



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Registered at the
General Post Office for
transmission within
East Africa as a
Newspaper

NOT AVAILABLE FOR LOAN

The

Uganda Gazette



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Published
by
Authority

Vol. CV No. 62

16th November, 2012

Price: Shs. 5,000

CONTENTS	PAGE
The Companies Act—Notices	655
The Advocates Act—Notices... ..	655-656
The Mining Act—Notice	656
The Uganda National Bureau of Standards Act ...	656-686
The Trademarks Act—Registration of Applications	687-690
Advertisements	690-694

SUPPLEMENTS

Bill

No. 17—The Public Private Partnerships Bill, 2012.

*Statutory Instrument*No. 66—The Traffic and Road Safety Driving Permits)
(Replacement of Fourth Schedule) Regulations, 2012.

General Notice No. 758 of 2012.

THE COMPANIES ACT, LAWS OF UGANDA, 2000.

(Cap. 110).

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Section 19(4) of the Companies Act, (Cap. 110) Laws of Uganda, 2000, notice is hereby given that Solimar Africa—Star Limited has been by special resolution passed on 23rd day of August, 2012 and with the approval of the Registrar of Companies changed in name to Solimar Africa Limited and that such new name has been entered in my Register.

Dated at Kampala, this 23rd day of October, 2012.

ATUHAIRE PATIENCE MERCELLA,
Assistant Registrar of Companies.

General Notice No. 759 of 2012.

THE COMPANIES ACT, LAWS OF UGANDA, 2000.

(Cap. 110).

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Section 19(4) of the Companies Act, (Cap. 110) Laws of Uganda, 2000, notice is hereby given that AWESOME INVESTMENTS LIMITED has been by special resolution passed on 18th day of October, 2012 and with the approval of the Registrar of Companies changed in name to YERICH INVESTMENTS LIMITED and that such new name has been entered in my Register.

Dated at Kampala, this 5th day of November, 2012.

ATUHAIRE PATIENCE MERCELLA,
Assistant Registrar of Companies.

General Notice No. 760 of 2012.

THE COMPANIES ACT, LAWS OF UGANDA, 2000.

(Cap. 110).

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Section 343(3) of the Companies Act, notice is hereby given that unless cause is shown to the contrary the name of the following company will be struck off the Register after the expiration of three months from the date of publication of this Notice.

MONITISE EAST AFRICA (UGANDA) LIMITED

Dated at Kampala, this 5th day of November, 2012.

MUGABE ROBERT,
Assistant Registrar of Companies.

General Notice No. 761 of 2012.

THE COMPANIES ACT, LAWS OF UGANDA, 2000.

(Cap. 110).

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Section 19(4) of the Companies Act, (Cap. 110) Laws of Uganda, 2000, notice is hereby given that ACE-AUDIT CONTROL AND EXPERTISE (U) Limited has been by special resolution passed on 14th day of August, 2012 and with the approval of the Registrar of Companies changed in name to ACE GLOBAL UGANDA LIMITED and that such new name has been entered in my Register.

Dated at Kampala, this 7th day of November, 2012.

BAGANDA SAMSON,
Assistant Registrar of Companies.

General Notice No. 762 of 2012.

THE ADVOCATES ACT, CAP. 267.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE
OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Ogwang Sam who is stated to be a holder of a Bachelor of Laws Degree from Uganda Christian University, Mukono, having been awarded on the 9th day of July, 2010 and a Diploma in Legal Practice awarded by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2012, for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala,
8th November, 2012.

MARGARET APINY,
Ag. Secretary, Law Council.

General Notice No. 763 of 2012.

THE ADVOCATES ACT, CAP. 267.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE
OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Kwesigabo Elizabeth who is stated to be a holder of a Bachelor of Laws Degree from Makerere University, Kampala, having been awarded on the 29th day of January, 2008 and a Diploma in Legal Practice awarded by the Law Development Centre on the 3rd day of September, 2010, for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of her name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala,

8th November, 2012.

MARGARET APINY,

Ag. Secretary, Law Council.

General Notice No. 764 of 2012.

THE ADVOCATES ACT, CAP. 267.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE
OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Bundu Richard who is stated to be a holder of a Bachelor of Laws Degree from Makerere University, Kampala, having been awarded on the 21st day of January, 2011 and a Diploma in Legal Practice awarded by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2012, for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala,

13th November, 2012.

MARGARET APINY,

Ag. Secretary, Law Council.

General Notice No. 765 of 2012.

THE ADVOCATES ACT, CAP. 267.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE
OF ELIGIBILITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an application has been presented to the Law Council by Nasuru Mohamad Buga who is stated to be a holder of a Bachelor of Laws Degree from Makerere University, Kampala, having been awarded on the 21st day of January, 2011 and a Diploma in Legal Practice awarded by the Law Development Centre on the 27th day of July, 2012, for the issue of a Certificate of Eligibility for entry of his name on the Roll of Advocates for Uganda.

Kampala,

12th November, 2012.

MARGARET APINY,

Ag. Secretary, Law Council.

General Notice No. 766 of 2012.

THE MINING ACT, 2003.
(The Mining Regulations, 2004).

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR A MINING LEASE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that under Section 42(2) of The Mining Act, 2003, an application for a Mining Lease has been lodged with the Commissioner for Geological Survey and Mines Department by M/s. Hima Cement Limited of P.O. Box 7230, Kampala.

The area which forms the subject of the application for the Mining Lease is located on Plot 27, Block 95 in Hima Town Council, Kasese District and covers approximately Four Hundred and Thirty (~430) hectares.

Dated at Entebbe, this 06th day of November, 2012.

EDWARDS KATTO,

Ag. Commissioner for the Geological Survey
and Mines Department.

General Notice No. 767 of 2012.

THE UGANDA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS ACT,
1983 (Cap 327, Section 18)

NOTICE FOR THE DECLARATION OF COMPULSORY
STANDARDS

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

IN ACCORDANCE with Section 18 of Cap 327 of the laws of Uganda, the National Standards Council intends to recommend to the Minister of Tourism, Trade and Industry to declare the standards indicated below for compulsory application.

The National Standards Council therefore calls upon all interested persons or parties that may have any objection to declaring the compulsory application of these standards to lodge their objections in writing to the Executive Director, Uganda National Bureau of Standards, Plot M217 Nakawa Industrial Area, P.O. Box 6329, Kampala, Tel: 0414-222367/9, 0414-505995, Fax: 0414-286123, E-mail: unbs@infocom.co.ug within 60 days of this notice.

Every person who has an objection to the declaration of a standard as compulsory shall be entitled to be heard by the National Standards Council. No standard specification shall be declared compulsory until the council has heard all persons who have lodged objections.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE STANDARDS

1. **US 47:2011, Carbonated and non-carbonated soft drinks – Specification**
Scope: 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 revised and combined in the current Uganda Standard.*)
2. **US 62:2011, Fruit juice drinks – Specification**
Scope: 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.*)
3. **US 889:2011, Dried vegetables and herbs for food use – Specification**
Scope: 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 the food industry. This standard does not apply to vegetables and herbs for which specific standards have been declared.
4. **US 890:2011, Dried tomatoes – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for dried tomatoes of varieties

- grown from *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. and its hybrids, intended for direct consumption without further processing or for use in the food industry.
5. **US 891:2011, Dried carrots – Specification**
Scope: 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.
 6. **US 894:2011, Dried edible mushrooms – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for dried edible mushrooms after preparation and packaging.
 7. **US 907:2011, Instant coffee – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for instant coffee.
 8. **US EAS 105:1999, Roasted coffee beans and roasted ground coffee – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for roasted coffee beans and roasted ground coffee.
 9. **US EAS 130:1999, Green coffee beans – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for green coffee beans. It applies to the both Arabica and Robusta coffee that may be wet or dry processed.
 10. **US EAS 5:2009, Refined white sugar – Specification**
Scope: 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*).
 11. **US EAS 8:2010, Raw cane sugar – Specification**
Scope: 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*).
 12. **US EAS 16:2009, Plantation (mill) white sugar – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for plantation or mill white sugar intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard, EAS 16:2009, and it cancels and replaces US 29:1993, Standard specification for plantation (mill) white sugar*).
 13. **US EAS 749:2010, Brown sugars – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for light brown and brown sugar intended for human consumption. This standard does not apply to soft brown sugars.
 14. **US EAS 738:2010, Fresh sweet cassava – Specification**
Scope: 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*).
 15. **US EAS 739:2010, Dried cassava chips – Specification**
Scope: 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*).
 16. **US EAS 740:2010, Cassava flour – Specification**
Scope: 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*).
 17. **US EAS 741:2010, Cassava wheat composite flour – Specification**
Scope: 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 is an adoption of the East African Standard, EAS 741:2010 and it cancels and replaces US 599:2007, Cassava-wheat composite flour for baking – Specification*).
 18. **US EAS 742:2010, Food grade cassava starch – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for food grade cassava starch. (*This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard, EAS 742:2010 and it cancels and replaces US 597:2007, Food grade cassava starch – Specification, which has been revised*).
 19. **US EAS 743:2010, Cassava crisps – Specification**
Scope: 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*).
 20. **US EAS 745:2010, Potato crisps – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for crisps made from potato tubers (*Solanum tuberosum* L.). (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 703:2007, Potato crisps – Specification, which has been revised*).
 21. **US EAS 746:2010, Frozen potato chips – Specification**
Scope: 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*).

- 22. US EAS 747:2010, Fried potato chips – Specification**
Scope: 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.*)
- 23. US EAS 748:2010, Fresh potato tuber (ware potato tuber) – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for ware potato tuber of varieties grown from (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) and its hybrids to be supplied fresh and either packaged or sold loose for human consumption. It does not cover the requirements for potato tubers intended for industrial processing or seed potato tuber. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 705:2007, Fresh potatoes – Specification, which has been revised.*)
- 24. US EAS 1:2011, Wheat flour – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for wheat flour (other than durum wheat flours) intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard is an adoption of EAS 1:2011, Wheat flour – Specification. This US cancels and replaces US 394:2002, Specification for wheat meal (ATTA), US 396:2002, Specification for whole wheat flour, US 397:2002, Specification for bread (wheat) flour, US 398:2002, Specification for biscuit (wheat) flour and US 399:2002, Specification for self-raising Wheat flour which have been technically revised and harmonised as East African Standards.*)
- 25. US EAS 2:2011, Maize grains – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for maize grains. The standard applies to maize (corn) for direct human consumption, i.e., ready for its intended use as human food, presented in packaged form or sold loose from the package directly to the consumer. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 2:2005, Maize (grains) – Specification which has been technically revised.*)
- 26. US EAS 44:2011, Milled maize (corn) products – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and testing for milled maize (corn) products intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 44:2011 and it cancels and replaces US 12:2002, Specification for whole maize meal, US 13:2002 Specification for degermed maize meal and maize grits and US 370:2002 Specification for maize flour which have been technically revised and harmonised as East African Standards.*)
- 27. US EAS 46:2011, Dry beans – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for dry common beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris* Linn) intended for human consumption (*This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 46:2011 and it cancels and replaces US 400; 2002, Specification for dry beans; which has been technical revised and harmonised as an East African Standard.*)
- 28. US EAS 51:2011, Wheat grains – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for wheat grains of varieties (cultivars) grown from common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.), club wheat (*T. compactum* Host.), intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 51:2011 and it cancels and replaces US 333; 2001, Wheat and durum wheat - Specification; which has been technical revised and harmonised as an East African Standard.*)
- 29. US EAS 89:2011, Millet flour – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for millet flour for human consumption which is obtained from pearl millet of the Senegalese varieties (cultivars) “souna” and “sanio” grown from *Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) R.Br., proso millet grown from *Penicum maliaceum* and finger millet grown from *Eleusine coracana* (L.) Gaertner. (*This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 89:2011 and it cancels and replaces US 346; 2001, Specification for finger millet flour; which has been technical revised and harmonised as an East African Standard.*)
- 30. US EAS 95:2011, Sorghum flour – Specification**
Scope: 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 and it cancels and replaces US 342; 2001, Specification for sorghum flour; which has been technical revised and harmonised as an East African Standard.*)
- 31. US EAS 128:2011, Milled rice – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for milled rice of the varieties grown from *Oryza spp.* intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 128:2011 and it cancels and replaces US 41; 2001, Standard specification for milled rice; which has been technical revised and harmonised as an East African Standard.*)
- 32. US EAS 284:2011, Pearl millet grains – Specification**
Scope: 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.
- 33. US EAS 331:2011, Green grams – Specification**
Scope: 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.
- 34. US EAS 754:2011, Chickpeas – Specification**
Scope: 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.
- 35. US EAS 755:2011, Cowpeas – Specification**
Scope: 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.

36. US EAS 756:2011, Pigeon peas – Specification

Scope: 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.

37. US EAS 757:2011, Sorghum grains – Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the quality and grading requirements and methods of sampling and test for sorghum grains of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench intended for human consumption, 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 other products derived from sorghum grains.

38. US EAS 758:2011, Finger millet grains – Specification

Scope: 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, 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 other products derived from finger millet grains.

39. US EAS 759:2011, Dry whole peas – Specification

Scope: 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

40. US EAS 760:2011, Lentils – Specification

Scope: 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.

41. US EAS 761:2011, Dry split peas – Specification

Scope: 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.

42. US EAS 762:2011, Dry soybeans – Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for dry whole soybeans of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Glycine max* (L.) Merr. intended for human consumption.

43. US EAS 763:2011, Faba beans – Specification

Scope: 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.

44. US EAS 764:2011, Rough (Paddy) rice – Specification

Scope: 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.

45. US EAS 765:2011, Brown rice – Specification

Scope: 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.

