

LEGAL NOTICES SUPPLEMENT

to The Uganda Gazette No. 76, Volume CXVI, dated 24th November, 2023.

Printed by UPPC, Entebbe, by Order of the Government.

Legal Notice No. 13 of 2023.

THE UGANDA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
ACT (CAP. 327).

**The Uganda National Bureau of Standards Act (Declaration of
Compulsory Standard Specification) Notice, 2023**

*(Under section 18 (1) (a) of the Uganda National Bureau of
Standards Act (Cap. 327)*

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Minister of the powers responsible for trade by section 18(1)(a) of the Uganda National Bureau of Standards Act, and on recommendation of the Council, this Notice is issued this 28th day of July, 2023.

1. Title

(1) This Notice may be cited as the Uganda National Bureau of Standards (Declaration of Compulsory Standard Specification) Notice, 2023.

(2) This Notice shall commence on the 1st day of December, 2023.

2. Declaration of compulsory standard specifications

The Standards, whose numbers and titles are specified in the Schedule to this Notice, are declared compulsory standard specifications.

SCHEDULE

COMPULSORY STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR CHEMICALS AND CONSUMER PRODUCTS, ENGINEERING AND FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

A SERVICES AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

A.1 Finance and Insurance Services

1. US ISO 9019:1995, Securities — Numbering of certificates

Scope: This Uganda Standard establishes rules for the numbering of security certificates. It also addresses the application of the series designation, where applicable. This standard is applicable to all types of securities in bearer or registered form, regardless of issuer or country of issuance

2. US ISO 11649:2009, Financial services — Core banking — Structured creditor reference to remittance information

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the elements of a structured creditor reference (RF Creditor Reference) used to facilitate the processing of data in data interchange and in the financial services, as well as between other business domains. The RF Creditor Reference is designed for use in an automated processing environment, but can also be implemented in other media interchanges (e.g. paper document exchange). This standard does not specify internal procedures, file organization techniques, storage media, languages, etc. to be used in its implementation. It is applicable only to the textual data that can be conveyed through a system or network.

3. US ISO 17442-1:2020, Financial services — Legal entity identifier (LEI) — Part 1: Assignment

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum elements of an unambiguous legal entity identifier (LEI) scheme to identify the legal entities relevant to any financial transaction.

4. **US ISO 17442-2:2020, Financial services — Legal entity identifier (LEI) — Part 2: Application in digital certificates**

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a standardized way of embedding the legal entity identifier (LEI) code, as represented in ISO 17442-1, in digital certificates, represented by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) Recommendation X.509 and its ISO equivalent standard, ISO/IEC 9594-8.

5. **US ISO 21586:2020, Reference data for financial services — Specification for the description of banking products or services (BPoS)**

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies how to describe the characteristics of banking products or services (BPoS) from a customer’s perspective.

6. **US ISO 22222:2005, Personal financial planning — Requirements for personal financial planners**

Scope: This Uganda Standard defines the personal financial planning process and specifies ethical behavior, competences and experience requirements for personal financial planners. This standard is applicable to all personal financial planners regardless of their employment status. This standard describes and addresses the various methods of conformity assessment and specifies requirements applying to each of them.

7. **US ISO 22307:2008, Financial services — Privacy impact assessment**

Scope: This Uganda Standard recognizes that a privacy impact assessment (PIA) is an important financial services and banking management tool to be used within an organization, or by “contracted” third parties, to identify and mitigate privacy issues and risks associated with processing consumer data using automated, networked information systems. This document describes the privacy impact assessment activity in general, defines the common and required components of a privacy impact assessment, regardless of business systems affecting financial institutions, and provides informative guidance to educate the reader on privacy impact assessments.

8. **US ISO 23897:2020, Financial services — Unique transaction identifier (UTI)**

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the elements of an unambiguous scheme to identify a financial transaction uniquely whenever useful and agreed by the parties or community involved in the transaction. It does not specify the timing of assignment of who should be responsible for its generation, so as not to limit its usage or relevance, nor does it consider a need to establish a data record for the unique transaction identifier (UTI) itself.

9. **US ISO/TS 23029:2020, Web-service-based application programming interface (WAPI) in financial services**

Scope: This Uganda Standard defines the framework, function and protocols for an API ecosystem that will enable online synchronised interaction. Specifically, the document:

defines a logical and technical layered approach for developing APIs, including transformational rules. Specific logical models (such as ISO 20022 models) are not included, but they will be referenced in the context of specific scenarios for guidance purposes;

will primarily be thought about from a RESTful design point of view, but will consider alternative architectural styles (such as WebSocket and Webhook) where other blueprints or scenarios are offered;

defines for the API ecosystem design principles of an API, rules of a Web-service-based API, the data payload and version control;

sets out considerations relevant to security, identity and registration of an API ecosystem. Specific technical solutions will not be defined, but they will be referenced in the context of specific scenarios for guidance purposes;

defines architectural usage beyond query/response asynchronous messaging towards publish/subscribe to support advanced and existing business models.

A.2 Health services

10. US ARS 950:2016, African Traditional Medicine — Terms and terminology

Scope: This Uganda Standard provides the various terms and terminologies used in the field of African Traditional Medicine.

