28004-1 provides significant guidance pertaining to required inputs, processes, outputs and other elements required by ISO 28000. This standard provides additional specific guidance on implementing ISO 28000 if compliance with ISO 28001 is a management objective. US ISO 28004-4 provides additional specific guidance on implementing

ISO 28000 if compliance with ISO 28001 is a management objective.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3601. US ISO 28005-1:2013, Security management systems for the supply chain — Electronic port clearance (EPC) — Part 1: Message structures**

This Uganda Standard contains technical specifications that facilitate an efficient exchange of electronic information between ships and shore for coastal transit or port calls. This part of ISO 28005 is intended to cover the exchange of safety and security information required under the IMO Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic (FAL) and other international specifications as defined in ISO 28005-2. This part of ISO 28005 is based on XML and is intended as a complementary International Standard to the UN/EDIFACT (electronic data interchange for administration, commerce and transport) standards specified in the FAL compendium. Normally, implementers of this part of ISO 28005 are expected to also provide electronic interfaces supporting the use of UN/EDIFACT standards. Parties with economic interests related to the ship, cargo, passengers or crew, such as land transporters, receiving parties, insurers, financial entities can also find value in configuring their data reception capability to receive information formatted in accordance with this part of ISO 28005; however, this is not a requirement of this part of ISO 28005.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3602. US ISO TS 29001:2010, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Sector specific quality management systems — Requirements for product and service supply organizations**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for a quality management system where an organization

- a) needs to demonstrate its ability to consistently provide products that meet customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, and

- b) aims to enhance customer satisfaction through the effective application of the system, including processes for continual improvement of the system and the assurance of conformity to customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3603. US ISO 29990:2010, Learning services for non-formal education and training — Basic requirements for service providers**

This Uganda Standard specifies basic requirements for providers of learning services in non-formal education and training.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3604. US ISO 29991:2014, Language learning services outside formal education — Requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for language learning services outside formal education. These include any language learning services that are addressed to language learners themselves, as well as to interested parties that are acquiring the services for the benefit of learners. The key features of any such service are that the goals of learning are defined and evaluated, and that it involves interaction with the learner. The instruction can be delivered face-to-face or mediated by technology, or it can be a blend of both. Entities interested in using ISO 29991:2014 will include language learning service providers of all kinds and sizes, as well as associations or consortia of language learning service providers. In cases where the language learning services are provided by an organization that delivers products (goods and services) or other learning services in addition to language learning services, ISO 29991:2014 only applies to language learning services. ISO 29991:2014 is not specifically aimed at schools, colleges and universities which provide language learning as part of a formal educational system but may be useful to them as a tool for reflection and self-evaluation

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3605. US ISO 30400:2016, Human Resource Management — vocabulary**

This Uganda Standard defines terms used in human resource management standards.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**3606. US ISO 30405:2016, Human Resource Management — Guidelines on recruitment**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance on how to attract, source, assess and recruit people. It focuses on key processes and practices, including: recruitment policy development; the flow from the sourcing of potential applicants to the boarding of new recruits; and evaluation and measurement. This document can be used by any organization regardless of type or size.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**3607. US ISO/TS 30407:2017, Human resource management — Cost-Per-Hire**

This Uganda Standard gives guidance measure the economic value of the effort taken to fill an open position in an organization. This document describes actions to be taken when calculating CPH to maintain quality and transparency, including creating a representative data set, using a transparent source of data, minimizing data errors and ensuring that periodic audits of processes occur on data input. Central to CPH as described in this document are the features of the visual display of the metric, emphasizing transparency of data inputs, processes and the formula used within the metric.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 30,000**

**3608. US ISO 30408:2016, Human Resource**

**Management — Guidelines on human governance**

This Uganda standard provides guidelines on tools, processes and practices to be put in place in order to establish, maintain and continually improve effective human governance within organizations. This document is applicable to organizations of all sizes and sectors, whether public or private, for profit or not for profit. This document does not address relations with trade unions or other representative bodies.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**3609. US ISO 30409:2016, Human resource management — Workforce planning**

This Uganda Standard provides guidelines and a framework for workforce planning that are scalable to the needs of any organization regardless of size, industry or sector.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**3610. US ISO 31000:2009, Risk management — Principles and guidelines**

This Uganda Standard provides principles and generic guidelines on risk management. This standard can be used by any public, private or community enterprise, association, group or individual. Therefore, this International Standard is not specific to any industry or sector.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 40,000**

**3611. US ISO/TR 31004:2013 Risk management — Guidance for the implementation of ISO 31000**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for organizations on managing risk effectively by implementing US ISO 31000. It provides:

- a structured approach for organizations to transition their risk management arrangements in order to be consistent with US ISO 31000, in a manner tailored to the characteristics of the organization;
- an explanation of the underlying concepts of US ISO 31000; and
- guidance on aspects of the principles and risk management framework that are described in US ISO 31000.