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

Scope: 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 labelling.

ENGINEERING STANDARDS**47. US EAS 421:2005, Ceramic tiles — Definitions, classification, characteristics and marking**

Scope: This Uganda Standard defines terms and establishes classifications, characteristics and marking requirements for ceramic tiles of the best commercial quality (first quality).

48. US ISO 13007-1:2004, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 1: Terms, definitions and specifications for adhesives

Scope: This Uganda Standard is applicable to ceramic tile adhesives for internal and external tile installations on walls and floors.

49. US 13007-3:2004, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 3: Terms, definitions and specifications for grouts

Scope: This Uganda Standard is applicable to ceramic tile grouts for internal and external tile installations on walls and floors.

50. US EAS 134:1999 Cold rolled steel sections – Specification

Scope: 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.

51. US EAS 412:2005, Steel for the reinforcement of concrete — Part 3: Welded fabric

Scope: 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.

52. US 895-1:2011, Specification for expanded metal — Part 1: Sheets and plates

Scope: This Uganda Standard covers expanded metal sheets or plates for general use.

53. US 895-2:2011, Specification for expanded metal — Part 2: Building products

Scope: 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.

54. US 898-1:2011, Polypropylene (PP) pipes — Dimensions

Scope: 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.

55. **US 898-2 :2011, Types 1, 2 and 3 Polypropylene (PP) pipes — Part 2: General quality requirements and testing**
Scope: 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).
56. **US 927 :2011, Polyethylene/aluminium/ polyethylene (PE-AL-PE) and polyethylene-RT/aluminium/ polyethylene-RT (PERT-AL-PERT) composite pressure pipes — Specification**
Scope: 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.
57. **US ISO 5923:1989, Fire protection — Fire extinguishing media — Carbon dioxide**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for carbon dioxide as a fire extinguishing medium.
58. **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**
Scope: 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.
59. **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**
Scope: 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.
60. **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**
Scope: 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.
61. **US ISO 4210:1996, Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies safety and performance requirements for the design, assembly and testing of bicycles and sub-assemblies, and lays down guidelines for instructions on the use and care of bicycles.
62. **US 774:2011, Protective helmets for motorcyclists— Specification (2nd Edition)**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for helmets intended to provide protection for riders and passengers of motorcycles and motorcycles with side cars excluding participants in competitive events.
63. **US IEC 62052-11:2003, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – General requirements, tests and test conditions – Part 11: Metering equipment**
Scope: 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.
64. **US IEC 62052-21:2004, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – General requirements, tests and test conditions – Part 21: Tariff and load control equipment**
Scope: 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.
65. **US IEC 62053-11:2003, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – Particular requirements – Part 11: Electromechanical meters for active energy (classes 0.5, 1 and 2)**
Scope: 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).
66. **US IEC 62053-22:2003, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – Particular requirements – Part 22: Static meters for active energy (classes 0.2S and 0.5S)**
Scope: 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.

67. US IEC 62053-23:2003, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – Particular requirements – Part 23: Static meters for reactive energy (classes 2 and 3)

Scope: 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.

68. US IEC 62053-52:2005, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – Particular requirements – Part 52: Symbols

Scope: 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.

69. US IEC 62305-3:2010, Protection against lightning – Part 3: Physical damage to structures and life hazard

Scope: 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.

70. US ISO 1096:1999, Plywood — Classification

Scope: This Uganda Standard gives a classification of plywood panels.

71. US ISO 1954:1999, Plywood — Tolerances on dimensions

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies dimensional tolerances of plywood panels (length, width, thickness) and tolerances for squareness and edge straightness.

72. US ISO 2426-1:2000, Plywood — Classification by surface appearance — Part 1: General

Scope: This Uganda Standard establishes general rules for the classification of plywood by its surface appearance. It does not apply to overlaid plywood.

73. US ISO 2426-2:2000, Plywood — Classification by surface appearance — Part 2: Hardwood

Scope: 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.

74. US ISO 2426-3:2000, Plywood — Classification by surface appearance — Part 3: Softwood

Scope: 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.

75. US EAS 322:2002, Wood poles and blocks for power and telecommunication lines — Specification

Scope: 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.

76. US EAS 326:2002, Copper/chromium/arsenic composition for the preservation of timber — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for two types of water-borne preservatives containing mixtures of compounds of copper, chromium and arsenic.

77. US ISO 12465:2007, Plywood — Specifications

Scope: 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.

78. US 900-1:2011, Performance of household electrical appliances refrigerating appliances Part 1: Energy labelling and minimum energy performance standards requirements

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the energy labelling 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.

79. US 902:2011, Self-ballasted lamps for General Lighting Services (GLS) — Performance requirements

Scope: 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.

80. US 903-1:2011, Double-capped fluorescent lamps-performance specifications — Part 1: Minimum Energy Performance Standard (MEPS)

Scope: 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.

81. US 903-2:2011, Double-capped fluorescent lamps — Performance specifications — Part 2: Procedure for quantitative analysis of mercury present in fluorescent lamps

Scope: 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.

82. US 904-1:2011, Performance of electrical lighting equipment-ballasts for fluorescent lamps — Part 1: Energy labelling and Minimum Energy Performance Standards requirements

Scope: 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 labelling of the EEI, which is generally shown on the ballast rating plate.

83. US 905-1:2011, Rotating electrical machines — General requirements — Part 1: Three phase cage induction motors — High efficiency and Minimum Energy Performance Standards requirements

Scope: 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.

CHEMICALS AND CONSUMER PRODUCTS STANDARDS

84. US EAS 31:2011, Laundry soap specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for three grades of laundry soaps in the form of cakes or bars, produced from vegetable or animal oils or fats or a blend of all or part to these materials.

85. US EAS 127: 2011, Synthetic laundry detergents for household use — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for synthetic anionic detergents for household use based predominantly on the use of alkyl aryl sulfonates.

86. US EAS 186: 2011, Toilet soap — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements 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.

87. US EAS 296:2011, Liquid household hand dishwashing detergent — Specification

Scope: 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.

88. US EAS 766: 2011, Antibacterial solid toilet soap ? Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling.

89. US EAS 184: 2011, Emulsion paints — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for three grades of emulsion paint that are based on synthetic polymers dispersed in a water phase for application over

interior plaster or other masonry substrates, as one or more coats of the same grade. These three grades are suitable for both interior and exterior use. It is accepted that there are other satisfactory end-uses for these paints, either by themselves or in systems in combination with other types of paint, but the scope of this standard does not include their use in such systems or their application over wooden, metallic, glass, plastics, off-shutter concrete, or bituminous substrates. In such cases, this standard will only apply to the paint as supplied, not to its end-use.

90. US EAS 125: 2011 Safety matches — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and methods of testing for safety matches that has been packed in any suitable material.

91. US 1: 2011, National flag of Uganda — Specification

Scope: 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.

92. US 307: 2011, Netting materials for malaria vector control — Specification (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements for netting materials intended for malaria vector control. This includes insecticide treated and non-treated mosquito nets which may be rectangular or conical as well as other netting materials like curtains and tents. The treated materials are categorized as long lasting insecticides treated nets.

93. US 950:2011, Disposable baby diapers — Specification

Scope: This Uganda standard prescribes the requirements and test methods for disposable baby diapers.

94. US 914-1:2011, Bed blankets — Part 1 — Specifications of blankets made from suitable flame resistant fabrics

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, method of sampling and test for a flame resistant blanket composed of suitable flame resistant fabrics.

95. US 966-1:2011, Medical devices — Surgical gowns, drapes and clean air suits, — Part 1: General requirements

Scope: 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.

96. US 966-3:2011, Medical devices — Surgical gowns, drapes and clean air suits, — Part 3: Performance requirements and performance levels

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements for surgical drapes, gowns and clean air suits.

97. US ISO 10282:2002, Single-use sterile rubber surgical gloves — Specification

Scope: 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. It is applicable to single-use gloves that are

worn once and then discarded. It does not apply to examination or procedure gloves. It covers gloves with smooth surfaces and gloves with textured surfaces over part or all of the glove. This standard is intended as a reference for the performance and safety of rubber surgical gloves. The safe and proper usage of surgical gloves and sterilization procedures with subsequent handling, packaging and storage procedures are outside the scope of this standard.

98. US ISO 25518:2009, Single-use rubber gloves for general applications — Specification

Scope: 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.

99. US 706:2010, Non-woven surgical dressings — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and test methods for three types of non-woven surgical dressings: unpadding swabs, padded swabs and surgical pads

100. US ISO 7864:1993, Sterile hypodermic needles for single use

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for sterile hypodermic needles for single use of nominal outside diameters 0.3 mm and 1.2 mm. It does not apply to dental needles.

101. US ISO 7886-1:1993, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 1: Syringes for manual use

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for sterile single-use hypodermic syringes made of plastics materials and intended for the aspiration of fluids or for the injection of fluids immediately after filling. It excludes syringes for use with insulin, single-use syringes made of glass, syringes with needles permanently attached, syringes for use with power-driven syringe pumps, syringes pre-filled with the injection by the manufacturer and syringes supplied with the injection as a kit for filling by a pharmacist.

102. US ISO 7886-2:1996, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 2: Syringes for use with power-driven syringe pumps

Scope: This Uganda Standard 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 standard does not apply to syringes for use with insulin, single-use syringes made of glass, syringes pre-filled 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.

103. US ISO 7886-3:2005, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 3: Autodisable syringes for fixed-dose immunization

Scope: This Uganda Standard 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 standard does not specify the design of the auto-disable feature, which is left to the discretion of the manufacturer. This part standard is not applicable to syringes for use with insulin, syringes made of glass, syringes for use with power-driven syringe pumps, auto-disable syringes for variable dose delivery and syringes designed to be pre-filled. It does not address compatibility with injection fluids/vaccines.

104. US ISO 7886-4:2006, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 4: Syringes with re-use prevention feature

Scope: This Uganda Standard 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 standard is not applicable to syringes made of glass, auto-disable syringes for fixed dose immunization 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 standard.

105. US ISO 8537:2007, Sterile single-use syringes, with or without needle, for insulin

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for sterile syringes, with or without needles, solely for the injection of insulin. The syringes are single-use only, primarily for use in humans. It covers syringes for use with 40 units of insulin/ml (U-40) and 100 units of insulin/ml (U-100). Sterile syringes specified in this standard are intended for use soon after filling as they are not suitable for containing insulin over extended periods of time.

106. US ISO 11040-2:2011, Prefilled syringes — Part 2: Plunger stoppers for dental local anaesthetic cartridges

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the shape, dimensions, material, performance requirements and labelling of plunger stoppers for dental local anaesthetic cartridges intended for single use only.

107. US ISO 10555-1: 1995, Sterile, Single-use intravascular catheters - Part 1: General requirements

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for intravascular catheters, supplied in the sterile condition and intended for single use, for any application. It does not apply to intravascular catheter accessories, which will be covered by a separate standard.

108. US ISO 10555-2:1996, Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters - Part 2: Angiographic catheters

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for angiographic catheters supplied in the sterile condition, and intended for single use.

109. US ISO 10555-3:1996, Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters - Part 3: Central venous catheters

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for central venous catheters supplied in the sterile condition, and intended for single use.

- 110. US ISO 10555-4:1996, Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters - Part 4: Balloon dilation catheters**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for balloon dilation catheters supplied in the sterile condition, and intended for single use.
- 111. US ISO 10555-4:1996, Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters - Part 4: Balloon dilation catheters**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for balloon dilation catheters supplied in the sterile condition, and intended for single use.
- 112. US ISO 10555-5:1996, Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters - Part 5: Over-needle peripheral catheters**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for over-the-needle peripheral intravascular catheters, intended for accessing the peripheral vascular system, supplied in the sterile condition and intended for single use.
- 113. US 947-1:2011, Handling of petroleum products and their derivatives — Part 1: Siting, design and construction of service station**
Scope: This Uganda 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 equipments used in transportation.
- 114. US ISO 4512:2007, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Equipment for measurement of liquid levels in storage tanks — Manual methods**
Scope: 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.
- 115. US EAS 158: 2011 Automotive gasoline, premium motor spirit, — Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of test for automotive gasoline, Premium Motor Spirit, PMS. This standard applies to automotive gasoline, premium motor spirit, 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.
- 116. US EAS 177: 2011 Automotive gas oil (automotive diesel) — Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for automotive gas oil (automotive diesel). This standard applies to diesel, used for automotive diesel engines, as manufactured, stored, transported and marketed.
- 117. US 916:2011, Specification for denatured fuel ethanol as used for blending with gasoline**
Scope: 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.
- 118. US 933:2011, Gasohol — Specification for E5 and E10**
Scope: 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.

- 119. US 946:2011, Specification for biodiesel fuel as used for blending with automotive gas oil**
Scope: 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.
- 120. US ISO 4925:2005, Road vehicles — Specification of non-petroleum-base brake fluids for hydraulic systems**
Scope: 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).

APPROVED THIS DAY 20th December 2011

DR. WILLIAM SSALI,
Chairman, National Standards Council.

DR. TERRY KAHUMA,
Secretary, National Standards Council.

General Notice No. 768 of 2012.

**THE UGANDA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
 ACT, 1983 (Cap. 327, Section 15)**

NOTICE

**NOTICE FOR DECLARATION OF NATIONAL
 STANDARDS**

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

These standards may be viewed (and/or obtained at a fee) at the UNBS head Office, Plot M217 Nakawa Industrial Area, P.O. Box 6329, Kampala, Tel: 0414-222367/505995, 031-262688/689, Fax: 0414-286123, E-mail: unbs@infocom.co.ug

SECTION 1

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE STANDARDS

**1.1 FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND RELATED PRODUCTS
 AND PROCESSES**

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

Scope: 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 revised and combined in the current Uganda Standard.*)

2. US 62:2011, Fruit juice drinks – Specification

Scope: 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.*)

3. US 889:2011, Dried vegetables and herbs for food use – Specification

Scope: 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 the food industry. This standard does not apply to vegetables and herbs for which specific standards have been declared.