11. US ARS 952:2016, African Traditional Medicine — Guidelines on Good Agricultural And Collection Practices (GACP) for medicinal plants

Scope: This Uganda Standard provides guidelines aimed at advising medicinal plant producers and collectors on how to improve the safety, efficacy and quality standards of raw materials used in the production and preparation of herbal medicines. This standard also aims to encourage and support the sustainable cultivation and collection of medicinal plants of good quality in ways that respect and support the conservation of medicinal plants and the environment in general.

12. USARS 953:2016, Traditional African Medicine — Certification scheme for medicinal plant produce

Scope: This Uganda Standard covers certification of medicinal plants produce both from cultivated and wild collected sources. The purpose of this standard is to promote uniformity in implementation of the standard and the interaction between the Certification Bodies (CBs) and the producers/collectors seeking certification.

13. US ISO 18668-1:2016, Traditional Chinese medicine — Coding system for Chinese medicines — Part 1: Coding rules for Chinese medicines

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies rules to encode Chinese medicines, including decoction pieces, Chinese Materia Medica (raw materials) and granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions (GFIMP), but not Chinese patent medicines (CPM). Relevant coding standards for Kampo medicine, Korean medicine and other traditional medicines will be separately formulated as needed by experts in these areas. This part of ISO 18668-1 is suitable for decoction pieces, Chinese Materia Medica (raw materials), and

granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions (GFIMP) in the fields of clinical medication, scientific research and teaching, and statistics and management.

14. **US ISO 18668-2:2017, Traditional Chinese medicine — Coding system for Chinese medicines — Part 2: Codes for decoction pieces**

Scope: This Uganda Standard encodes 828 kinds of decoction pieces, according to the rules in ISO 18668-1. This document is suitable for coding of decoction pieces, as well as decoction pieces in the fields of clinical medication, scientific research, teaching, statistics, and management.

15. **US ISO 18668-3:2017, Traditional Chinese medicine — Coding system for Chinese medicines — Part 3: Codes for Chinese Materia Medica**

Scope: This Uganda Standard encodes 592 kinds of Chinese Materia Medica, according to the rules in ISO 18668-1. This document is suitable for coding of Chinese Materia Medica, as well as Chinese Materia Medica in the fields of clinical medication, scientific research, teaching, statistics and management.

16. **US ISO 18668-4:2017, Traditional Chinese medicine — Coding system for Chinese medicines — Part 4: Codes for granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions**

Scope: This Uganda Standard encodes 777 kinds of granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions, according to the rules in ISO 18668-1. This document is suitable for coding of granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions, as well as granule forms of individual medicinals for prescriptions in the fields of clinical medication, scientific research, teaching, statistics and management.

A.3 Occupational health and safety

17. **US ISO 7010:2019, Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Registered safety signs (2nd Edition)**

Scope: This Uganda Standard prescribes safety signs for the purposes of accident prevention, fire protection, health hazard information and

emergency evacuation. The shape and colour of each safety sign are according to ISO 3864-1 and the design of the graphical symbols is according to ISO 3864-3. This document specifies the safety sign originals that can be scaled for reproduction and application purposes (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 7010:2011*).

18. **US ISO 7730:2005, Ergonomics of the thermal environment — Analytical determination and interpretation of thermal comfort using calculation of the PMV and PPD indices and local thermal comfort criteria**

Scope: This Uganda Standard presents methods for predicting the general thermal sensation and degree of discomfort (thermal dissatisfaction) of people exposed to moderate thermal environments. It enables the analytical determination and interpretation of thermal comfort using calculation of PMV (predicted mean vote) and PPD (predicted percentage of dissatisfied) and local thermal comfort criteria, giving the environmental conditions considered acceptable for general thermal comfort as well as those representing local discomfort. It is applicable to healthy men and women exposed to indoor environments where thermal comfort is desirable, but where moderate deviations from thermal comfort occur, in the design of new environments or the assessment of existing ones.

19. **US ISO 7752-1:2010, Cranes — Control layout and characteristics — Part 1: General principles**

Scope: This Uganda Standard establishes principles and requirements for the controls of cranes. It deals with the arrangement of those controls used in positioning loads and serves as a general basis for the elaboration of detailed standards covering the controls of particular types of cranes.

20. **US ISO 7752-2:2011, Cranes — Control layout and characteristics — Part 2: Basic arrangement and requirements for mobile cranes**

Scope: This Uganda Standard establishes the arrangement, requirements and direction of movement of the basic controls for slewing, load hoisting and lowering, and boom luffing and telescoping, on mobile cranes as defined in ISO 4303-2. It deals with bi-directional

controls and the basic arrangement and requirements for cross-shift levers (multi-directional controls). It is intended to be used in conjunction with ISO 7752-1.

21. **US ISO 7752-3:2013, Cranes — Control layout and characteristics — Part 3: Tower cranes**

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the particular requirements for controls for tower cranes as defined in ISO 4306-3:2003 and ISO 4306-3:2003/Amd. 1:2011 and the arrangement of basic control used for positioning loads.