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.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY PRICE: 60,000**

**System for sustainable development —  
Requirements with guidance for use**

This Uganda Standard establishes requirements for a management system for sustainable development in communities, including cities, using a holistic approach, with a view to ensuring consistency with the sustainable development policy of communities. The intended outcomes of a management system for sustainable development in communities include:

- managing sustainability and fostering smartness and resilience in communities, while taking into account the territorial boundaries to which it applies;
- improving the contribution of communities to sustainable development outcomes;
- assessing the performance of communities in progressing towards sustainable development outcomes and the level of smartness and of resilience that they have achieved;
- fulfilling compliance obligations.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 60,000**

**3615. US ISO 37120:2014, Sustainable development of communities — Indicators for city services and quality of life**

This Uganda Standard defines and establishes methodologies for a set of indicators to steer and measure the performance of city services and quality of life. This standard is applicable to any city, municipality or local government that undertakes to measure its performance in a comparable and verifiable manner, irrespective of size and location.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 60,000**

**3616. US ISO 37500:2014, Guidance on outsourcing**

This Uganda Standard covers the main phases, processes and governance aspects of outsourcing, independent of size and sectors of industry and commerce. It is intended to provide a good foundation to enable organizations to enter into, and continue to sustain, successful outsourcing arrangements throughout the contractual period.

**3612. US ISO/TS 34700:2016, Animal welfare management — General requirements and guidance for organizations in the food supply chain.**

This Uganda Standard provides requirements and guidance for the implementation of the animal welfare principles as described in the introduction to the recommendations for animal welfare of the OIE TAHC (Chapter 7.1). This document applies to terrestrial animals bred or kept for the production of food or feed. The following areas are excluded: animals used for research and educational activities, animals in animal shelters and zoos, companion animals, stray and wild animals, aquatic animals, killing for public or animal health purposes under the direction of the competent authority, humane killing traps for nuisance and fur species. Application of this document is limited to aspects for which process or species-specific chapters are available in the OIE TAHC. This document is designed to guide users in conducting a gap analysis and developing an animal welfare plan that is aligned with the OIE TAHC. It can also be used to facilitate the implementation of any public or private sector animal welfare standards that meet at least the OIE TAHC. The scope of this document is intended to be revised as the animal welfare provisions of the OIE TAHC are supplemented or amended.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 20,000**

**3613. US ISO 37001:2016, Anti-bribery management systems — Requirements with guidance for use**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and provides guidance for establishing, implementing, maintaining, reviewing and improving an anti-bribery management system. The system can be stand-alone or can be integrated into an overall management system.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY      PRICE: 60,000**

**3614. US ISO 37101:2016, Sustainable Development in communities — Management**



**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3617. US ISO 39001:2012, Road traffic safety (RTS) management systems — Requirements with guidance for use**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for a road traffic safety (RTS) management system to enable an organization that interacts with the road traffic system to reduce death and serious injuries related to road traffic crashes which it can influence. The requirements in this standard include development and implementation of an appropriate RTS policy, development of RTS objectives and action plans, which take into account legal and other requirements to which the organization subscribes, and information about elements and criteria related to RTS that the organization identifies as those which it can control and those which it can influence.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3618. US ISO 55000:2014 Asset management — Overview, principles and terminology**

This Uganda Standard provides an overview of asset management, its principles and terminology, and the expected benefits from adopting asset management. This standard can be applied to all types of assets and by all types and sizes of organizations.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 40,000**

**3619. US ISO 55001:2014 Asset management — Management systems — Requirements**

This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for an asset management system within the context of the organization. This standard can be applied to all types of assets and by all types and sizes of organizations.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 30,000**

**3620. US ISO 55002:2014 Asset management — Management systems — Guidelines for the application of ISO 55001**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for the application of an asset management system, in accordance with the requirements of ISO 55001.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 50,000**

**3621. US ISO/IEC 80079-34:2011, Explosive atmospheres — Part 34: Application of quality systems for equipment manufacture**

This Uganda Standard specifies particular requirements and information for establishing and maintaining a quality system to manufacture Ex equipment including protective systems in accordance with the Ex certificate. It does not preclude the use of other quality systems that are compatible with the objectives of ISO 9001:2008 and which provide equivalent results.

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 75,000**

**3622. US ISO/IEC 90003:2014 Software engineering — Guidelines for the application of ISO 9001:2008 to computer software (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)**

This Uganda Standard provides guidance for organizations in the application of ISO 9001:2008 to the acquisition, supply, development, operation and maintenance of computer software and related support services. It does not add or otherwise change the requirements of ISO 9001:2008. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US ISO/IEC 90003:2004, Software engineering - Guidelines for the application of ISO 9001:2000 to computer software, which has been technically revised).*

**STATUS: VOLUNTARY**      **PRICE: 65,000**

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