4. US 890:2011, Dried tomatoes – Specification

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

5. US 891:2011, Dried carrots – Specification

Scope: 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.

6. US 894:2011, Dried edible mushrooms – Specification

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

1.2 COFFEE AND RELATED PRODUCTS

7. US 907:2011, Instant coffee – Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for instant coffee.

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

Scope: This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for roasted coffee beans and roasted ground coffee.

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

Scope: This Uganda Standard provides and defines the most commonly used terms relating to coffee and its products in the coffee industry.

10. US EAS 130:1999, Green coffee beans – Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for green coffee beans. It applies to the both Arabica and Robusta coffee that may be wet or dry processed.

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

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for woven bags (100 % sisal) for clean coffee beans.

12. US ISO 20481:2008, Coffee and its products – Determination of caffeine content using High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) – Reference method

Scope: 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).

13. US ISO 20938:2008, Instant coffee – Determination of moisture content – Karl Fisher method (Reference method)

Scope: 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.

1.3 SUGAR PRODUCTS

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

Scope: 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.*)

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

Scope: 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.*)

16. US EAS 16:2009, Plantation (mill) white sugar – Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for plantation or mill white sugar intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard, EAS 16:2009, and it cancels and replaces US 29:1993, Standard specification for plantation (mill) white sugar.*)

17. US EAS 749:2010, Brown sugars – Specification

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

1.4 CASSAVA, POTATO AND THEIR RELATED PRODUCTS

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

Scope: 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.*)

- 19. US EAS 739:2010, Dried cassava chips – Specification**
Scope: 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.*)
- 20. US EAS 740:2010, Cassava flour – Specification**
Scope: 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.*)
- 21. US EAS 741:2010, Cassava wheat composite flour – Specification**
Scope: 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 is an adoption of the East African Standard, EAS 741:2010 and it cancels and replaces US 599:2007, Cassava-wheat composite flour for baking – Specification.*)
- 22. US EAS 742:2010, Food grade cassava starch – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for food grade cassava starch. (*This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard, EAS 742:2010 and it cancels and replaces US 597:2007, Food grade cassava starch – Specification, which has been revised.*)
- 23. US EAS 743:2010, Cassava crisps – Specification**
Scope: 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.*)
- 24. US EAS 744:2010, Cassava and cassava products – Determination of total cyanogens – Enzymatic assay method**
Scope: 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.*)
- 25. US EAS 745:2010, Potato crisps – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for crisps made from potato tubers (*Solanum tuberosum* L.). (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 703:2007, Potato crisps – Specification, which has been revised.*)
- 26. US EAS 746:2010, Frozen potato chips – Specification**
Scope: 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.*)

- 27. US EAS 747:2010, Fried potato chips – Specification**
Scope: 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.*)
- 28. US EAS 748:2010, Fresh potato tuber (ware potato tuber) – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for ware potato tuber of varieties grown from (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) and its hybrids to be supplied fresh and either packaged or sold loose for human consumption. It does not cover the requirements for potato tubers intended for industrial processing or seed potato tuber. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 705:2007, Fresh potatoes – Specification, which has been revised.*)
- 1.5 CEREALS, PULSES AND PROCESSED CEREAL PRODUCTS**
- 29. US EAS 1:2011, Wheat flour – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for wheat flour (other than durum wheat flours) intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard is an adoption of EAS 1:2011, Wheat flour – Specification. This US cancels and replaces US 394:2002, Specification for wheat meal (ATTA), US 396:2002, Specification for whole wheat flour, US 397:2002, Specification for bread (wheat) flour, US 398:2002, Specification for biscuit (wheat) flour and US 399:2002, Specification for self-raising Wheat flour which have been technically revised and harmonised as East African Standards.*)
- 30. US EAS 2:2011, Maize grains – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for maize grains. The standard applies to maize (corn) for direct human consumption, i.e., ready for its intended use as human food, presented in packaged form or sold loose from the package directly to the consumer. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US EAS 2:2005, Maize (grains) – Specification which has been technically revised.*)
- 31. US EAS 44:2011, Milled maize (corn) products – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and testing for milled maize (corn) products intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 44:2011 and it cancels and replaces US 12:2002, Specification for whole maize meal, US 13:2002 Specification for degermed maize meal and maize grits and US 370:2002 Specification for maize flour which have been technically revised and harmonised as East African Standards.*)
- 32. US EAS 46:2011, Dry beans – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for dry common beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris* Linn) intended for human consumption (*This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 46:2011 and it cancels and replaces US 400:2002, Specification for dry beans; which has been technical revised and harmonised as an East African Standard.*)

- 33. US EAS 51:2011, Wheat grains – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for wheat grains of varieties (cultivars) grown from common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.), club wheat (*T. compactum* Host.), intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 51:2011 and it cancels and replaces US 333; 2001, Wheat and durum wheat - Specification; which has been technical revised and harmonised as an East African Standard.*)
- 34. US EAS 89:2011, Millet flour – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for millet flour for human consumption which is obtained from pearl millet of the Senegalese varieties (cultivars) "souana" and "sanio" grown from *Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) R.Br., proso millet grown from *Penicum maliaceum*) and finger millet grown from *Eleusine coracana* (L.) Gaertner. (*This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 89:2011 and it cancels and replaces US 346; 2001, Specification for finger millet flour; which has been technical revised and harmonised as an East African Standard.*)
- 35. US EAS 95:2011, Sorghum flour – Specification**
Scope: 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 and it cancels and replaces US 342; 2001, Specification for sorghum flour; which has been technical revised and harmonised as an East African Standard.*)
- 36. US EAS 128:2011, Milled rice – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for milled rice of the varieties grown from *Oryza spp.* intended for human consumption. (*This Uganda Standard is an adoption of the East African Standard EAS 128:2011 and it cancels and replaces US 41; 2001, Standard specification for milled rice; which has been technical revised and harmonised as an East African Standard.*)
- 37. US EAS 284:2011, Pearl millet grains – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for whole and decorticated pearl millet of the Senegalese varieties (cultivars) "souana" and "sanio" grown from *Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) R.Br. intended for human consumption.
- 38. US EAS 331:2011, Green grams – Specification**
Scope: 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.
- 39. US EAS 754:2011, Chickpeas – Specification**
Scope: 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.
- 40. US EAS 755:2011, Cowpeas – Specification**
Scope: 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.
- 41. US EAS 756:2011, Pigeon peas – Specification**
Scope: 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.
- 42. US EAS 757:2011, Sorghum grains – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the quality and grading requirements and methods of sampling and test for sorghum grains of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench intended for human consumption, 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 other products derived from sorghum grains.
- 43. US EAS 758:2011, Finger millet grains – Specification**
Scope: 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, 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 other products derived from finger millet grains.
- 44. US EAS 759:2011, Dry whole peas – Specification**
Scope: 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.
- 45. US EAS 760:2011, Lentils – Specification**
Scope: 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.
- 46. US EAS 761:2011, Dry split peas – Specification**
Scope: 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.
- 47. US EAS 762:2011, Dry soybeans – Specification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for dry whole soybeans of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Glycine max* (L.) Merr. intended for human consumption.
- 48. US EAS 763:2011, Faba beans – Specification**
Scope: 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.
- 49. US EAS 764:2011, Rough (Paddy) rice – Specification**
Scope: 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.
- 50. US EAS 765:2011, Brown rice – Specification**
Scope: 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.

51. US ISO 520:2010, Cereals and pulses — Determination of the mass of 1000 grains

Scope: 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*).

52. US ISO 712:2009, Cereals and cereal products — Determination of moisture content — Reference method

Scope: 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*).

53. US ISO 2164:1975, Pulses — Determination of glycosidic hydrocyanic acid

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of glycosidic hydrocyanic acid in pulses.

54. US ISO 2171:2007, Cereals, pulses and by-products — Determination of ash yield by incineration

Scope: 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*).

55. US ISO 4112:1990, Cereals and pulses — Guidance on measurement of the temperature of grain stored in bulk

Scope: This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the measurement of the temperature of grain stored in silos or any other bulk store.

56. US ISO 4174:1998, Cereals, oilseeds and pulses — Measurement of unit pressure loss in one-dimensional air flow through bulk grain

Scope: 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.

57. US ISO 5223:1995, Test sieves for cereals

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for test sieves for the laboratory determination of foreign matter in a sample of cereals. It does not apply to test sieves for testing cereals for insect infestation.

58. US ISO 16002:2004, Stored cereal grains and pulses — Guidance on the detection of infestation by live invertebrates by trapping

Scope: This Uganda Standard describes methods for the detection by trapping of live invertebrates in cereal grains and pulses stored in bags or in bulk.

59. US ISO 20483:2006, Cereals and pulses — Determination of the nitrogen content and calculation of the crude protein content — Kjeldahl method

Scope: 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.

60. US ISO 24557:2009, Pulses — Determination of moisture content — Air-oven method

Scope: 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.

1.6 MEAT AND RELATED PRODUCTS AND PROCESSES

61. US 922:2011, Meat grading system – Requirements – Part 1: Beef

Scope: 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.

1.7 PLANTING MATERIAL

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

Scope: 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 labelling.

SECTION 2

ENGINEERING STANDARDS

2.1 BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING

2.1.1 CERAMIC TILES

63. US EAS 421:2005, Ceramic tiles — Definitions, classification, characteristics and marking

Scope: This Uganda Standard defines terms and establishes classifications, characteristics and marking requirements for ceramic tiles of the best commercial quality (first quality).

64. US EAS 422-1:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 1: Sampling and basis for acceptance

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies rules for batching, sampling, inspection and acceptance/rejection of ceramic tiles.

65. US EAS 422-2:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 2: Determination of dimensions and surface quality

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies methods for determining the dimensional characteristics (length, width, thickness, straightness of sides, rectangularity and surface flatness) and the surface quality of ceramic tiles.

66. US EAS 422-3:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 3: Determination of water absorption, apparent porosity, apparent relative density and bulk density

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies methods for determining water absorption, apparent porosity, apparent relative density and bulk density of ceramic tiles.

67. US EAS 422-4:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 4: Determination of modulus of rupture and breaking strength

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the modulus of rupture and breaking strength of all ceramic tiles.

68. US EAS 422-5:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 5: Determination of impact resistance by measurement of coefficient of restitution
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the impact resistance of ceramic tiles by measuring the coefficient of restitution.
69. US EAS 422-6:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 6: Determination of resistance to deep abrasion for unglazed tiles
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the resistance to deep abrasion of all unglazed ceramic tiles used for floor coverings.
70. US EAS 422-7:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 7: Determination of resistance to surface abrasion for glazed tiles
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance to surface abrasion of all glazed ceramic tiles used for floor covering.
71. US EAS 422-8:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 8: Determination of linear thermal expansion
Scope: This Uganda Standard defines a test method for determining the coefficient of linear thermal expansion of ceramic tiles.
72. US EAS 422-9:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 9: Determination of resistance to thermal shock
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a test method for determining the resistance to thermal shock of all ceramic tiles under normal conditions of use.
73. US EAS 422-10:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 10: Determination of moisture expansion
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the moisture expansion of ceramic tiles.
74. US EAS 422-11:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 11: Determination of crazing resistance for glazed tiles
Scope: 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.
75. US EAS 422-12:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 12: Determination of frost resistance
Scope: 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.
76. US EAS 422-13:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 13: Determination of chemical resistance
Scope: 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.
77. US EAS 422-14:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 14: Determination of resistance to stains
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance to stains of the proper surface of ceramic tiles.
78. US EAS 422-15:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 15: Determination of lead and cadmium given off by glazed tiles
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of lead and cadmium given off by the glaze of ceramic tiles.

79. US EAS 422-16:2005, Ceramic tiles — Part 16: Determination of small colour differences
Scope: This Uganda Standard describes a method for utilizing colour measuring instruments for quantifying the small colour differences between plain coloured glazed 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.

2.1.2 GROUTS AND ADHESIVES

80. US ISO 13007-1:2004, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 1: Terms, definitions and specifications for adhesives
Scope: This Uganda Standard is applicable to ceramic tile adhesives for internal and external tile installations on walls and floors.
81. US 13007-2:2005, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 2: Test methods for adhesives
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies methods for determining characteristics for adhesives used in the installation of ceramic tiles.
82. US 13007-3:2004, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 3: Terms, definitions and specifications for grouts
Scope: This Uganda Standard is applicable to ceramic tile grouts for internal and external tile installations on walls and floors.
83. US 13007-4:2005, Ceramic tiles — Grouts and adhesives — Part 4: Test methods for grouts
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies methods for determining characteristics for grouts used in the installation of ceramic tiles.

2.1.3 METAL STRUCTURES

84. US EAS 134:1999 Cold rolled steel sections — Specification
Scope: 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.
85. US EAS 412-3:2005, Steel for the reinforcement of concrete — Part 3: Welded fabric
Scope: 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.
86. US 895-1:2011, Specification for expanded metal — Part 1: Sheets and plates
Scope: This Uganda Standard covers expanded metal sheets or plates for general use.
87. US 895-2:2011, Specification for expanded metal — Part 2: Building products
Scope: 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.