22. **US ISO 7752-4:1989, Cranes — Controls — Layout and characteristics — Part 4: Jib cranes**

Scope: This Uganda Standard establishes the arrangement, requirements and direction of movement of the basic controls for travelling, slewing, lifting, hoisting and lowering operations for jib cranes defined in ISO 4306-1 as jib-type cranes, other than tower cranes, mobile cranes and railway cranes.

23. **US ISO 7752-5:2021, Cranes — Control layout and characteristics — Part 5: Bridge and gantry cranes**

Scope: This Uganda Standard establishes the arrangement, requirements and direction of movement of the basic controls for travelling, traversing, slewing, cab movement and load hoisting and lowering operations for all cab-operated, overhead travelling cranes and portal bridge cranes, as defined in ISO 4306-1 and ISO 4306-5.

24. **US ISO 8566-1:2010, Cranes — Cabins and control stations — Part 1: General**

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the general requirements for cabins and control stations from which cranes, as defined in ISO 4306-1, are operated. It takes the conditions of use of the cabin into consideration.

25. **US ISO 8566-2:2016, Cranes — Cabins and control stations — Part 2: Mobile cranes**

Scope: This Uganda Standard establishes the criteria for cabins for mobile cranes as defined in ISO 4306-2. These criteria are intended to cover

cabins only for crane operation and not for road travel. The general criteria for cabins on mobile cranes are presented in ISO 8566-1.

26. **US ISO 8566-3:2010, Cranes — Cabins and control stations — Part 3: Tower cranes**

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for cabins and control stations for tower cranes as defined in ISO 4306-3. It is intended to be used in conjunction with ISO 8566-1.

27. **US ISO 8566-4:1998, Cranes — Cabins — Part 4: Jib cranes**

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for cabins for jib cranes as defined in ISO 4306-1.

28. **US ISO 8566-5:2017, Cranes — Cabins and control stations — Part 5: Overhead travelling and portal bridge cranes**

Scope: This Uganda Standard establishes the requirements for cabins and control stations for overhead travelling and portal bridge cranes as defined in ISO 4306-1. It takes the conditions of use of the cabin into consideration.

29. **US ISO 11014:2009, Safety data sheet for chemical products — Content and order of sections**

Scope: This Uganda Standard defines sections, content, and general format of the safety data sheet (SDS) for chemical products. This standard does not define a fixed format, nor does it include a blank SDS.

30. **US ISO 18878:2013, Mobile elevating work platforms — Operator (driver) training**

Scope: This Uganda Standard provides methods for preparing training materials and administering standardized training to operators (drivers) of mobile elevating work platforms (MEWPs). It is applicable to MEWPs, as defined in ISO 16368, intended to move persons, tools and materials to positions where they can carry out work from the work platform.

31. **US ISO 20305:2020, Mine closure and reclamation — Vocabulary**

Scope: This Uganda Standard establishes a vocabulary for mine closure and reclamation management.

32. **US ISO 20381:2009 Mobile elevating work platforms — Symbols for operator controls and other displays**

Scope: This Uganda Standard establishes general graphic symbols for the operator controls and other displays of mobile elevating work platforms (MEWPs).

33. **US ISO 21795-1:2021, Mine closure and reclamation planning — Part 1: Requirements**

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies a framework and the processes involved in mine closure and reclamation planning for new and operating mines. Requirements and recommendations are provided on:

- mine closure and reclamation plan objectives and commitments;
- technical procedures and techniques;
- mitigation of socio-economic impacts;
- financial assurance and associated planning;
- mine closure and reclamation planning for unplanned closure;
- post-closure management plan; and
- mine closure and reclamation plan documentation.

34. **US ISO 21795-2:2021, Mine closure and reclamation planning — Part 2: Guidance**

Scope: This Uganda Standard provides guidance related to the necessary mine closure and reclamation planning activities for new and operating mines. Recommendations are provided on:

- closure and reclamation of a mine site;
- land reclamation and water management;
- stakeholder engagement;
- decision and analysis tools.

B CHEMICALS AND CONSUMER PRODUCTS

B.1 Medical devices and equipment

35. US EAS 1069: 2022, Cotton ear bud — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for cotton ear buds.

36. US EAS 1070: 2022, Medical cotton swab — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for medical cotton swabs. This standard does not apply to flocked swabs for clinical use. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 2276: 2020, Medical cotton swabs — Specification).*

37. US ISO 7886-2:2020, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 2: Syringes for use with power-driven syringe pumps (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements for sterile single-use hypodermic syringes of nominal capacity 1 ml and above, made of plastic materials and intended for use with power-driven syringe pumps. This document does not apply to syringes with auto-disable syringe features (ISO 7886-3), syringes for use with insulin (ISO 8537), single-use syringes made of glass, syringes prefilled with the injection by the manufacturer and syringes supplied with the injection as a kit for filling by a pharmacist. It does not address compatibility with injection fluids. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 7886-2: 1996, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 2: Syringes for use with power-driven syringe pumps).*

38. US ISO 7886-3:2020, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 3: Auto-disabled syringes for fixed-dose immunization (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the properties and performance of sterile single-use hypodermic syringes with an auto-disable syringe feature intended to deliver a fixed dose of vaccine immediately after filling. The syringes can be made of plastic, rubber or other materials and can be with or without needle and needle protection feature. This document does not specify the design of the auto-disable syringe feature. This document is not applicable to syringes for use with insulin (covered by ISO 8537), syringes for use with power-driven syringe pumps (covered by ISO 7886-2), reuse

prevention syringes (covered by ISO 7886-4) or syringes designed to be prefilled (covered by the ISO 11040 series). It does not address compatibility with injection fluids/vaccines. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 7886-3: 2005, Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use — Part 3: Autodisable syringes for fixed-dose immunization*).