2.2 MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND METALLURGY

2.2.1 PIPES

- 88 **US 898-1:2011, Polypropylene (PP) pipes — Dimensions**
Scope: 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.
- 89 **US 898-2 :2011, Types 1, 2 and 3 Polypropylene (PP) pipes — Part 2: General quality requirements and testing**
Scope: 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).
- 90 **US 927 :2011, Polyethylene/aluminium/ polyethylene (PE-AL-PE) and polyethylene-RT/aluminium/ polyethylene-RT (PERT-AL-PERT) composite pressure pipes — Specification**
Scope: 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.

2.2.2 FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

- 91 **US ISO 5923:1989, Fire protection — Fire extinguishing media — Carbon dioxide**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for carbon dioxide as a fire extinguishing medium.
- 92 **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**
Scope: 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.
- 93 **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**
Scope: 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.

- 94 **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**

Scope: 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.

2.3 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

- 95 **US 774:2011, Protective helmets for motorcyclists— Specification (2nd Edition)**

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for helmets intended to provide protection for riders and passengers of motorcycles and motorcycles with side cars excluding participants in competitive events. (*This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 774:2008, Specification for protective helmets for motor cycle users, which has been revised.*)

- 96 **US 844:2011, Code of Practice for the design, production, supply and distribution of wheelchairs and tricycles**

Scope: This Uganda Standard prescribes the minimum requirements for the design and manufacture/production, supply (including importation) and distribution of wheelchairs and tricycles for use in Uganda. The standard aims describe to designers, manufacturers, importers, suppliers and distributors of wheelchairs the standards required for the design specification, materials, and procedures for prescription, production and distribution follow-up of wheelchairs in Uganda.

- 97 **US ISO 4210:1996, Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles**

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies safety and performance requirements for the design, assembly and testing of bicycles and sub-assemblies, and lays down guidelines for instructions on the use and care of bicycles.

2.4 ELECTROTECHNOLOGY

2.4.1 ELECTRICAL ENERGY METERS

- 98 **US IEC 62052-11:2003, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – General requirements, tests and test conditions – Part 11: Metering equipment**

Scope: 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.

- 99 **US IEC 62052-21:2004, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – General requirements, tests and test conditions – Part 21: Tariff and load control equipment**

Scope: 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.

- 100 **US IEC 62053-11:2003, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – Particular requirements – Part 11: Electromechanical meters for active energy (classes 0.5, 1 and 2)**

Scope: 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).

101 US IEC 62053-22:2003, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – Particular requirements – Part 22: Static meters for active energy (classes 0.2S and 0.5S)

Scope: 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).

102 US IEC 62053-23:2003, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – Particular requirements – Part 23: Static meters for reactive energy (classes 2 and 3)

Scope: 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.

103 US IEC 62053-52:2005, Electricity metering equipment (AC) – Particular requirements – Part 52: Symbols

Scope: 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.

104 US IEC 62058-11:2008, Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) - Acceptance inspection – Part 11: General acceptance inspection methods

Scope: The general acceptance inspection methods specified in this standard apply to newly manufactured electricity meters produced and supplied in lots of 50 and above.

105 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)

Scope: 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.

106 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

Scope: 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.

107 US IEC (TR) 62055-21:2005 Electricity metering – Payment systems – Part 21: Framework for standardization

Scope: 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.

108 US IEC 62056-47:2006, Electricity metering — Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control — Part 47: COSEM transport layers for IPv4 networks

Scope: 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.

109 US IEC 62053-31:1998, Electricity metering equipment (AC) — Particular requirements — Part 31: Pulse output devices for electromechanical and electronic meters (two wires only)

Scope: 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.

2.4.2 SPARK PLUGS

110 US EAS 565:2006, Road vehicles — Spark-plugs — Test methods and requirements

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods and requirements for the mechanical and electrical performance of spark-plugs for use with spark ignition engines.

111 US EAS 566:2008, Road vehicles — Spark-plugs — Terminals

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions of the solid post terminals and threaded terminals for spark-plugs for use with spark ignition engines.

2.4.3 LIGHTNING ARRESTORS

112 US IEC 62305-1:2010, Protection against lightning – Part 1: General principles

Scope: 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.

113 US IEC 62305-2:2010, Protection against lightning – Part 2: Risk management

Scope: 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.

114 US IEC 62305-3:2010, Protection against lightning – Part 3: Physical damage to structures and life hazard

Scope: 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.

115 US IEC 62305-4:2010 Protection against lightning – Part 4: Electrical and electronic systems within structures

Scope: 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.

2.5 FURNITURE

WOOD AND RELATED PRODUCTS AND PROCESSES

116 US EAS 24:2002, Timber industry — Glossary of terms
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies terms and definitions used in the timber industry.

117 US EAS 124:1999, Rounding off number values
Scope: 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.

118 US EAS 272:2002, Timber — Determination of moisture content for physical and mechanical tests
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the moisture content of wood for physical and mechanical tests.

119 US EAS 273:2002, Timber — Sampling methods and general requirements for physical and mechanical tests
Scope: 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.

120 US EAS 274:2002, Timber — Determination of the average moisture content of a lot

Scope: 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.

121 US EAS 275:2002, Timber — Determination of volumetric shrinkage

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the volumetric shrinkage of wood, the stereometric method and the mercury volumenometer method.

122 US EAS 322:2002, Wood poles and blocks for power and telecommunication lines — Specification

Scope: 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.

123 US EAS 323:2002, Specification for wood preservation by means of pressure creosoting

Scope: 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.

124 US EAS 324:2002, Copper/chromium/arsenic compositions for the preservation of timber — Method for timber treatment

Scope: This Uganda Standard prescribes procedures for treatment of timber using water borne copper/chromium/arsenic (CCA) preservative formulations complying with US EAS 326.

125 US EAS 325:2002, Wood preservatives and treated timber — Guide to sampling and preparation of wood preservatives and treated timber for analysis

Scope: 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.

126 US EAS 326:2002, Copper/chromium/arsenic composition for the preservation of timber — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for two types of water-borne preservatives containing mixtures of compounds of copper, chromium and arsenic.

127 US 878:2011, Wood-based panels — Determination of formaldehyde content — Extraction method called the perforator method

Scope: 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.

128 US ISO 1096:1999, Plywood — Classification

Scope: This Uganda Standard gives a classification of plywood panels.

129 US ISO 1804:1972, Doors — Terminology

Scope: This Uganda gives the terminology for hinged or pivoted doors of all materials used in building construction.

130 US ISO 1954:1999, Plywood — Tolerances on dimensions

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies dimensional tolerances of plywood panels (length, width, thickness) and tolerances for squareness and edge straightness.

- 131 US ISO 2426-1:2000, Plywood — Classification by surface appearance — Part 1: General**
Scope: This Uganda Standard establishes general rules for the classification of plywood by its surface appearance. It does not apply to overlaid plywood.
- 132 US ISO 2426-2:2000, Plywood — Classification by surface appearance — Part 2: Hardwood**
Scope: 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.
- 133 US ISO 2426-3:2000, Plywood — Classification by surface appearance — Part 3: Softwood**
Scope: 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.
- 134 US ISO 12465:2007, Plywood — Specification**
Scope: 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.
- 135 US ISO 12466-1:1999, Plywood — Bonding quality — Part 1: Test methods**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies methods for determining the bonding quality of veneer plywood by shear testing.
- 136 US ISO 12466-2:1999, Plywood — Bonding quality — Part 2: Requirements**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for determination of bonding classes of veneer plywood according to their intended end uses.
- 137 US ISO 16895-1:2008, Wood-based panels — Dry process fibreboard — Part 1: Classification**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a classification matrix, related mandatory tests and thickness ranges for ultra-low-, low-, medium-, and high-density dry process fibreboard.
- 138 US ISO 16895-2:2010, Wood-based panels — Dry-process fibreboard — Part 2: Requirements**
Scope: This Uganda Standard provides the manufacturing property requirements for uncoated dry-process fibreboard. The values listed relate to product properties used to classify fibreboards 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.
- 139 US ISO 16978:2003, Determination of modulus of elasticity in bending and of bending strength**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the apparent modulus of elasticity and bending strength of wood-based panels in flatwise bending.
- 140 US ISO 16981:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of surface soundness**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for assessing the surface soundness of coated wood-based panels and uncoated particleboards, wet and dry-process fibreboards and cement-bonded particleboards.
- 141 US ISO 16983:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of swelling in thickness after immersion in water**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the swelling in thickness of flat-pressed or drum-pressed particleboards, fibreboards, OSB, and cement-bonded particleboards, after immersion in water.
- 142 US ISO 16984:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of tensile strength perpendicular to the plane of the panel**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance to tension perpendicular to the plane of the panel, also known as "internal bond", of particleboards, OSB, fibreboards, and cement-bonded particleboards.
- 143 US ISO 16985:2003, Wood-based panels — Determination of dimensional changes associated with changes in relative humidity**
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the determination of dimensional changes in wood-based panels, due to variations in relative humidity.
- 144 US ISO 16999:2003, Wood-based panels — Sampling and cutting of test pieces**
Scope: 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.
- 145 US ISO 18775:2008, Veneers — Terms and definitions, determination of physical characteristics and tolerances**
Scope: 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.
- 146 US ISO 18776:2008, Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL) — Specifications**
Scope: 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.
- 147 US ISO 21887:2007, Durability of wood and wood-based products — Use classes**
Scope: 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.
- 148 US ISO 27567:2009, Laminated veneer lumber — Measurement of dimensions and shape — Method of test**
Scope: 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).

149 US ISO 27769-1:2009, Wood-based panels — Wet process fibreboard — Part 1: Classifications
Scope: This Uganda Standard provides a classification matrix and related mandatory tests for two types of wetprocess fibreboard: softboards and hardboards.

150 US ISO 27769-2:2009, Wood-based panels — Wet-process fibreboard — Part 2: Requirements
Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the manufacturing property requirements for wet-process fibreboard.

2.6 ENERGY MANAGEMENT

2.6.1 REFRIGERATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT

151 US 900-1:2011, Performance of household electrical appliances refrigerating appliances — Part 1: Energy labelling and minimum energy performance standards requirements

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the energy labelling 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.

152 US 900-2:2011, Performance of household electrical appliances — Refrigerating appliances — Part 2: Energy consumption and performance

Scope: 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.

153 US 901:2011, Non-ducted air conditioners — Testing and rating for performance

Scope: 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.

154 US ISO 817:2005, Refrigerants — Designation system

Scope: This Uganda Standard provides an unambiguous system for numbering and assigning composition-designating prefixes to refrigerants.

155 US ISO 5151:1994, Non-ducted air conditioners and heat pumps — Testing and rating for performance

Scope: 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.

2.6.2 LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

156 US 902:2011, Self-ballasted lamps for General Lighting Services (GLS) — Performance requirements

Scope: 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.

157 US 903-1:2011, Double-capped fluorescent lamps-performance specifications — Part 1: Minimum Energy Performance Standard (MEPS)

Scope: 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.

158 US 903-2:2011, Double-capped fluorescent lamps — Performance specifications — Part 2: Procedure for quantitative analysis of mercury present in fluorescent lamps

Scope: 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.

159 US 904-1:2011, Performance of electrical lighting equipment-ballasts for fluorescent lamps — Part 1: Energy labelling and Minimum Energy Performance Standards requirements

Scope: 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 labelling of the EEI, which is generally shown on the ballast rating plate.

160 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

Scope: This Uganda Standard provides methods of measurement of ballast energy consumption and performance when used with their associated fluorescent lamp(s).

2.6.3 ELECTRIC MOTORS

161 US 905-1:2011, Rotating electrical machines — General requirements — Part 1: Three phase cage induction motors — High efficiency and Minimum Energy Performance Standards requirements

Scope: 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.

162 US 905-2:2011, Rotating electrical machines-general requirements — Part 2: Methods for determining losses and efficiency — Three phase cage induction motors

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies two indirect methods for determining losses and efficiency of three phase cage induction motors by the summation of losses.

163 US 906:2011, Energy efficiency test methods for single- and three- phase small motors

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the test methods to be used in measuring the energy efficiency of small single- and three-phase rotating motors.

SECTION 3

CHEMICALS AND CONSUMER PRODUCTS
STANDARDS

3.1 CHEMICALS AND ENVIRONMENT

3.1.1 SOAPS AND DETERGENTS

164 US EAS 31:2011, Laundry soap specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for three grades of laundry soaps in the form of cakes or bars, produced from vegetable or animal oils or fats or a blend of all or part to these materials. *(This Uganda Standard been adopted from an East African Standard, EAS 31:2011 and it cancels and replaces US 53: 2005).*

165 US EAS 127: 2011, Synthetic laundry detergents for household use — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for synthetic anionic detergents for household use based predominantly on the use of alkyl aryl sulfonates. *(This Uganda Standard has been adopted from an East African Standard, EAS 127:2011 and it cancels and replaces US 55:1999).*

166 US EAS 186: 2011, Toilet soap – Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements 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 has been adopted from an East African Standard, EAS 186:2011 cancels and replaces US 52: 1999 which has been revised).*

167 US EAS 296:2011, Liquid household hand dishwashing detergent—Specification

Scope: 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. *(This Uganda Standard has been adopted from an East African Standard, EAS 296:2011 and it cancels and replaces US 54: 1999).*

168 US EAS 766: 2011, Antibacterial solid toilet soap ? Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for antibacterial solid toilet soap.