B.2 Environment

39. US EAS 1047:2022, Air quality — Vehicular exhaust emission limits

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies permissible limits for common pollutants found in exhaust emissions of motor vehicles, namely carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM), oxides of nitrogen (NOX) and hydrocarbons. This standard covers emissions for new, imported used and in-use vehicles of all types of motor vehicles with internal combustion engines namely, passenger cars, light commercial vehicles, heavy-duty vehicles, motorcycles and motor tricycles as given in Annex A.

B.3 Industrial and public health chemicals

40 US ISO 3044:2020, Essential oil of *Corymbia citriodora* (Hook.) K.D. Hill and L.A.S. Johnson (syn. *Eucalyptus citriodora* Hook.)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the essential oil of *Corymbia citriodora* (Hook.) K.D. Hill and L.A.S. Johnson (syn. *Eucalyptus citriodora* Hook.) with a view to facilitating the assessment of its quality.

41 US ISO 3215:1998, Oil of nutmeg, Indonesian type (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt.)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of nutmeg, Indonesian type (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt.), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

42 US ISO 9844: 2006, Oil of bitter orange (*Citrus aurantium* L.)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of bitter orange (*Citrus aurantium* L.), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

43 US ISO 11043:1998, Oil of basil, methyl chavicol type (*Ocimum basilicum* L.)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies certain characteristics of the oil of basil, methyl chavicol type (*Ocimum basilicum* L.), in order to facilitate assessment of its quality.

B.4 Plastics and related products

44 US 2236:2022, Rubber squeezer (squeegee) — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for hand operated rubber squeezers for floors and windows.

45 US 2394:2022, Rubber teat (nipple) for baby feeding bottle — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for rubber teat (nipple) for baby feeding bottle.

46 US 2397:2022, Plastic baby feeding bottle — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for plastic feeding bottles used for nursing babies. This standard does not apply to teats (nipples) and glass feeding bottles.

B.5 Toys

47. US ISO 8124-1:2018, Safety of toys — Part 1: Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties (4th Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for toys intended for use by children in various age groups from birth to 14 years. The requirements vary according to the age group for which a particular toy is intended. The requirements for a particular age group reflect the nature of the hazards and the expected mental and/or physical abilities of a child to cope with them. (*This standard cancels and replaces the third edition, US ISO 8124-1: 2014, Safety of toys — Part 1: Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties*).

48. US ISO 8124-2: 2018, Safety of toys — Part 2: Flammability (3rd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the categories of flammable materials that are prohibited in all toys, and requirements

concerning flammability of certain toys when they are subjected to a minor source of ignition. *(This standard cancels and replaces the second edition US ISO 8124-2: 2007, Safety of toys — Part 2: Flammability).*

49. US ISO 8124-3: 2020, Safety of toys — Part 3: Migration of certain elements (3rd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies maximum acceptable levels and methods of sampling, extraction and determination for the migration of the elements antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury and selenium from toy materials and from parts of toys. *(This standard cancels and replaces the second edition, US ISO 8124-3: 2010, Safety of toys — Part 3 Migration of certain elements).*

50. US ISO 8124-4: 2014, Safety of toys — Part 4: Swings, slides and similar activity toys for indoor and outdoor family domestic use (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements and test methods for activity toys for domestic family use intended for children under 14 years to play on or in. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 8124-4: 2010, Safety of toys — Part 4: Swings, slides and similar activity toys for indoor and outdoor family domestic use).*

B.6 Paints, varnishes and related products

51. US EAS 1051:2022, Two-pack epoxy primer — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for a two-pack epoxy solvent based primer used for protection of iron, steel and galvanized iron and steel substrate against atmospheric corrosion in an industrial or marine environment.

52. US EAS 1052:2022, Two-pack epoxy zinc phosphate weldable primer — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for two-pack epoxy zinc phosphate weldable primer. This material is used as a base coat for the painting of steel structures/

equipment where corrosion protection and chemical resistance in an industrial or marine environment is required.

53. US EAS 1053:2022, Etch primers (single pack and two-pack) — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods, for single-pack and two-pack etch primers intended for pre-treating metal surfaces to improve the adhesion of paint system applied to them.

54. US EAS 1054:2022, Black bituminous paint for cold application — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for black bituminous paint, without pigments or fillers, for cold application, used for protection of substrates.

55. US EAS 1055:2022, Water based undercoat — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for water based undercoat used on concrete and wooden substrates.

B.7 Surface active agents

56. US EAS 789:2022, Alcohol based instant hand sanitizer – Specification (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for alcohol-based instant hand sanitizers. The standard does not cover non-alcohol-based hand sanitizers. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 789: 2013, Instant hand sanitizers — Specification*).

57. US EAS 791:2022, Kitchen equipment cleaner and grease remover – Specification (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for kitchen equipment cleaners and grease removers. The standard covers three types of kitchen equipment cleaners and grease removers that are suitable for the removal of carbon deposits, grease, baked-on fats and other surface contaminants from industrial and domestic cooking kitchen equipment, grills, fryers and other steel kitchen equipment, but not intended for use

in self-cleaning kitchen equipment. (*This standard cancels and replaces, the first edition, US EAS 791: 2013, Oven cleaner and grease remover — Specification*).

58. US EAS 792:2022, Carpet and upholstery shampoo – Specification (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for liquid foaming shampoo used for both general cleaning and spot cleaning of colourfast carpets and upholstery that are not damaged by water. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 792: 2013, Carpet and upholstery shampoo — Specification*).

59. US EAS 793-1:2022, Toilet cleanser — Specification — Part 1: Acidic liquid (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for acidic liquid toilet cleanser. This standard applies to a liquid acid, heavy-duty compound suitable for cleaning toilet surfaces and urinals. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 793-1: 2013, Toilet cleansers — Specification — Part 1: Acidic liquid toilet cleansers*).

B.8 Petroleum and petrochemical products

60. US ISO 3871:2000, Road vehicles — Labelling of containers for petroleum-based or non-petroleum-based brake fluid

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the minimum labelling required for commercial containers of petroleum- and non-petroleum-based fluids used in the braking and hydraulic systems of road vehicles, including mopeds and motorcycles.

61. US ISO 4925:2020, Road vehicles — Specification of non-petroleum-based brake fluids for hydraulic systems (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard provides the specifications, requirements and test methods, for non-petroleum-based fluids used in road-vehicle hydraulic brake and clutch systems that are designed for use with such fluids and equipped with seals, cups or double-

lipped type gland seals made of styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR) and ethylene-propylene elastomer (EPDM). (*This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 4925:2005, Road vehicles — Specification of non-petroleum-base brake Fluids for hydraulic systems (First Edition)*).

62. US ISO 7308:1987, Road vehicles — Petroleum-based brake-fluid for stored-energy hydraulic brakes

Scope: This Uganda Standard lays down the characteristics and test methods for petroleum-based brake fluids used in the hydraulic brake systems of road vehicles.

63. US ISO 9128:2006, Road vehicles — Graphical symbols to designate brake fluid types

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the graphical symbols and colours used to identify, on road vehicles, the correct type of fluid to be used for:

- a) petroleum-based brake fluid systems;
- b) non-petroleum-based brake fluid systems.

B.9 Petroleum distribution

64. US ISO 4266-1:2002, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Measurement of level and temperature in storage tanks by automatic methods — Part 1: Measurement of level in atmospheric tanks

Scope: This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the accuracy, installation, commissioning, calibration and verification of automatic level gauges (ALGs), of both intrusive and non-intrusive types, for measuring the level of petroleum and petroleum products having a Reid vapour pressure less than 100 kPa, stored in atmospheric storage tanks. This part of ISO 4266 is not applicable to the measurement of level in refrigerated storage tanks with ALG equipment.

65. US ISO 4266-2:2002, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Measurement of level and temperature in storage tanks by automatic methods — Part 2: Measurement of level in marine vessels

Scope: This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the accuracy, installation, calibration and verification of automatic level gauges (ALGs), both intrusive and non-intrusive, for measuring the level of petroleum and liquid petroleum products having a Reid vapour pressure less than 100 kPa, transported aboard marine vessels (i.e. tankers and barges). This part of ISO 4266 gives guidance for buyers and sellers who mutually agree to use marine ALGs for either fiscal and/or custody transfer applications. This part of ISO 4266 is not applicable to the measurement of level in refrigerated cargo tanks.

66. US ISO 4266-3:2002, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Measurement of level and temperature in storage tanks by automatic methods — Part 3: Measurement of level in pressurized storage tanks (non-refrigerated)

Scope: This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the accuracy, installation, commissioning, calibration and verification of automatic level gauges (ALGs) both intrusive and non-intrusive, for measuring the level of petroleum and petroleum products having a vapour pressure less than 4 MPa, stored in pressurized storage tanks. This part of ISO 4266 gives guidance on the use of ALGs in custody transfer application. This part of ISO 4266 is not applicable to the measurement of level in caverns and refrigerated storage tanks with ALG equipment.

67. US ISO 4266-4:2002, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Measurement of level and temperature in storage tanks by automatic methods — Part 4: Measurement of temperature in atmospheric tanks

Scope: This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the selection, accuracy, installation, commissioning, calibration and verification of automatic tank thermometers (ATTs) in fiscal/custody transfer applications in which the ATT is used for measuring the temperature of petroleum and liquid petroleum products having a Reid vapour pressure less than 100 kPa, stored in atmospheric storage tanks. This part of ISO 4266 is not applicable to the measurement of

temperature in caverns or in refrigerated storage tanks.