3.1.2 PAINTS

169 US EAS 184: 2011, Emulsion paints – Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for three grades of emulsion paint that are based on synthetic polymers dispersed in a water phase for application over interior plaster or other masonry substrates, as one or more coats of the same grade. These three grades are suitable for both interior and exterior use. It is accepted that there are other satisfactory end-uses for these paints, either by themselves or in systems in combination with other types of paint, but the scope of this standard does not include their use in such systems or their application over wooden, metallic, glass, plastics, off-shutter concrete, or bituminous substrates. In such cases, this standard will only apply to the paint as supplied, not to its end-use. *(This Uganda Standard has been adopted from an East African Standard, EAS 184:2011 and it cancels and replaces US 54: 1999).*

3.1.3 PAPER AND RELATED PRODUCTS

170 US ISO 269: 1985, Corresponding envelopes — Designation and sizes

Scope: 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.

171 US ISO 623:1974, Paper and board — Folders and files — Sizes

Scope: 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.

3.1.4 MISCELLANEOUS

172 US EAS 125: 2011 Safety matches — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and methods of testing for safety matches that has been packed in any suitable material. *(This Uganda Standard has been adopted from an East African Standard, EAS 125:2011 and it cancels and replaces US 312: 2009).*

173 US EAS 490:2008, Meter rules and rulers for school and office use — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for metre rules and rulers for school and office use.

3.2 TEXTILES, LEATHER AND RELATED PRODUCTS

3.2.1 TEXTILES

174 US 1: 2011, National flag of Uganda – Specification

Scope: 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.

175 US EAS 225-1:2001, Umbrella fabrics — Specification — Part 1:Cotton fabrics

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for woven umbrella fabrics composed of 100 % cotton fibres.

176 US EAS 225-2:2001, Umbrella fabrics — Specification — Part 2: Man-made fibre fabric

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for woven umbrella fabrics composed of man-made fibres.

177 US EAS 225-3:2001, Umbrella fabrics — Specification — Part 3:Silk fabrics

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for woven umbrella fabrics composed of 100% silk fibres.

178 US EAS 226:2001, Kitenge — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for kitenge. *(This Uganda Standard has been adopted from an East African Standard, EAS 226:2001 and it cancels and replaces US 423: 2003, Kitenge — Specification).*

179 US EAS 227:2001, Knitted cotton fabric — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for knitted cotton fabric suitable for apparel purposes. *(This*

Uganda Standard has been adopted from an East African Standard, EAS 227:2001 and it cancels and replaces US 361: 2002, Knitted cotton fabric — Specification).

180 US EAS 228:2001, Cotton bed sheets — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for bedsheets made from 100 % cotton fabrics.

181 US EAS 253-1:2001, Code of practice for grading of textile materials — Part 1. Fabrics

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for grading of textile fabrics.

182 US 307: 2011, Netting materials for malaria vector control — Specification (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard prescribes requirements for netting materials intended for malaria vector control. This includes insecticide treated and non-treated mosquito nets which may be rectangular or conical as well as other netting materials like curtains and tents. The treated materials are categorized as long lasting insecticides treated nets. *(This Uganda Standard cancels and replaces US 307: 2001 which has been revised).*

183 US 918:2011, Textiles — Fabrics for household curtains and drapery — Specification

Scope: 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.

184 US 948-1:2011, Textiles — Sewing threads — Part 1: Sewing thread made wholly or partly from synthetic fibres — Specification

Scope: 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 nylon_{6,6}; staple fibre nylon_{6,6}; staple aramid nylon; crimp textured nylon_{6,6}; 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.

185 US 949-1:2011, Textiles — Upholstery fabrics — Part 1: Plain, tufted, or flocked woven upholstery fabrics — Specification

Scope: 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 vinyls and urethanes).

186 US 949-2:2011, Textiles — Upholstery fabrics — Part 2: Knitted upholstery fabric — Specification

Scope: 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 vinyls and urethanes).

187 US 950:2011, Disposable baby diapers — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and test methods for disposable baby diapers.

188 US ISO 4915:1991, Textiles — Stitch types — Classification and terminology

Scope: This Uganda Standard classifies, designates, describes and illustrates the various kinds of stitch types used in hand and machine-sewn seams.

189 US ISO 4916:1991, Textiles — Seam types — Classification and terminology

Scope: 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 cross section of the material configuration only.

190 US ISO 6938: 1984, Textiles — Natural fibres — Generic names and definitions

Scope: 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.

3.2.2 BLANKETS

191 US 914-1:2011, Bed blankets — Part 1 — Specifications of blankets made from suitable flame resistant fabrics

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, method of sampling and test for a flame resistant blanket composed of suitable flame resistant fabrics.

192 US 914-2:2011, Bed blankets — Part 2 — Specifications for blankets made from wool and wool/polyamide.

Scope: 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.

3.2.3 CARPETS

193 US 915-1:2011, Resilient floor coverings — Expanded (cushioned) polyvinyl chloride floor covering — Specification

Scope: 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.

194 US ISO 5086: 1977, Hand-knotted carpets — Sampling and selection of areas of test

Scope: 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.

195 US ISO 6347: 2004, Textile floor coverings — Consumer information

Scope: 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.

196 US ISO 11859: 1999, Textile floor coverings — Pure wool, hand-knotted pile carpets — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for hand-knotted carpets produced from pure wool, of dimensions agreed between the purchaser and the supplier.

197 US ISO 11860: 1999, Textile floor coverings — Jute carpet backing fabric — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for primary and secondary jute carpet backing fabrics.

198 US ISO 11861: 1999, Textile floor coverings — Coir mats — Types and specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for mats produced from coir fibre, with or without pile.

3.2.4 ZIPPERS

199 US EAS 223:2001, Zippers — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements for zippers made from interlocking components mounted on textile tapes.

200 US EAS 260:2007, Zippers — Glossary of terms

Scope: This Uganda Standard covers terms or meanings used in the zipper industry.

3.2.5 DYES

201 US ISO 105-Z03:1996, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z03: Intercompatibility of basic dyes for acrylic fibres

Scope: 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.

202 US ISO 105-Z04:1995, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z04: Dispersibility of disperse dyes

Scope: 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.

203 US ISO 105-Z05:1996, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z05: Determination of the dusting behaviour of dyes

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determination of the dusting behaviour of dyes.

204 US ISO 105-Z06:1998, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z06: Evaluation of dye and pigment migration

Scope: 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.

205 US ISO 105-Z07:1995, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z07: Determination of application solubility and solution stability of water-soluble dyes

Scope: 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.

206 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

Scope: 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.

207 US ISO 105-Z09:1995, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z09: Determination of cold water solubility of water-soluble dyes

Scope: 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.

208 US ISO 105-Z10:1997, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z10: Determination of relative colour strength of dyes in solution

Scope: 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.

209 US ISO 105-Z11:1998, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z11: Evaluation of speckiness of colorant dispersions

Scope: 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.

210 US ISO 105-F01:2001, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F01: Specification for wool adjacent fabric

Scope: 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.

211 US ISO 105-F03:2001, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F03: Specification for polyamide adjacent fabric

Scope: 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.

212 US ISO 105-F04:2001, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F04: Specification for polyester adjacent fabric

Scope: 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.

213 US ISO 105-F05:2001, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F05: Specification for acrylic adjacent fabric

Scope: 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.

214 US ISO 105-F06:2000, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F06: Specification for silk adjacent fabric

Scope: 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.

215 US ISO 105-F10:1989, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F10: Specification for adjacent fabric — Multifibre

Scope: 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.

216 US ISO 105-Z01:1993, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z01: Colour fastness to metals in the dye-bath — Chromium salts

Scope: 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.

217 US ISO 105-Z02:1993, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z02: Colour fastness to metals in the dye-bath — Iron and copper

Scope: 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.

3.2.6 FOOTWEAR

218 US EAS 385:2008, Footwear — Vocabulary

Scope: This Uganda Standard gives the glossary of terms relating to footwear for use in the footwear industry.

3.3 MEDICAL DEVICES

3.3.1 EVALUATION OF MEDICAL DEVICES

219 US ISO 10993-1:2003, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 1: Evaluation and testing

Scope: 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.

220 US ISO 10993-2:2006, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 2: Animal welfare requirements

Scope: 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.

221 US ISO 10993-3:2003, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 3: Tests for genotoxicity, carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity

Scope: 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.

222 US ISO 10993-4:2002, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 4: Selection of tests for interactions with blood

Scope: 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.

223 US ISO 10993-5:2009, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 5: Tests for *in vitro* cytotoxicity

Scope: 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.

- 224 US ISO 10993-6:2007, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 6: Tests for local effects after implantation**
Scope: 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 resorbable; and non-solid, such as porous materials, liquids, pastes and particulates.
- 225 US ISO 10993-7:2008, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 7: Ethylene oxide sterilization residuals**
Scope: 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.
- 226 US ISO 10993-9:1999, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 9: Framework for identification and quantification of potential degradation products**
Scope: 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.
- 227 US ISO 10993-10:2002, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 10: Tests for irritation and delayed-type hypersensitivity**
Scope: 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 pretest considerations, details of the test procedures, and key factors for the interpretation of the results.
- 228 US ISO 10993-11:2006, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 11: Tests for systemic toxicity**
Scope: 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.
- 229 US ISO 10993-12:2007, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 12: Sample preparation and reference materials**
Scope: 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.
- 230 US ISO 10993-13:1998, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 13: Identification and quantification of degradation products from polymeric medical devices**
Scope: 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.
- 231 US ISO 10993-14:2001, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 14: Identification and quantification of degradation products from ceramics**
Scope: 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.
- 232 US ISO 10993-15:2000, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 15: Identification and quantification of degradation products from metals and alloys**
Scope: 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 behavior in the body. The described chemical methodologies are a means to generate degradation products for further assessments.
- 233 US ISO 10993-16:1997, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 16: Toxicokinetic study design for degradation products and leachables**
Scope: This Uganda Standard gives principles on how toxicokinetic studies relevant to medical devices should be designed and performed. The considerations for inclusion of toxicokinetic studies in the biological evaluation of medical devices are also described.
- 234 US ISO 10993-17:2002, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 17: Establishment of allowable limits for leachable substances**
Scope: 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).
- 235 US ISO 10993-19:2006, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 19: Physico-chemical, morphological and topographical characterization of materials**
Scope: 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.
- 236 US ISO 10993-20:2006, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 20: Principles and methods for immunotoxicology testing of medical devices**
Scope: 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.

237 US ISO 13485:2003, Medical devices — Quality management systems — Requirements for regulatory purposes

Scope: 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.

238 US ISO/TR 14969:2004, Medical devices — Quality management systems — Guidance on the application of US ISO 13485:2003

Scope: 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.

3.3.2 SURGICAL GOWNS, GLOVES AND DRESSINGS

239 US 966-1:2011, Medical devices — Surgical gowns, drapes and clean air suits, — Part 1: General requirements

Scope: 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.

240 US 966-2:2011, Medical devices — Surgical gowns, drapes and clean air suits, — Part 2: Test methods

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies test methods for evaluating characteristics of surgical gowns, drapes and clean air suits.

241 US 966-3:2011, Medical devices — Surgical gowns, drapes and clean air suits, — Part 3: Performance requirements and performance levels

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements for surgical drapes, gowns and clean air suits.

242 US ISO 10282:2002, Single-use sterile rubber surgical gloves — Specification

Scope: 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. It is applicable to single-use gloves that are worn once and then discarded. It does not apply to examination or procedure gloves. It covers gloves with smooth surfaces and gloves with textured surfaces over part or all of the glove. This standard is intended as a reference for the performance and safety of rubber surgical gloves. The safe and proper usage of surgical gloves and sterilization procedures with subsequent handling, packaging and storage procedures are outside the scope of this standard.

243 US ISO 25518:2009, Single-use rubber gloves for general applications — Specification

Scope: 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.

244 US 706:2011, Non-woven surgical dressings — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard prescribes the requirements and test methods for three types of non-woven surgical dressings; unpadded swabs, padded swabs and surgical pads.

3.3.3 SYRINGES AND NEEDLES

245 US ISO 7864:1993, Sterile hypodermic needles for single use

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for sterile hypodermic needles for single use of nominal outside diameters 0.3 mm and 1.2 mm. It does not apply to dental needles.

246 US ISO 7886-1:1993, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 1: Syringes for manual use

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for sterile single-use hypodermic syringes made of plastics materials and intended for the aspiration of fluids or for the injection of fluids immediately after filling. It excludes syringes for use with insulin, single-use syringes made of glass, syringes with needles permanently attached, syringes for use with power-driven syringe pumps, syringes pre-filled with the injection by the manufacturer and syringes supplied with the injection as a kit for filling by a pharmacist.

247 US ISO 7886-2:1996, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 2: Syringes for use with power-driven syringe pumps

Scope: This Uganda Standard 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 standard does not apply to syringes for use with insulin, single-use syringes made of glass, syringes pre-filled 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.

248 US ISO 7886-3:2005, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 3: Autodisable syringes for fixed-dose immunization

Scope: This Uganda Standard 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 standard does not specify the design of the auto-disable feature, which is left to the discretion of the manufacturer. This part standard is not applicable to syringes for use with insulin, syringes made of glass, syringes for use with power-driven syringe pumps, auto-disable syringes for variable dose delivery and syringes designed to be pre-filled. It does not address compatibility with injection fluids/vaccines.

249 US ISO 7886-4:2006, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 4: Syringes with re-use prevention feature

Scope: This Uganda Standard 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 standard is not applicable to syringes made of glass, auto-disable syringes for fixed dose immunization 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 standard.

250 US ISO 8537:2007, Sterile single-use syringes, with or without needle, for insulin

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for sterile syringes, with or without needles, solely for the injection of insulin. The syringes are single-use only, primarily for use in humans. It covers syringes for use with 40 units of insulin/ml (U-40) and 100 units of insulin/ml (U-100). Sterile syringes specified in this standard are intended for use soon after filling as they are not suitable for containing insulin over extended periods of time.