68. US ISO 4266-5:2002, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Measurement of level and temperature in storage tanks by automatic methods — Part 5: Measurement of temperature in marine vessels

Scope: This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the selection, accuracy, installation, commissioning, calibration and verification of automatic tank thermometers (ATTs) in fiscal/custody transfer applications in which the ATT is used for measuring the temperature of petroleum and liquid petroleum products having a Reid vapour pressure less than 100 kPa, stored in cargo tanks on board marine vessels. This part of ISO 4266 is not applicable to the measurement of temperature in refrigerated storage tanks, or pressurized cargo tanks on board marine vessels.

69. US ISO 4266-6:2002, Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Measurement of level and temperature in storage tanks by automatic methods — Part 6: Measurement of temperature in pressurized storage tanks (non-refrigerated)

Scope: This Uganda Standard gives guidance on the selection, accuracy, installation, commissioning, calibration and verification of automatic tank thermometers (ATTs) in fiscal/custody transfer applications in which the ATT is used for measuring the temperature of petroleum and liquid petroleum products, stored in pressurized storage tanks. This part of ISO 4266 is not applicable to the measurement of temperature in caverns or in refrigerated storage tanks.

70. US ISO 8501-3:2006, Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Visual assessment of surface cleanliness — Part 3: Preparation grades of welds, edges and other areas with surface imperfections

Scope: This Uganda Standard describes preparation grades of welds, edges and other areas, on steel surfaces with imperfections. Such imperfections can become visible before and/or after an abrasive blast-cleaning process. The preparation grades given in this part of ISO 8501 are to make steel surfaces with imperfections, including welded and fabricated surfaces, suitable for the application of

paints and related products.

71. US ISO 8504-3:2018, Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Surface preparation methods — Part 3: Hand- and power-tool cleaning

Scope: This Uganda Standard describes methods for hand-tool and power-tool cleaning of steel substrates before application of paints and related products. It is applicable both to new steelwork and to steel surfaces that have been coated previously and that show areas of breakdown requiring maintenance painting. It describes the equipment to be used and the procedures to be followed.

72. US ISO 28300:2008, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Venting of atmospheric and low-pressure storage tanks

Scope: This Uganda Standard covers the normal and emergency vapour venting requirements for aboveground liquid petroleum or petroleum products storage tanks and aboveground and underground refrigerated storage tanks designed as atmospheric storage tanks or low-pressure storage tanks. Discussed in this standard are the causes of overpressure and vacuum; determination of venting requirements; means of venting; selection, and installation of venting devices; and testing and marking of relief devices. This Uganda Standard is intended for tanks containing petroleum and petroleum products but it can also be applied to tanks containing other liquids; however, it is necessary to use sound engineering analysis and judgment whenever this Uganda Standard is applied to other liquids. This Uganda Standard does not apply to external floating-roof tanks.

B.7 Chemistry

73. US EAS 25:2022, School chalk — Specification (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for solid white and coloured school chalks intended to be used on chalkboards. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 25:2000, School chalks — Specification).*

74. US EAS 122:2022, Sulfuric acid — Specification (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and

test methods for sulfuric acid. This standard covers four grades of sulfuric acid namely, technical, battery, pure and analytical reagents. (*This standard cancels and replaces, the first edition US EAS 122:1999 Sulfuric acid — Specification*).

75. US EAS 123:2022, Distilled water — Specification (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for distilled water. (*This standard cancels and replaces, the first edition US EAS 123:2006 Distilled water — Specification*).

76. US EAS 345:2022, Toluene — Specification (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for toluene. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 345:2004 Toluene — Specification*).

77. US EAS 361:2022, Carbaryl dusting powder — Specification (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for carbaryl dusting powder. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 361:2004 Carbaryl dusting powders — Specification*).

78. US EAS 490:2022, Metre rules and rulers — Specification (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for metre rules and rulers for general use. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 490:2008, Meter rules and rulers for school and office use — Specification*).

79. US 2296-5:2022, Skin applied mosquito repellents — Specification — Part 5: Bracelets, wristbands and patches

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for skin applied mosquito repellents prepared as bracelets, wristbands and patches.

80. US 2296-6:2022, Skin applied mosquito repellents — Specification — Part 6: Petroleum jelly

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for skin applied mosquito repellents in form of petroleum jelly.

B.8 Textiles and related products

81. US EAS 223: 2022, Zippers (zips) — Specification (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies performance requirements, sampling and test methods for zippers (also known as zips) made from interlocking components mounted on textile tapes. This standard applies to all types of zippers except those designed for aeronautical purposes, those intended to be exposed to corrosive influences and zippers of complicated structure such as “Three-way” and “Double-pull” as used in tents. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 223: 2001, Zippers — Specification).*

82. US EAS 1071: 2022, Duvets — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for duvets.

83. US EAS 1072: 2022, Tarpaulins for agricultural use — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for tarpaulins used for agricultural purposes.

84. US EAS 1073:2022, Tarpaulins for general use — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for tarpaulins used for general purposes. This standard does not apply to tarpaulins used for handling food products. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 8095: 1990, PVC-coated fabrics for tarpaulins — Specification).*

85. US 1970-8:2022, Textiles — Garments — Part 8: Regular socks and stockings

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for regular socks and stockings. This standard is not applicable to athletic, compression, diabetic and hiking/trekking socks and stockings.

86. US 1970-9:2022, Textiles — Garments — Part 9: Athletic socks

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for athletic socks also known as sports socks.

87. US 2480:2022, Textiles — Canvas — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for canvas fabrics.

B.9 Paper and paper products

88. US EAS 355-2:2022, Toilet paper — Specification — Part 2: Jumbo toilet tissue paper

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for jumbo toilet tissue paper (also known as “Jumbo tissue roll”, “Jumbo roll tissue”) supplied in rolls, reels and sheets.

89. US EAS 861: 2022, Paper serviettes (napkins) — Specification (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for virgin, blended or recycled pulp paper serviettes (napkins) in sheet form used for hygienic purposes. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 861: 2017; Paper serviettes (napkins) — Specification*).

90. US EAS 862: 2022, Facial tissue paper — Specification (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for facial tissue paper in sheet form for facial hygiene. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US EAS 862: 2017, Facial tissue paper — Specification*).

91. US EAS 1048:2022, Medical tissue paper towel — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for medical tissue paper towels supplied in rolls used in medical establishments.

92. US EAS 1049:2022, Paper hand towel sheets (multi-fold hand towels) — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for paper hand towel sheets used for general hygiene.

93. **US EAS 1050:2022, Kitchen paper towel — Specification**

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for kitchen paper towels supplied in rolls and sheets used for hygiene and cleaning purposes in the kitchen.

94. **US EAS 344:2022, Exercise books and related items — Specification**

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for exercise books and related items. (*This standard cancels and replaces US 820:2021, Paper scholastic stationery — Specification (2nd Edition)*).

95. **US EAS 866:2022, Paper sacks for packaging of cement — Specification (2nd Edition)**

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for valve sewn-gusseted and valve-pasted ends, paper sacks for packaging of cement. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US EAS 866:2017, Paper sacks for packaging of cement — Specification*).

96. **US EAS 1056: 2022, Diaries — Specification**

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for diaries.

97. **US EAS 1057: 2022, Newsprint — Specification**

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for newsprint.

98. **US EAS 1058: 2022, Thermal-sensitive paper roll for printers — Specification**

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for thermal-sensitive paper, used in places where information has to be printed out, quickly and economically.

B.10 Personal protective gear

99. US 774: 2022, Protective helmets for motorcycle users — Specification (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for protective helmets intended for the protection of the driver or of the rider and the passenger while riding motorcycles of any kind, including motorized bicycles/tricycles, mopeds, motorbikes, quad bikes and scooters with or without side-car. This standard excludes helmets worn by participants in the competitive events (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 774: 2011, Protective helmets for motorcycle users — Specification,).*

B.11 Leather and leather products

100. US 2440:2022, Outdoor footballs — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for outdoor footballs

C ENGINEERING

C.1 Cement, concrete, tiles and other construction material

101. US 970-2:2022, Agglomerated stone — Slabs and cut-to-size products for vanity and kitchen tops — Part 2: Requirements (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and appropriate test methods for slabs and cut-to-size products of agglomerated stone which are made for use as vanity and kitchen tops, or other similar use in furnishing (for example, splash zone). This standard does not apply to secondary operations including site installation. (*This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 970-2:2012, Agglomerated stone-slabs and cut-to-size product — Part 2: Product requirements).*

102. US 2269: 2022, Decking profiles and tiles — Wood-Polymer Composites (WPC) or Natural Fibre Composites (NFC) based — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the characteristics of decking profiles and tiles made from cellulose-based materials and

thermoplastics, usually called Wood-Polymer Composites (WPC) or Natural Fibre Composites (NFC), for external use. This standard is applicable to extruded profiles and also to tiles manufactured by other plastics processing techniques, for example, injection moulding. This standard is not applicable to kits (support rail profiles, cover strip profiles and hardware).

C.2 Mechanical engineering

103. US 1560:2022, Moulded polyethylene water storage tank — Specification (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for moulded polyethylene water storage tanks (closed and open top tank). This standard is not applicable to underground tanks, mobile water tanks and horizontal cylindrical water tanks. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US 1560:2013, Rotational moulded polyethylene water storage tank — Specification).*

C.3 Steel and aluminium

104. US EAS 196:2022, High-Strength Low-Alloy (HSLA) steel for hot rolled sheet and cold rolled sheet — Specification (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard Standard specifies the requirements for steel sheet in coils and cut lengths for high-strength low-alloy (HSLA) steel supplied as hot-rolled sheet and cold-rolled sheet. *(This standard cancels and replaces US EAS 196:2013, High-strength low-alloy Carbon Steel for hot rolled sheet and cold rolled sheet — Specification).*

105. US ISO 7989-2:2021, Steel wire and wire products — Non-ferrous metallic coatings on steel wire — Part 2: Zinc or zinc-alloy coating (2nd Edition)

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for the coating mass per unit area, for other properties and also for testing of zinc or zinc-alloy coatings on steel wire and steel wire products of circular or other section. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition, US ISO 7989-2:2007, Steel wire and wire products — Non-ferrous metallic coatings on steel wire — Part 2: Zinc or zinc-alloy coating).*