251 US ISO 11040-2:2011, Prefilled syringes — Part 2: Plunger stoppers for dental local anaesthetic cartridges

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the shape, dimensions, material, performance requirements and labelling of plunger stoppers for dental local anaesthetic cartridges intended for single use only.

3.3.4 CATHETERS

252 US ISO 10555-1: 1995, Sterile, Single-use intravascular catheters - Part 1: General requirements

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies general requirements for intravascular catheters, supplied in the sterile condition and intended for single use, for any application. It does not apply to intravascular catheter accessories, which will be covered by a separate standard.

253 US ISO 10555-2:1996, Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters - Part 2: Angiographic catheters

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for angiographic catheters supplied in the sterile condition, and intended for single use.

254 US ISO 10555-3:1996, Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters - Part 3: Central venous catheters

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for central venous catheters supplied in the sterile condition, and intended for single use.

255 US ISO 10555-4:1996, Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters - Part 4: Balloon dilation catheters

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for balloon dilation catheters supplied in the sterile condition, and intended for single use.

256 US ISO 10555-5:1996, Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters - Part 5: Over-needle peripheral catheters

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for over-the-needle peripheral intravascular catheters, intended for accessing the peripheral vascular system, supplied in the sterile condition and intended for single use.

3.4 PETROLEUM

3.4.1 FACILITIES

257 US 947-1:2011, Handling of petroleum products and their derivatives — Part 1: Siting, design and construction of service station

Scope: This Uganda 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 equipments used in transportation.

258 US ISO 7-1:2007, Pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are made on the threads — Part 1: Dimensions, tolerances and designation

Scope: 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.

259 US ISO 844:2007, Rigid cellular plastics — Determination of compression properties

Scope: 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.

260 US ISO 845:2006, Cellular plastics and rubbers — Determination of apparent density

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the apparent overall density and the apparent core density of cellular plastics and rubbers.

261 US ISO 4590:2002, Rigid cellular plastics — Determination of the volume percentage of open cells and of closed cells

Scope: 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.

262 US ISO 1209-1:2007, Rigid cellular plastics — Determination of flexural properties — Part 1: Basic bending test

Scope: 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.

263 US ISO 1209-2:2007, Rigid cellular plastics — Determination of flexural properties — Part 2: Determination of flexural strength and apparent flexural modulus of elasticity

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for determining the flexural strength and the apparent flexural modulus of elasticity of rigid cellular plastics.

264 US ISO 4512:2007, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Equipment for measurement of liquid levels in storage tanks — Manual methods

Scope: 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.

265 US ISO 7507-1:2003, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks — Part 1: Strapping method

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the calibration of substantially vertical cylindrical tanks by measuring the tank using a strapping tape.

266 US ISO 7507-2:2005, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks — Part 2: Optical-reference line method

Scope: 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.

267 US ISO 7507-3:2006, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks — Part 3: Optical-triangulation method

Scope: 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.

268 US ISO 7507-4:1995, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks - Part 4: Internal electro-optical distance-ranging method

Scope: 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.

269 US ISO 7507-5:2000, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of vertical cylindrical tanks — Part 5: External electro-optical distance-ranging method

Scope: 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.

270 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

Scope: This Uganda Standard gives guidance on monitoring the accuracy of the calibration and the tank capacity table of a vertical cylindrical tank.

271 US ISO 11223:2004, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Direct static measurements — Measurement of content of vertical storage tanks by hydrostatic tank gauging

Scope: 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.

272 US ISO 12917-1:2002, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of horizontal cylindrical tanks — Part 1: Manual methods

Scope: 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-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.

273 US ISO 12917-2:2002, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of horizontal cylindrical tanks — Part 2: Internal electro-optical distance-ranging method

Scope: 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.

274 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

Scope: 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.

3.4.2 PRODUCTS

275 US EAS 158: 2011 Automotive gasoline, premium motor spirit, — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and methods of test for automotive gasoline. Premium Motor Spirit, PMS. This standard applies to automotive gasoline,

premium motor spirit, 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.

276 US EAS 177: 2011 Automotive Gas Oil (Automotive Diesel) — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for automotive gas oil (automotive diesel). This standard applies to diesel, used for automotive diesel engines, as manufactured, stored, transported and marketed.

277 US 916:2011, Specification for denatured fuel ethanol as used for blending with gasoline

Scope: 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.

278 US 933:2011, Gasohol — Specification for E5 and E10

Scope: 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.

279 US 946:2011, Specification for biodiesel fuel as used for blending with automotive gas oil

Scope: 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.

280 US ISO 1998-1:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 1: Raw materials and products

Scope: 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.

281 US ISO 1998-2:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 2: Properties and tests

Scope: 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.

282 US ISO 1998-3:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 3: Exploration and production

Scope: 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.

283 US ISO 1998-4:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 4: Refining

Scope: 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.

284 US ISO 1998-5:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 5: Transport, storage, distribution

Scope: 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.

285 US ISO 1998-6:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 6: Measurement

Scope: 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.

286 US ISO 1998-7:1998, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 7: Miscellaneous terms

Scope: 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.

287 US ISO 1998-99:2000, Petroleum industry — Terminology — Part 99: General and index

Scope: 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.

288 US ISO 2049:1996, Petroleum products - Determination of colour (ASTM scale)

Scope: 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.

289 US ISO 2160:1998, Petroleum products — Corrosiveness to copper — Copper strip test

Scope: 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.

290 US ISO 2719:2002, Determination of flash point — Pensky-Martens closed cup method

Scope: 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.

291 US ISO 3104:1994, Petroleum products - Transparent and opaque liquids - Determination of kinematic viscosity and calculation of dynamic viscosity

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a procedure for the determination of the kinematic viscosity, ν , 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, η , can be obtained by multiplying the measured kinematic viscosity by the density, ρ , of the liquid.

292 US ISO 3837:1993, Liquid petroleum products — Determination of hydrocarbon types - Fluorescent indicator adsorption method

Scope: 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.

293 US ISO 4925:2005, Road vehicles — Specification of non-petroleum-base brake fluids for hydraulic systems

Scope: 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).

294 US ISO 5165:1998, Petroleum products — Determination of the ignition quality of diesel fuels — Cetane engine method

Scope: 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.

295 US ISO 6246:1995, Petroleum products - Gum content of light and middle distillate fuels - Jet evaporation method

Scope: 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.

296 US ISO 12937:2000, Petroleum products — Determination of water — Coulometric Karl Fischer titration method

Scope: 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.

297 US ISO 14596:2007, Petroleum products — Determination of sulfur content — Wavelength-dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry

Scope: 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.

298 US ISO 20846:2004, Petroleum products — Determination of sulfur content of automotive fuels — Ultraviolet fluorescence method

Scope: 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.

299 US ISO 20847:2004, Petroleum products — Determination of sulfur content of automotive fuels — Ultraviolet fluorescence method

Scope: 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.

SECTION 4

MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS STANDARDS

4.1 HALAL STANDARDS

300 US 909:2011, General standard for Halal food

Scope: 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.

301 US 910:2011, Guidelines for bodies providing Halal Certification

Scope: 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.

302 US 911:2011, Guidelines for the Halal Accreditation Body accrediting Halal Certification Bodies

Scope: 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.

4.2 QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

303 US ISO 9004:2009, Managing for the sustained success of an organization — A quality management approach (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard provides guidance to organizations to support the achievement of sustained success by a quality management approach. It is applicable to any organization, regardless of size, type and activity. This standard is not intended for certification, regulatory or contractual use.

4.3 RISK MANAGEMENT

304 US ISO GUIDE 73:2009, Risk management — Vocabulary

Scope: 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.

305 US ISO 31000:2009, Risk management — Principles and guidelines

Scope: 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.

4.4 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

306 US 957:2011, Social Responsibility – Organizational accountability at the work place

Scope: 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.

307 US ISO 26000:2010, Guidance on social responsibility

Scope: 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.

4.5 SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

308 US ISO 28000:2007, Specification for security management systems for the supply chain

Scope: 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.

309 US ISO 28001:2007, Security management systems for the supply chain — Best practices for implementing supply chain security, assessments and plans — Requirements and guidance

Scope: 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 supply chain; 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.

310 US ISO 28003:2007, Security management systems for the supply chain — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of supply chain security management systems

Scope: 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.

311 US ISO 28004:2007, Security management systems for the supply chain — Guidelines for the implementation of ISO 28000

Scope: 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.

4.6 EVENTS MANAGEMENT

312 US 929:2011, Health and safety at events — Requirements

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies minimum requirements for the planning, organizing and staging of events by an event organizer, whether an individual or an organization.

4.7 DISASTER MANAGEMENT

313 US IWA 6:2008, Guidelines for the management of drinking water utilities under crisis conditions

Scope: This Uganda Standard is intended to identify and chart the critical elements that are of great significance to drinking water security. Its purpose is to set in motion a continuous process for the establishment of guidelines on management systems for drinking water utilities under crisis conditions. This standard provides the guidelines for a water utility, or any body responsible for the management of parts of the water supply system, to be prepared and ready to manage a water crisis. It also provides a roadmap for possible relevant standards that could be useful and could be developed.

4.8 APPLIED STATISTICS**314 US ISO 3534-1:2006, Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 1: General statistical terms and terms used in probability**

Scope: 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.

315 US ISO 3534-2:2006, Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 2: Applied statistics

Scope: This Uganda Standard defines applied statistics terms, and expresses them in a conceptual framework.

316 US ISO 3534-3:1999, Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 3: Design of experiments

Scope: This Uganda Standard defines the terms used in the field of design of experiments and may be used in the drafting of other International Standards.

STANDARDS FOR WITHDRAWAL

1. US EAS 2:2005, Maize (grains) – Specification
2. US 9:1993, Standard specification for raw sugar
3. US 12:2002, Specification for whole maize meal
4. US 13:2002 Specification for degermed maize meal and maize grits
5. US 16:2002, Specification for sorghum grains
6. US 24:2002, Standard specification for home baking (wheat) flour
7. US 29:1993, Standard specification for plantation (mill) white sugar
8. US 30:1993, Refined white sugar – Specification
9. US 41:2001, Milled rice – Specification
10. US 47:1999, Carbonated and non-carbonated soft drinks – Specification
11. US 48:2003, Imitation soft drinks – Specification
12. US 62-1:2000, Specification for fruit drinks – Part 1: Fruit juice drinks
13. US 62-2:2000, Specification for fruit drinks – Part 2: Comminuted fruit drinks
14. US 98/ISO 712, Cereals and cereal products - Determination of moisture content - Routine reference method
15. US 400:2002, Dry beans for human consumption – Specification
16. US 332:2001, Whole and decorticated finger millet grains – Specification
17. US 333:2001, Wheat and durum wheat – Specification
18. US 342:2001, Specification for sorghum flour
19. US 346:2001, Specification for finger millet flour
20. US 347:2007, Cassava flour – Specification
21. US 350:2001, Cereals and milled cereal products - Determination of total ash
22. US 370:2000, Specification for maize flour
23. US 394:2002, Specification for wheat meal (ATTA)
24. US 396:2002, Specification for whole wheat flour
25. US 397:2002, Specification for bread (wheat) flour
26. US 398:2002, Specification for biscuit (wheat) flour
27. US 399:2002, Specification for self-raising Wheat flour
28. US 409:2002, Cereals and pulses - Determination of mass of 1000 grains
29. US 579:2007, Dried cassava chips – Specification
30. US 597:2007, Food grade cassava starch – Specification
31. US 598:2007, Fresh cassava storage roots – Specification
32. US 599:2007, Cassava-wheat composite flour for baking – Specification
33. US 581:2007, Cassava and cassava products – Determination of total cyanogens – Enzymatic assay method
34. US 702:2009, Fried potato chips – Specification
35. US 703:2009, Potato crisps – Specification
36. US 705:2009, Fresh potatoes – Specification
37. US 707:2009, Cassava crisps – Specification
38. US 708:2009, Frozen potato chips – Specification
39. US 253:2006 Specification for wood poles for power and telecommunication line
40. US 335:2006, Copper/Chromium/Arsenic compositions for the preservation of timber – Method for timber treatment
41. US 336:2006 Wood preservatives and treated timber – Guide to sampling and preparation of wood preservatives and treated timber analysis
42. US 774:2008, Protective helmets for motorcyclists— Specification
43. US 52:1999, Toilet soap — Specification
44. US 54:1999, Specification for liquid household hand dishwashing and light duty detergent
45. US 55:1999, Specification for laundry detergent for household (granules and powders)
46. US 312:2009, Safety matches - Specification
47. US 423: 2003, Kitenge — Specification
48. US 361: 2002, Knitted cotton fabric — Specification
49. US 307: 2001 Standard specification for mosquito nets

APPROVED THIS DAY 20th December 2011

DR. WILLIAM SSALI,
Chairman, National Standards Council.

DR. TERRY KAHUMA.
Secretary, National Standards Council.

General Notice No. 769 of 2012.

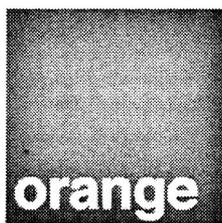
THE TRADE MARKS ACT.

(Cap. 83).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any person who has grounds to oppose the registration of any of the marks advertised herein may within sixty days from the date of this *Gazette*, lodge a Notice of opposition on Trade Mark Form No. 6 together with a fee of Shs. 4000 in case of National applicants or US\$ 250 in case of Foreign applicants. The period of lodging Notice of opposition may be extended in suitable cases by the Registrar as he thinks fit upon such terms as he may direct. Formal opposition should not be lodged until after reasonable notice has been given by letter to the applicant so that he may have an opportunity to withdraw his application before the expense of opposition proceedings is incurred. Failure to give such notice will be taken into account in considering any application by the opponent for an order for costs if the opposition is uncontested by the applicant. Representations of the marks herein advertised can be inspected at the office of the Registrar of Trade Marks, Georgian House, Plot No. 5B George Street, P.O. Box 6848, Kampala.