106. **US ISO 8430-1:2016, Resistance spot welding — Electrode holders — Part 1: Taper fixing 1:10 (2nd Edition)**

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the dimensions and tolerances of resistance spot welding electrode holders (type A) without offset and with the facility for cable clamping, and where a male taper 1:10 is used to fix the holder directly to the welding cylinder in multiple spot welding equipment. *(This standard cancels and replaces, the first edition US ISO 8430-1:1988, Resistance spot welding — Electrode holders — Part 1: Taper fixing 1:10).*

C.4 Light and lighting

107. **US EAS 1064-1:2022, Lighting products — Minimum Energy Performance Standard — Part 1 — Lamps**

Scope: This Uganda Standard covers the energy efficiency and functional performance requirements, sampling and test methods for general service lamps and tubular lamps. This standard does not apply high-intensity discharge lamps. This standard does not cover safety requirements of lighting products. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 902:2011, Self-ballasted lamps for General Lighting Services (GLS) — Performance requirements).*

108. **US EAS 1064-2:2022, Lighting products — Minimum Energy Performance Standard — Part 2 — Luminaires**

Scope: This Uganda Standard covers the energy efficiency and functional performance requirements, sampling and test methods for luminaires namely indoor ambient luminaires and outdoor/streetlight luminaires. This standard does not apply to indoor ambient luminaires or outdoor/streetlight luminaires specifically tested and approved to operate: in potentially explosive atmospheres; for emergency use; and in or on aircraft. This standard does not cover safety requirements for luminaires.

D FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

D.1 Milk and milk products and processes

109. **US 1987:2022, Dairy creams and prepared creams — Specification (2nd Edition)**

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for dairy creams and prepared creams for direct

human consumption or further processing. *(This standard cancels and replaces, the first edition US 1987:2019, Dairy creams and prepared creams — Specification).*

D.2 Cereals, pulses and related products and processes

110. US 2552:2022, Sorghum malt — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods of for sorghum malt.

111. US 2553:2022, Millet malt — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods of for millet malt.

D.3 Fruits, vegetables, tubers and processed products

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

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

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

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

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

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements for fresh cut flowers.

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

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies the requirements and sampling methods for citrus fruits of varieties (cultivars) grown from the following species to be supplied fresh to the consumer:

- a) lemons grown from the species *Citrus limon* (L.) Burm. f. and hybrids thereof;
- b) Persian limes grown from the species *Citrus latifolia* (Yu. Tanaka) Tanaka, a large acid lime fruit known also as Bearss or Tahiti and hybrids thereof;
- c) Mexican limes grown from the species *Citrus aurantiifolia* (Christm.) Swingle, also known as sour limes and key limes and hybrids thereof;
- d) Indian sweet limes, Palestine sweet limes grown from the species *Citrus limettioides* Tanaka and hybrids thereof;
- e) mandarins grown from the species (*Citrus reticulata* Blanco), including satsumas (*Citrus unshiu* Marcow.), clementines (*Citrus clementina* hort. ex Tanaka), and common mandarins (*Citrus deliciosa* Ten.) and tangerines (*Citrus tangerine* Tanaka), grown from these species and hybrids thereof;
- f) oranges grown from the species *Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck and hybrids thereof;
- g) grapefruit grown from the species *Citrus paradisi* Macfad. and hybrids thereof; and
- h) pummelos or shaddock grown from the species *Citrus maxima* (Burm.) Merr. and hybrids thereof.

This standard is not applicable to citrus fruits for industrial processing. [*This standard cancels and replaces US CODEX STAN 213:1999, Standard for limes, US CODEX STAN 214:1999, Standard for pummelos (citrus grandis), US CODEX STAN 219:1999, Standard for grapefruits (Citrus paradisi), US 1614:2015, Fresh orange — Specification, US 1619:2015, Fresh tangerine and US 1620:2015, Fresh lemon — Specification*].

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D.4 Spices, culinary herbs and condiments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

125. US EAS 1079:2022, Mustard seed — Specification

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for seeds of white mustard (*Sinapis alba* or *Brassica hirta*), brown and yellow mustard (*Brassica juncea*) or black mustard (*Brassica nigra*). *[This standard cancels and replaces US ISO 1237:1981, Mustard seed — Specification].*

D.5 Fish and fishery products

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

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

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

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

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

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

D.6 Live animals, meat and meat products

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

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

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

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies grading of pork, requirements, sampling and test methods for pork carcasses and cuts meant

for human consumption. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 1699:2017, Porcine (pig) meat — Carcasses and cuts — Specification).*

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

Scope: This Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for dried meat intended for human consumption. *(This standard cancels and replaces US 1930:2019, Dried meat — Specification).*

D.7 Tobacco and related products

132. US 841:2022, Tobacco and related products-Packing and labelling of tobacco products (2nd Edition)

Scope This Uganda Standard specifies guidelines for packaging and labelling tobacco products. It applies to the message content; language and design requirements for location, size and colour. *(This standard cancels and replaces the first edition US 841:2009, Requirements for packaging and labelling of tobacco products).*

133. US EAS 110:2022, Cigarettes — Specification

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

D.8 Coffee, tea, cocoa and related products

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

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

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