(541) Representation of Mark



(210) APPLICATION NO. 2012/46201 IN PART "A".

(220) *Date of filing application*— 27th September, 2012.

(310) (320) (330) Priority Claim

(510) *Nature of Goods/Services*— Installation, maintenance and repair of telecommunications apparatus and systems, telephones, mobile telephones and telephone handsets, paging apparatus, radio paging apparatus, radio telephone apparatus, computers and personal organisers, computer hardware, satellite transmitters and receivers; information, advisory and consultancy services relating to all the aforementioned provided on-line from a computer database or the Internet or provided by other means; information and advisory services relating to household construction, maintenance and repair all provided by means of a telecommunications link; information and advisory services relating to vehicle maintenance and repair all provided by means of a telecommunications link; information services relating to repair or installation, provided on-line from a computer database or the Internet.

(511) *Class*: 37

(526) *Disclaimer*

(591) *Restriction to Colours*

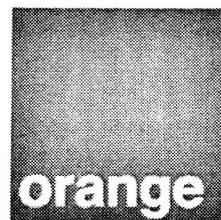
(646) *Association*

(731) *Name of Applicant and Address*— ORANGE BRAND SERVICES LIMITED, 3 More London Riverside, London, SE1 2AQ, United Kingdom.

(740) *Address for Agent/Representative*— P.O. Box 7166, Kampala.

(750) *Address for Service*— MMAKS Advocates, P.O. Box 7166, Kampala.

(541) Representation of Mark



(210) APPLICATION NO. 2012/46200 IN PART "A".

(220) *Date of filing application*— 27th September, 2012.

(310) (320) (330) Priority Claim

(510) *Nature of Goods/Services*— Healthcare, medical and personal well-being monitoring, consultancy, information and advisory services; medical aid and medical assistance services; emergency monitoring and assistance services in the medical and healthcare areas; pharmacy information and advisory services; veterinary and pet care information and advisory services; beauty consultancy; information and advisory services; garden design and gardening information and advisory services; provision of information and advice on environmental awareness issues; information and advice relating to nutrition.

(511) *Class*: 44

(526) *Disclaimer*

(591) *Restriction to Colours*

(646) *Association*

(731) *Name of Applicant and Address*— ORANGE BRAND SERVICES LIMITED, 3 More London Riverside, London, SE1 2AQ, United Kingdom.

(740) *Address for Agent/Representative*— P.O. Box 7166, Kampala.

(750) *Address for Service*— MMAKS Advocates, P.O. Box 7166, Kampala.

(541) Representation of Mark



(210) APPLICATION NO. 2012/46151 IN PART "A".

(220) *Date of filing application*— 14th September, 2012.

(310) (320) (330) Priority Claim

(510) *Nature of Goods/Services*— Pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations; sanitary preparations for medical purposes; dietetic food and substances adapted for medical or veterinary use, food for babies; dietary supplements for humans and animals; plasters, materials for dressings; material for stopping teeth, dental wax; disinfectants; preparations for destroying vermin; fungicides, herbicides.

(511) *Class*: 5

(526) *Disclaimer*

(591) *Restriction to Colours*

(646) *Association*

(731) *Name of applicant and Address*— Harley's (U) Ltd., P.O. Box 21118, Kampala, Uganda.

(740) *Address for Agent/Representative*— P.O. Box 21118, Kampala.

(750) *Address for Service*— Harley's (U) Ltd., P.O. Box 21118, Kampala.

(541) *Representation of Mark*

(210) APPLICATION NO. 2012/46150 IN PART "A".

(220) *Date of filing application*— 14th September, 2012.

(310) (320) (330) Priority Claim

(510) *Nature of Goods/Services*— Pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations; sanitary preparations for medical purposes; dietetic food and substances adapted for medical or veterinary use, food for babies; dietary supplements for humans and animals; plasters, materials for dressings; material for stopping teeth, dental wax; disinfectants; preparations for destroying vermin; fungicides, herbicides.(511) *Class: 5*(526) *Disclaimer*(591) *Restriction to Colours*(646) *Association*(731) *Name of applicant and Address*— Harley's (U) Ltd., P.O. Box 21118, Kampala, Uganda.(740) *Address for Agent/Representative*— P.O. Box 21118, Kampala.(750) *Address for Service*—Harley's (U) Ltd., P.O. Box 21118, Kampala.(541) *Representation of Mark***LA CROIX**

(210) APPLICATION NO. 2012/46250 IN PART "A".

(220) *Date of filing application*— 5th October, 2012.

(310) (320) (330) Priority Claim

(510) *Nature of Goods/Services*— Match boxes.(511) *Class: 34*(526) *Disclaimer*(591) *Restriction to Colours*(646) *Association*(731) *Name of applicant and Address*— S. RUPARELIA INTERNATIONAL LTD., P.O. Box 71353, Kampala, Uganda.(740) *Address for Agent/Representative*(750) *Address for Service*— S. RUPARELIA INTERNATIONAL LTD., P.O. Box 71353, Kampala.(541) *Representation of Mark*

(210) APPLICATION NO. 2012/46311 IN PART "A".

(220) *Date of filing application*— 23rd October, 2012.

(310) (320) (330) Priority Claim

(510) *Nature of Goods/Services*— 7 Machines and machine tools; motors and engines (except for land vehicles); machine coupling and transmission components (except for land vehicles); agricultural implements other than hand-operated; incubators for eggs; automatic vending machines.(511) *Class: 7*(526) *Disclaimer*(591) *Restriction to Colours*(646) *Association*(731) *Name of applicant and Address*— AUTO SUPPLIES LTD., P.O. Box 5350, Kampala, Uganda.(740) *Address for Agent/Representative*(750) *Address for Service* _____(541) *Representation of Mark*

(210) APPLICATION NO. 2012/46320 IN PART "A".

(220) *Date of filing application*— 24th October, 2012.

(310) (320) (330) Priority Claim

(510) *Nature of Goods/Services*— 32 Beers; mineral and aerated waters and other non-alcoholic beverages; fruit beverages and fruit juices; syrups and other preparations for making beverages.(511) *Class: 32*(526) *Disclaimer*(591) *Restriction to Colours*(646) *Association*(731) *Name of Applicant and Address* — JOSO INVESTMENTS LTD., Entebbe, P.O. Box 509, Entebbe, Uganda.(740) *Address for Agent/Representative*(750) *Address for Service*— JOSO INVESTMENTS LTD., Entebbe, P.O. Box 509, Entebbe.(541) *Representation of Mark*

(210) APPLICATION NO. 2012/46388 IN PART "A".

(220) *Date of filing application*— 06th November, 2012.

(310) (320) (330) Priority Claim

(510) *Nature of Goods/Services*— Pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations; sanitary preparations for medical purposes; dietetic food and substances adapted for medical or veterinary use, food for babies; dietary supplements for humans and animals; plasters, materials for dressings; material for stopping teeth, dental wax; disinfectants; preparations for destroying vermin; fungicides, herbicides.(511) *Class: 5*

- (526) *Disclaimer*
 (591) *Restriction to Colours*
 (646) *Association*
 (731) *Name of Applicant and Address* — BIG BOSS UNIVERSAL LTD., P.O. Box 70702, Kampala, U.S.A.
 (740) *Address for Agent/Representative*— P.O. Box 70702, Kampala.
 (750) *Address for Service*— BIG BOSS UNIVERSAL LTD., P.O. Box 70702, Kampala.

(541) *Representation of Mark*

- (210) APPLICATION NO. 2012/46253 IN PART "A".
 (220) *Date of filing application*— 05th October, 2012.
 (310) (320) (330) Priority Claim
 (510) *Nature of Goods/Services*— Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps; perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions; dentifrices.
 (511) *Class*: 3
 (526) *Disclaimer*
 (591) *Restriction to Colours*
 (646) *Association*
 (731) *Name of Applicant and Address* — CHOICE TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS LIMITED., P.O. Box 2658, Kampala.
 (740) *Address for Agent/Representative*— P.O. Box 2658, Kampala.
 (750) *Address for Service*— Kenneth Akampurira Advocate & Commissioner For Oaths, P.O. Box 2658, Kampala.

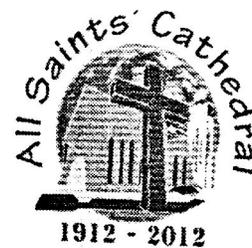
(541) *Representation of Mark*

- (210) APPLICATION NO. 2012/46254 IN PART "A".
 (220) *Date of filing application*— 05th October, 2012.
 (310) (320) (330) Priority Claim
 (510) *Nature of Goods/Services*— Toilet paper and sanitary ware, Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps; perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions; dentifrices.
 (511) *Class*: 3
 (526) *Disclaimer*
 (591) *Restriction to Colours*
 (646) *Association*
 (731) *Name of Applicant and Address* — CHOICE TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS LIMITED., P.O. Box 2658, Kampala, Uganda.

- (740) *Address for Agent/Representative*— P.O. Box 2658, Kampala.
 (750) *Address for Service*— Kenneth Akampurira Advocate & Commissioner For Oaths, P.O. Box 2658, Kampala.

(541) *Representation of Mark*

- (210) APPLICATION NO. 2012/46252 IN PART "A".
 (220) *Date of filing application*— 05th October, 2012.
 (310) (320) (330) Priority Claim
 (510) *Nature of Goods/Services*— Toilet paper and sanitary ware, Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps; perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions; dentifrices.
 (511) *Class*: 3
 (526) *Disclaimer*
 (591) *Restriction to Colours*
 (646) *Association*
 (731) *Name of Applicant and Address* — CHOICE TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS LIMITED., P.O. Box 2658, Kampala, Uganda.
 (740) *Address for Agent/Representative*— P.O. Box 2658, Kampala.
 (750) *Address for Service*— Kenneth Akampurira Advocate & Commissioner For Oaths, P.O. Box 2658, Kampala.
 Kampala, 2nd November, 2012. EVA MUDONDO,
 Registrar of Trademarks.

(541) *Representation of Mark*

- (210) APPLICATION NO. 2012/46316 IN PART "A".
 (220) *Date of filing application*— 23rd October, 2012.
 (310) (320) (330) Priority Claim
 (510) *Nature of Goods/Services*— 16 Paper, cardboard and goods made from these materials, not included in other classes; printed matter; bookbinding material; photographs; stationery; adhesives for stationery or household purposes; artists' materials; paint brushes; typewriters and office requisites (except furniture); instructional and teaching material (except apparatus); plastic materials for packaging (not included in other classes); printers' type; printing blocks.
 (511) *Class*: 16
 (526) *Disclaimer*
 (591) *Restriction to Colours*
 (646) *Association*

(731) *Name of Applicant and Address* — THE REGISTERED TRUSTEES OF CHURCH OF UGANDA, P.O. Box 414, Kampala, Uganda.

(740) *Address for Agent/Representative*— P.O. Box 414, Kampala.

(750) *Address for Service*— The Registered Trustees of Church of Uganda, P.O. Box 414, Kampala.

(541) *Representation of Mark*



(210) APPLICATION NO. 2012/46317 IN PART "A".

(220) *Date of filing application*— 23rd October, 2012.

(310) (320) (330) Priority Claim

(510) *Nature of Goods/Services*— 41 Education; providing of training; entertainment; sporting and cultural activities.

(511) *Class*: 41

(526) *Disclaimer*

(591) *Restriction to Colours*

(646) *Association*

(731) *Name of Applicant and Address* — THE REGISTERED TRUSTEES OF CHURCH OF UGANDA, P.O. Box 414, Kampala, Uganda.

(740) *Address for Agent/Representative*— P.O. Box 414, Kampala.

(750) *Address for Service*— The Registered Trustees of Church of Uganda, P.O. Box 414, Kampala.

Kampala, MERCY KYOMUGASHO K. NDYAHIKAYO,
13th November, 2012. *Registrar of Trademarks.*

ADVERTISEMENTS

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Kibuga Block 5, Plot 203, Land at Mulago Approx. 0.11 Hectares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names Christopher Senoga of P.O. Box 5247, Kampala, a special Certificate of Title, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala, KARUHANGA JOHN,
25th October, 2012. *for Commissioner for Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Busiro Block 337, Plot 28, Land at Mugogo.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Nsereko Paul, Sebuliba Edward & Mutumba Hannington (Administrators of the Estate of the Late Bulasi M., Admn. Cause No. 176/08 of the H/C of Uganda), a special Certificate, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala, KARUHANGA JOHN,
5th November, 2012. *for Commissioner for Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Busiro Block 484, Plot 418, Land at Kaga.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Genza Godfrey of P.O. Box 781, Kampala, a special Certificate, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala, KARUHANGA JOHN,
23rd October, 2012. *for Commissioner for Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Kibuga Block 23, Plot 283, Land at Busega.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names Dr. Elly Katabira (Adm. of the Estate of the Late E. K. Lwere, Adm. Cause No. 66 of 2000, of Magisterial Area of Mengo), a special Certificate, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala, KARUHANGA JOHN,
1st November, 2012. *for Ag. Commissioner for Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Busiro Block 301, Plot 107, Land at Teketwe.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of John Magala of P.O. Box 2393, Kampala, a special Certificate, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala, KARUHANGA JOHN,
29th October, 2012. *for Commissioner for Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Kibuga Block 28, Plot 632, Land at Makerere, Approx. 0.04 Hectares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Edward Musoke of P.O. Box Mukono, a special Certificate, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala, EDWIN MUHEREZA,
2nd October, 2012. *for Commissioner Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Busiro Block 469, Plot 43, Land at Nanziga.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Christofa Kikunta (Decd), a special Certificate, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala, GOLOOBA HARUNA,
5th November, 2012. *for Commissioner for Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Busiro Block 464, Plot 46, Land at Kyerima.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Vikitolo Kamanyansonga, a special Certificate, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala, GOLOOBA HARUNA,
5th November, 2012. *for Commissioner for Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Plot No. 25, Block 226, Kyaggwe. Area: 8.09 Hectares, Leasehold/Freehold Register, Volume... Folio...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiry of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Musoke Solomon & Serwanga David of P. O. Box 131, Lugazi, a special Certificate of Title, under the above Volume and Folio, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

OVERSON ARINAITWE,
26th September, 2012. *for Commissioner for Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Plot No. 29, Block 62, Kyaggwe, Area: 4.05 Hectares, Leasehold/Freehold Register, Volume... Folio...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiry of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Norah Nakitende & Kagundu Custe, a special Certificate of Title, under the above Volume and Folio, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

OVERSON ARINAITWE,
7th November, 2012. *for Commissioner for Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Plot Nos. 283, 284, Block 87, Kyaggwe, Area: 2.239 Hectares, Leasehold/Freehold Register, Volume... Folio...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiry of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Tolofisa Annet Namuli, a special Certificate of Title, under the above Volume and Folio, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

OVERSON ARINAITWE,
8th October, 2012. *for Commissioner for Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Kyaggwe Block 110, Plot 2457, at Seeta Measuring Approximately 0.022 Hectares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue a special Certificate of Title, of the above description, in the names of Simon Kato Bugoba, the original Title that was issued having been lost.

Mukono, ARINAITWE OVERSON,
8th November, 2012. *for Commissioner for Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Plot Nos. 721, 612, Block 106, Kyaggwe, Area: 0.160 Hectares, Leasehold/Freehold Register, Volume... Folio...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiry of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Byakumpi Sitenda Joseph, a special Certificate of Title, under the above Volume and Folio, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

OVERSON ARINAITWE,
25th October, 2012. *for Commissioner for Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Bulemezi Block 654, Plot 73, Land at Nkonge, Measuring Area 1.2 Hectares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Ziryati Katiti, a Special Certificate of Title, under the above Block and Plot, the duplicate Certificate of Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Bukalasa, NABUKEERA MADIINAH,
4th October, 2012. Registrar of Titles—Bukalasa
Land Office.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Bulemezi Block 654, Plot 74, Land at Nkonge, Measuring Area 1.2 Hectares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Masitula Mukuto, a Special Certificate of Title, under the above Block and Plot, the duplicate Certificate of Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Bukalasa, NABUKEERA MADIINAH,
4th October, 2012. Registrar of Titles—Bukalasa
Land Office.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Bulemezi Block 17, Plot 95, Measuring 4.05 Hectares, Land at Nankaba.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Veronica Nzairwehe of Koko, Ssabawaali, Bulemezi, a Special Certificate of Title, under the above Block and Plot, the duplicate Certificate of Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Bukalasa, NABUKEERA MADINAH,
30th October, 2012. Registrar of Titles—Bukalasa.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Bulemezi Block 554, Plot 1, Measuring 25 Acres, Land at Kakira.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Jingo Denis, a Special Certificate of Title, under the above Block and Plot, the duplicate Certificate of Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Bukalasa, NABUKEERA MADINAH,
8th November, 2012. Registrar of Titles—Bukalasa.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Bulemezi Block 203, Plot 33, Measuring 2.45 Hectares, Land at Bukekete.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Sesiriya Nantume, a Special Certificate of Title, under the above Block and Plot, the duplicate Certificate of Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Bukalasa, NABUKEERA MADINAH,
13th November, 2012. Registrar of Titles—Bukalasa.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Bululi Block 13, Plot 3, Measuring 259.0 Hectares, Land at Podia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Charles Musisi (Administrator of Daniel Falaisa), a Special Certificate of Title, under the above Block and Plot, the duplicate Certificate of Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Bukalasa, KAHABURA DENIS,
23rd October, 2012. Registrar of Titles—Bukalasa.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Busuju Block 83, Plot 98, 45.7 Hectares at Mbuye Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the name of Ausi Kizza of Kigwa, Sabawali, Busuju, a special Certificate of Title, under the above Block and Plot of the Mailo Register, the duplicate Certificate of Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Mityana, JANET NABUUMA,
30th October, 2012. for Commissioner Land Registration.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Singo Block 122, Plot 39, 3.25 Hectares, at Tanda Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Sulayimani Kasujja of C/o. P.O. Box 40, Mityana, a special Certificate of Title, under the above Block and Plot of the Mailo Register, the duplicate Certificate of Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Mityana, JANET NABUUMA,
8th November, 2012. for Commissioner Land Registration.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Leasehold Register, Volume 3757, Folio 13, Plot 17, Block D, at Kyere Trading Centre.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue a special Certificate of Title, of the above description, in the names of Sylvia Samanya and Moses Wabwire, Both of P.O. Box 61, Soroti, the original Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala, DDAMULIRA AHMED,
2nd October, 2012. *for Commissioner for Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Buddu Block No. 395, Plot No.43, Land at Sseke, Measuring 0.30 Hectares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Gaburyeri D. Musoke of Sseke 'A', Local Council 1, a Special Certificate of Title, under the above mentioned Block and Plot, the Certificate of Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Masaka, GALIWANGO HERMAN NSUBUGA,
6th June, 2012. *Ag. for Commissioner for Land Registrar.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Buddu Block 372, Plot 86, at Senyange, Measuring 0.80 Hectares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of George William Sekiwunga Kamyia, the registered Proprietor, a Special Certificate of Title, under the above mentioned Block and Plot, the Certificate of Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Masaka, GALIWANGO HERMAN NSUBUGA,
31st October, 2012. *Ag. for Commissioner for Land Registrar.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Plot No. 35-37, Kampala Road, Hoima District, Leasehold Register, Volume 3116, Folio 6.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiry of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Kabagambe Francis of P.O. Box 167, Hoima, a special Certificate of Title, under the above Volume and Folio, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala, DAN OUNDO MALINGU,
9th November, 2012. *for Commissioner Land Registration.*

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Kyadondo Block 159, Plots 30 and 34, Land at Namulonge & Balita.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Adoniya Luwede Kajumba of P.O. Nyanama, Gomb. Sabagabo, Kyadondo, a special Certificate of Title, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala, EDWIN MUHEREZA,
23rd July, 2012. *for Ag. Commissioner for Land Registration.*

IN THE HIGH COURT OF UGANDA AT KAMPALA
(FAMILY DIVISION)

ADMINISTRATION CAUSE No. 707 OF 2012

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
MPIIMA SAFANI NYININVUMA

AND

IN THE MATTER OF AN APPLICATION FOR GRANT
OF LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION TO THE ESTATE
OF THE SAID DECEASED BY MUGAMBE PETER,
SON OF THE DECEASED

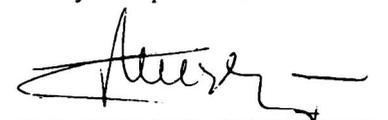
NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that an application for grant of Letters of Administration to the Estate of the Late Mpiima Safani Nyininvuma, previously of Busami Village, Kasanje Sub-county, Busiro County in Wakiso District, has been lodged in the High Court of Uganda at Kampala by Mugabe Peter, son of the deceased, of C/o. Bitaguma & Co. Advocates, Greenland Towers 2nd Floor, Plot 30 Kampala Road, P.O. Box 12369, Kampala, Uganda.

The court will proceed to grant the same if no caveat is lodged with the High Court within 14 (Fourteen) days from the date of publication of this notice unless cause be shown to the contrary.

Dated at Kampala, this 13th day of September, 2012.


.....
Registrar (Family Division)

IN THE MATTER OF THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS
REGISTRATION ACT (CAP. 309)
LAWS OF UGANDA

AND

IN THE MATTER OF JOAN LWANGA NABATANZI

DEED POLL



KNOW YE ALL MEN by these presents, which are intended to be registered with the Registrar of Documents in Uganda that I, **JOAN LWANGA NABATANZI** the undersigned, a Resident of Mutundwe, Kampala, Uganda who was lately called **KYAYIISE LWANGA NABATANZI**

JOANITA or known by such names which names have been used in reference to myself, do hereby on behalf of myself formerly and wholly or absolutely renounce, relinquish, abandon and discontinue the use of my former names of **KYAYIISE LWANGA NABATANZI JOANITA** and in lieu and place thereof substitute, assume and adopt the names of **JOAN LWANGA NABATANZI** from the date hereof, and shall hereafter be called, referred to, known, distinguished and designated by my true names of **JOAN LWANGA NABATANZI**.

AND I therefore assume, adopt and or declare my proper full names to be **JOAN LWANGA NABATANZI** and for the purpose of evidencing such assumption of my names I hereby declare that I shall at all times hereinafter in all records, deeds, documents and other writings in all acts, suits and proceedings as well as in all dealings and transactions, public or private matters and upon all occasions whatsoever, use and sign the said names of **JOAN LWANGA NABATANZI** in lieu of and in substitution of my former names of **KYAYIISE LWANGA NABATANZI JOANITA**.

And I therefore hereby expressly authorise and request all persons whomsoever at all times hereafter to designate, describe, address and refer to me by my said rightful names of **JOAN LWANGA NABATANZI**.

IN WITNESS WHEREFORE I have hereto subscribed my proper/adopted names **JOAN LWANGA NABATANZI** this 20th day of August, 2012.

Signed by the above named

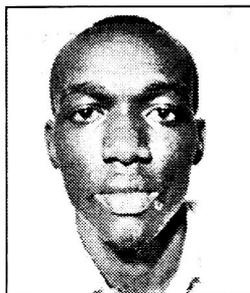
Renouncer.

IN THE MATTER OF THE STATUTORY
DECLARATION ACT, (CAP. 22)

AND

IN THE MATTER OF VERIFICATION OF
PARTICULARS

STATUTORY DECLARATION



I. MUGISHA STEVEN of C/o. M/s. Kasumba Kugonza & Co. Advocates, 3rd Floor, City Centre Complex, Luwum Street, P.O. Box 10454, Kampala, do solemnly make oath and state as follows:

1. THAT I am a male adult Ugandan of sound mind and the declarant hereto in which capacity I make this declaration.
2. THAT my Uganda Certificate of Education ("O" Level) and Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education ("A" Level) were issued by Uganda National Examinations Board in the names of **MUGISHA STEVEN** in 2000 and 2002 respectively.
3. THAT in 2012, I obtained a diploma from Uganda Management Institute and my academic transcript was issued in the names of **MUGISHA STEVEN GAVA**.
4. THAT all my other documents are issued in the names of **MUGISHA STEVEN** and I wish to be called so forthwith or to be known and regarded as such on the strength of these presents.
5. THAT I make this declaration to prove that **MUGISHA STEVEN** and **MUGISHA STEVEN GAVA** is one and the same person.
6. THAT I do solemnly and sincerely declare that the particulars contained herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Declared at Kampala, by the said **MUGISHA STEVEN** this 05th day of November, 2012.

Declarant.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT.

(Cap. 230).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Plot 3468, Kyadondo Block 203, at Nankulabye, Kampala, Leasehold Register, Volume 4047, Folio 11.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiry of one month from the publication hereof, I intend to issue in the names of Victoria Sekidde Nakiwala of P.O. Box 30169, Kampala, a special Certificate of Title, under the above Volume and Folio, the Title which was originally issued having been lost.

Kampala,
7th November, 2012.

ROBERT V. NYOMBI,
for Commissioner Land Registration

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS
SUPPLEMENT No. 31

16th November, 2012

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS SUPPLEMENT
to The Uganda Gazette No. 62 Volume CV dated 16th November, 2012
Printed by UPPC, Entebbe, by Order of the Government.

S T A T U T O R Y I N S T R U M E N T S

2012 No. 66.

THE TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY (DRIVING PERMITS)
(REPLACEMENT OF FOURTH SCHEDULE) REGULATIONS, 2012.

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

Regulation.

1. Title.
2. Replacement of Fourth Schedule to S.I. No. 4 of 2005.

S T A T U T O R Y I N S T R U M E N T S

2012 No. 66.

The Traffic and Road Safety (Driving Permits) (Replacement of Fourth Schedule) Regulations, 2012.

(Under sections 36, 59 and 178 of the Traffic and Road Safety Act, Cap. 361)

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Minister responsible for transport by sections 59 and 178 of the Traffic and Road Safety Act 1998, these Regulations are made this 7th day of November, 2012.

1. Title.

These Regulations may be cited as the Traffic and Road Safety (Driving Permits) (Replacement of Fourth Schedule) Regulations, 2012.

2. Replacement of Fourth Schedule to S.I. No. 4 of 2005.

The Traffic and Road Safety (Driving Permits) Regulations, 2005 are amended by substituting for the Fourth Schedule to those Regulations, the following—

Reg. 8

FOURTH SCHEDULE

FEES

<i>Document</i>	<i>One Year</i>	<i>Three Years</i>
1. New Permit	110,000	120,000
2. Renewal	100,000	110,000
3. Exchange	110,000	120,000
4. Extension (per class)	85,000	
5. Duplicate permit	65,000	
6. Learner permit	48,000	
7. Duplicate learner permit	30,000	
8. Duplicate temporary permit	30,000	

ABRAHAM JAMES BYANDALA,
Minister of Works and Transport.